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CHESAPEAKE BAY LOW FRESHWATER INFLOW STUDY APPENDIX F
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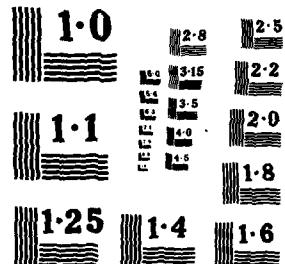
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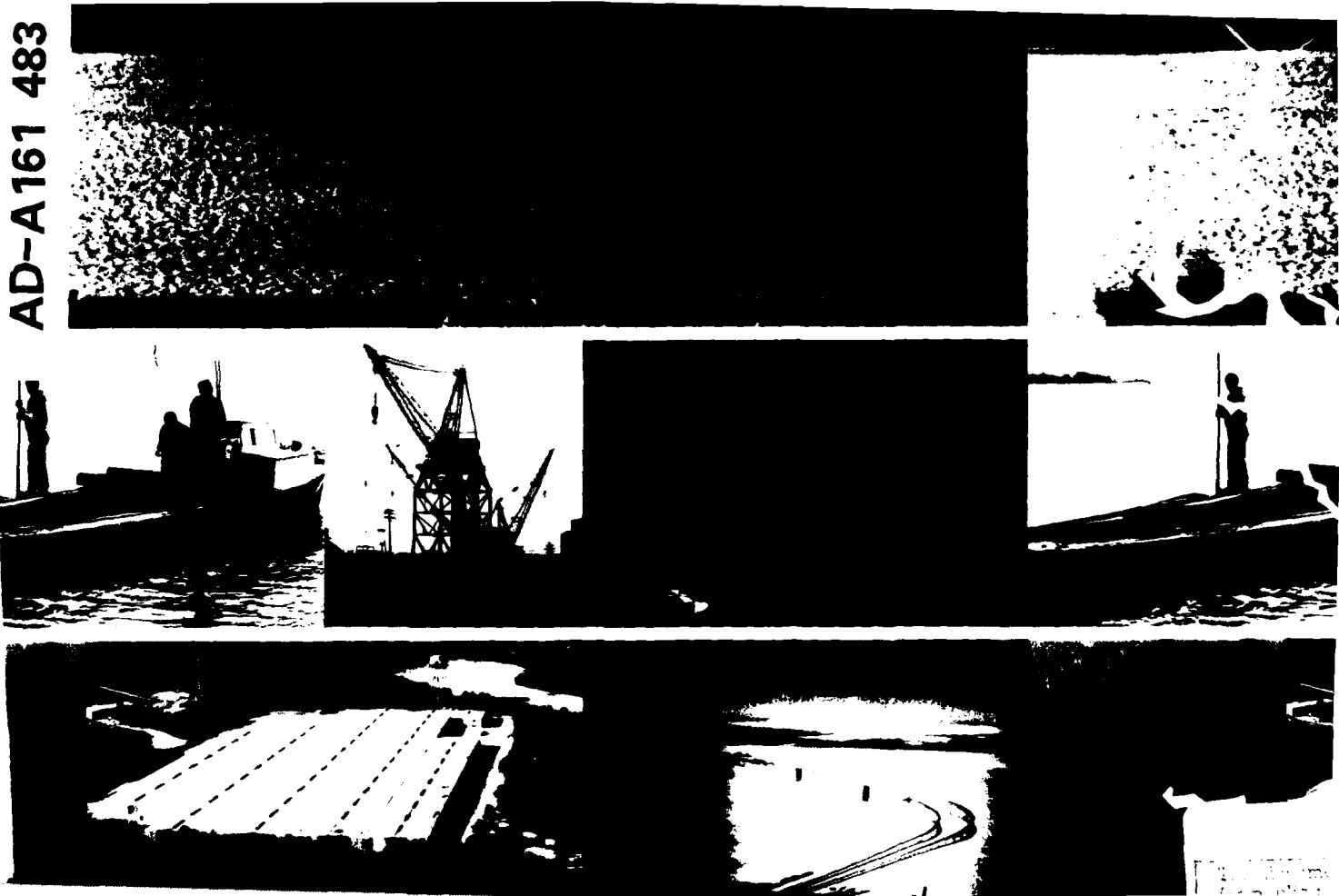
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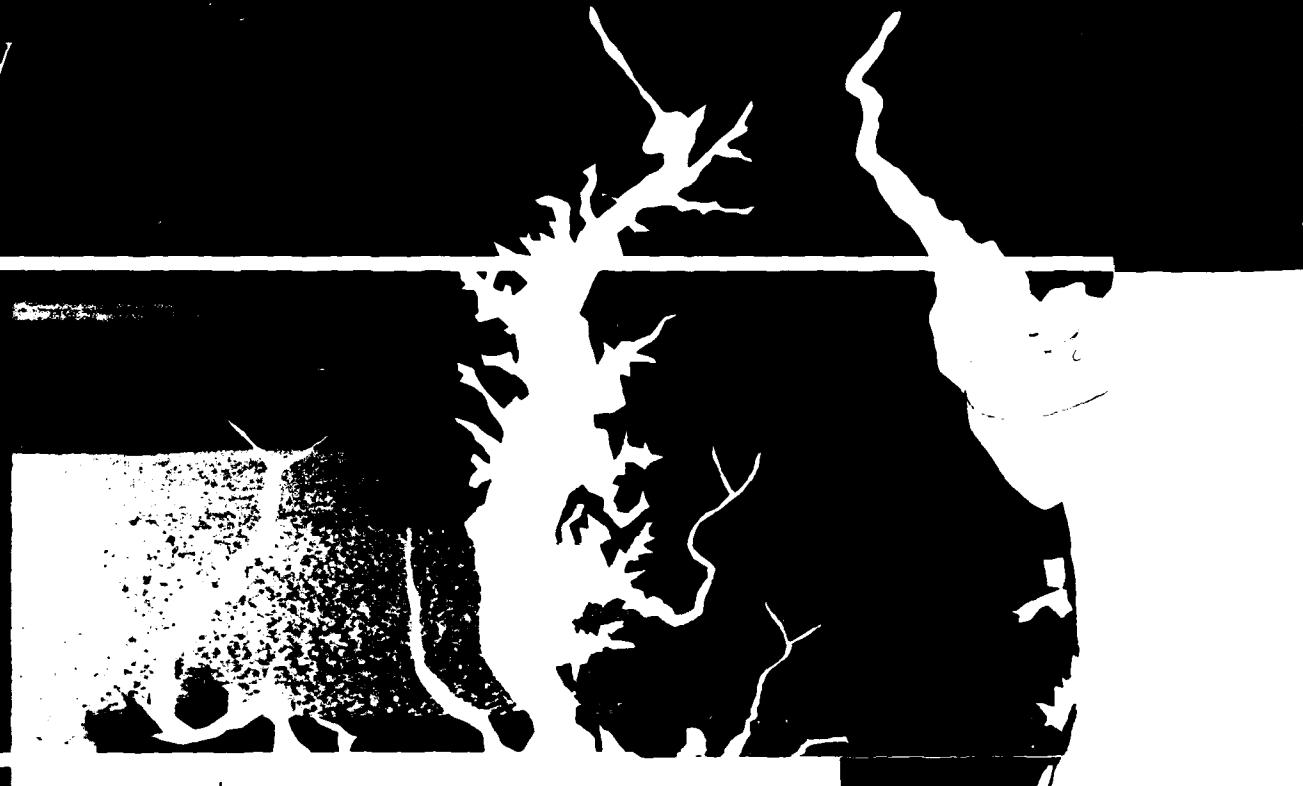


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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Chesapeake Bay is a complex estuarine system that is dependent on the freshwater inflow from its tributaries to maintain the salinity regime that characterizes its ecosystem. Increasing population and economic growth in the Bay drainage area is predicted to result in increased water supply demands and attendant increases in the amount of water used consumptively. This will cause a marked reduction in freshwater inflow to the Bay and result in higher salinities throughout the Bay		

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20. ABSTRACT

system. In the long term, salinities would be expected to increase by as much as 2 to 4 ppt.

The Low Freshwater Inflow Study methodology involved selecting representative species for study, mapping potential habitat under various conditions, using expert scientists to interpret the significance of habitat change, and assessing socio-economic and environmental impacts of the changes.

While no specific plan was developed to solve the problems caused by reduced freshwater inflows, several alternatives were identified as "most promising". These include reservoir storage, conservation, growth restriction, oyster bed restoration, and fisheries management.

The final report recommends that a comprehensive water supply and drought management study be conducted that will identify those measures required to optimize the use of existing water supplies in the Bay drainage basin and minimize reductions in freshwater inflow to the Bay.

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Chesapeake Bay Low Freshwater Inflow Study

APPENDIX F - MAP FOLIO

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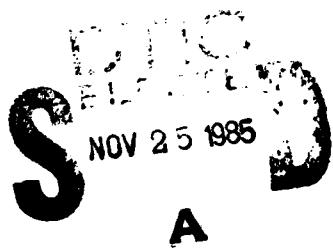
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Foreword

This is one of the volumes comprising the final report on the Corps of Engineers' Chesapeake Bay Study. The report represents the culmination of many years of study of the Bay and its associated social, economic, and environmental processes and resources. The overall study was done in three distinct developmental phases. A description is provided below of each study phase, followed by a description of the organization of the report.

The initial phase of the overall program involved the inventory and assessment of the existing physical, economic, social, biological, and environmental conditions of the Bay. The results of this effort were published in a seven volume document titled *Chesapeake Bay Existing Conditions Report*, released in 1973. This was the first publication to present a comprehensive survey of the tidal Cheapeake and its resources as a single entity.

The second phase of the program focused on projection of water resource requirements in the Bay Region for the year 2020. Completed in 1977, the *Chesapeake Bay Future Conditions Report* documents the results of that work. The 12-volume report contains projections for resources categories such as navigation, recreation, water supply, water quality, and land use. Also presented are assessments of the capacities of the Bay system to meet the identified future requirements, and an identification of problems and conflicts that may occur with unrestrained growth in the future.

In the third and final study phase, two resource problems of particular concern in Chesapeake Bay were addressed in detail: low freshwater inflow and tidal flooding. In the Low Freshwater Inflow study, results of testing on the Chesapeake Bay Hydraulic Model were used to assess the effects on the Bay of projected future depressed freshwater inflows. Physical and biological changes were quantified and used in assessments of potential social, economic, and environmental impacts. The Tidal Flooding Study included development of preliminary state-damage relationships and identification of Bay communities in which structural and nonstructural measures could be beneficial.

The final report of the Chesapeake Bay Study is composed of three major elements: (1) Summary, (2) Low Freshwater Inflow Study, and (3) Tidal Flooding Study. The *Chesapeake Bay Study Summary Report* includes a description of the results, findings, and recommendations of all the above described phases of the Chesapeake Bay Study.

Summary Report
Supplement A—Problem Identification
Supplement B—Public Involvement
Supplement C—Hydraulic Model

The *Low Freshwater Inflow Study* consists of a Main Report and six supporting appendices. The report includes:

Main Report
Appendix A—Problem Identification
Appendix B—Plan Formulation
Appendix C—Hydrology
Appendix D—Hydraulic Model Test
Appendix E—Biota
Appendix F—Map Folio

The *Tidal Flooding Study* consists similarly of a Main Report and six appendices. The report includes:

Main Report
Appendix A—Problem Identification
Appendix B—Plan Formulation, Assessment, and Evaluation
Appendix C—Recreation and Natural Resources
Appendix D—Social and Cultural Resources
Appendix E—Engineering, Design, and Cost Estimates
Appendix F—Economics

Introduction

This appendix is a principal product of the Biota Assessment portion of the Corps of Engineers' Chesapeake Bay Low Freshwater Inflow Study. The purpose of the mapping is to portray habitat for selected Chesapeake Bay species under a variety of freshwater inflow conditions. They are based on the results of tests done on the Chesapeake Bay Hydraulic Model simulating four freshwater inflow conditions. These were:

- 1) Base Average—average freshwater inflow conditions;
- 2) Future Average—reflective of average inflow conditions reduced by increased water consumption projected for the year 2020;
- 3) Base Drought—simulating an actual drought in the 1960's;
- 4) Future Drought—simulated 1960's drought inflows, reduced by increased water consumption projected for the year 2020.

Data from the hydraulic model tests were subsequently used to generate seasonal average salinities at various depths from the mouth of the Bay to the head of tide in each tributary. These salinity data, in conjunction with data on depth, substrate, and dependence on other organisms, were used to create the maps of habitat portrayed in this volume. For further discussion of the information presented herein, the reader is referenced to Appendix E, Biota and the Chesapeake Bay Low Freshwater Inflow Study Biota Assessment, Phase II; Final Report, May 1982, prepared by Western Eco-Systems Technology for the Corps of Engineers.

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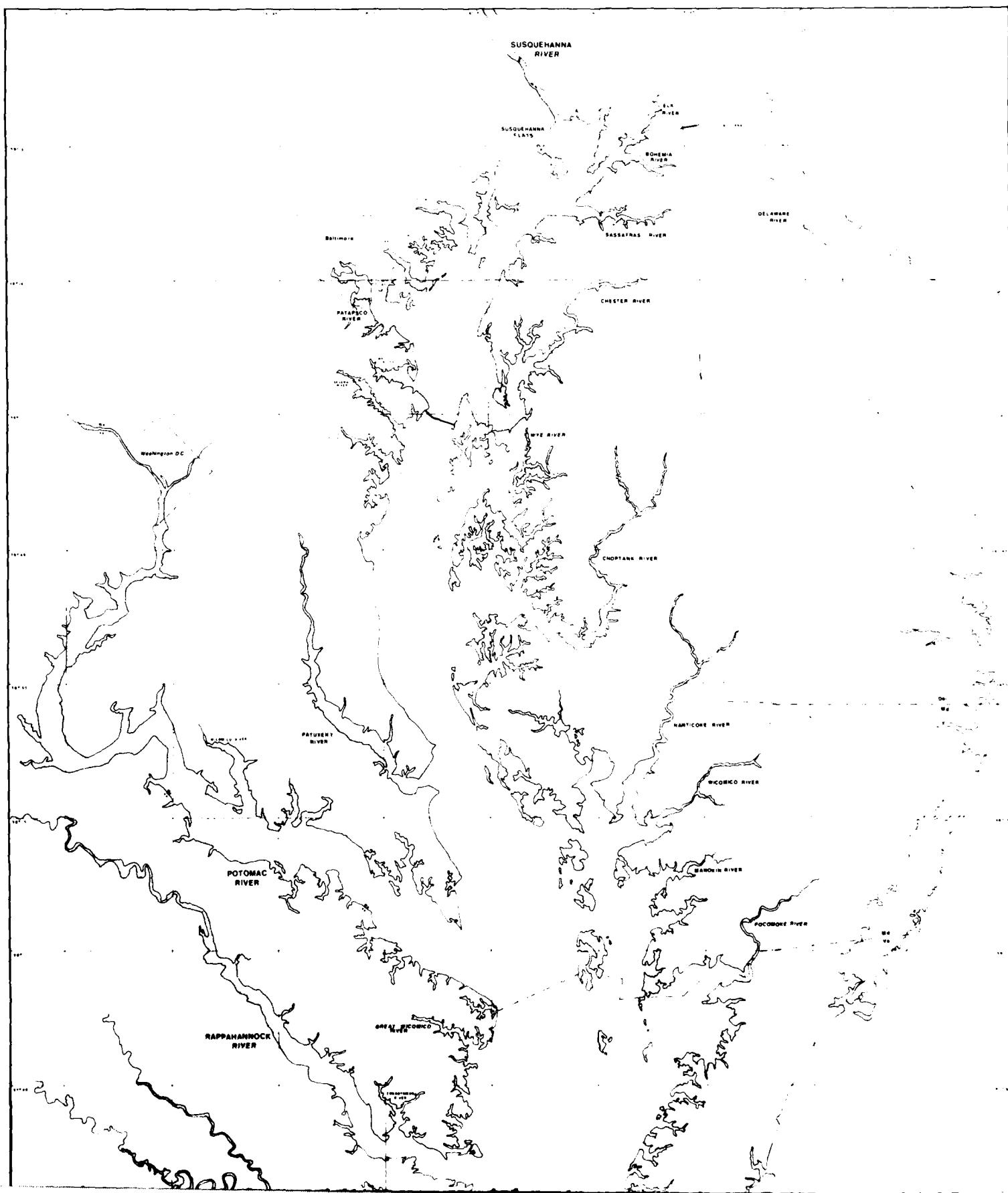
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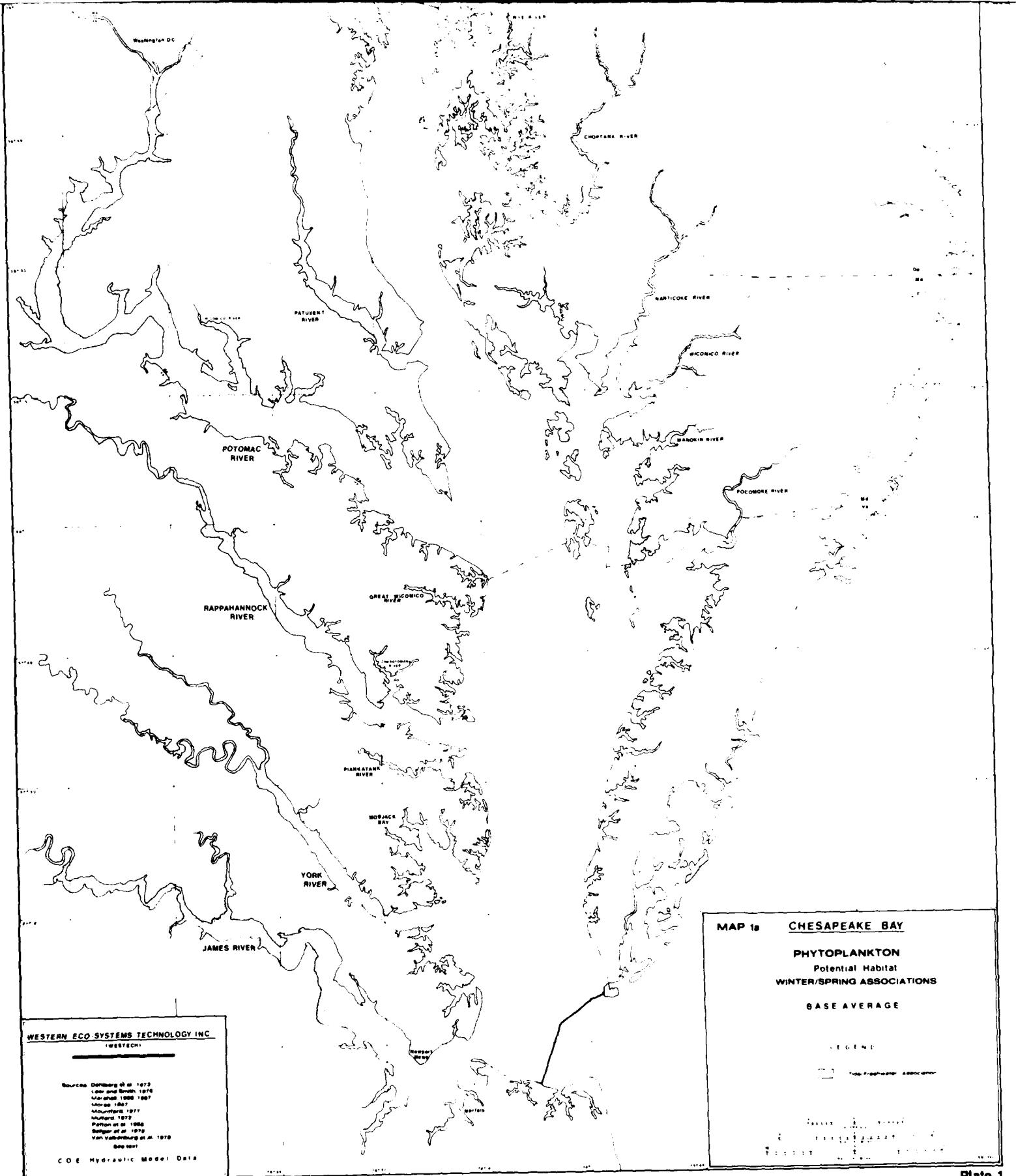
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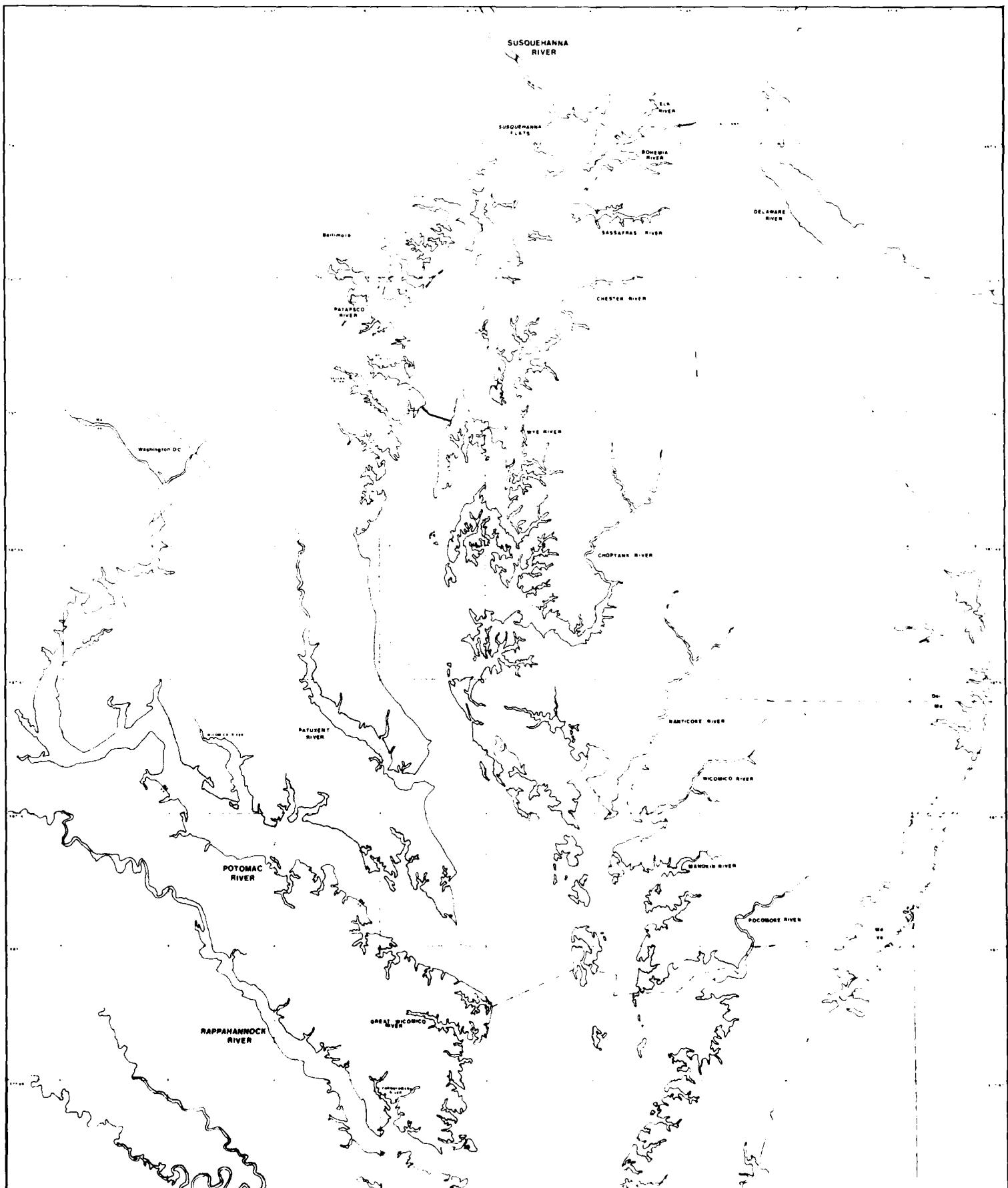
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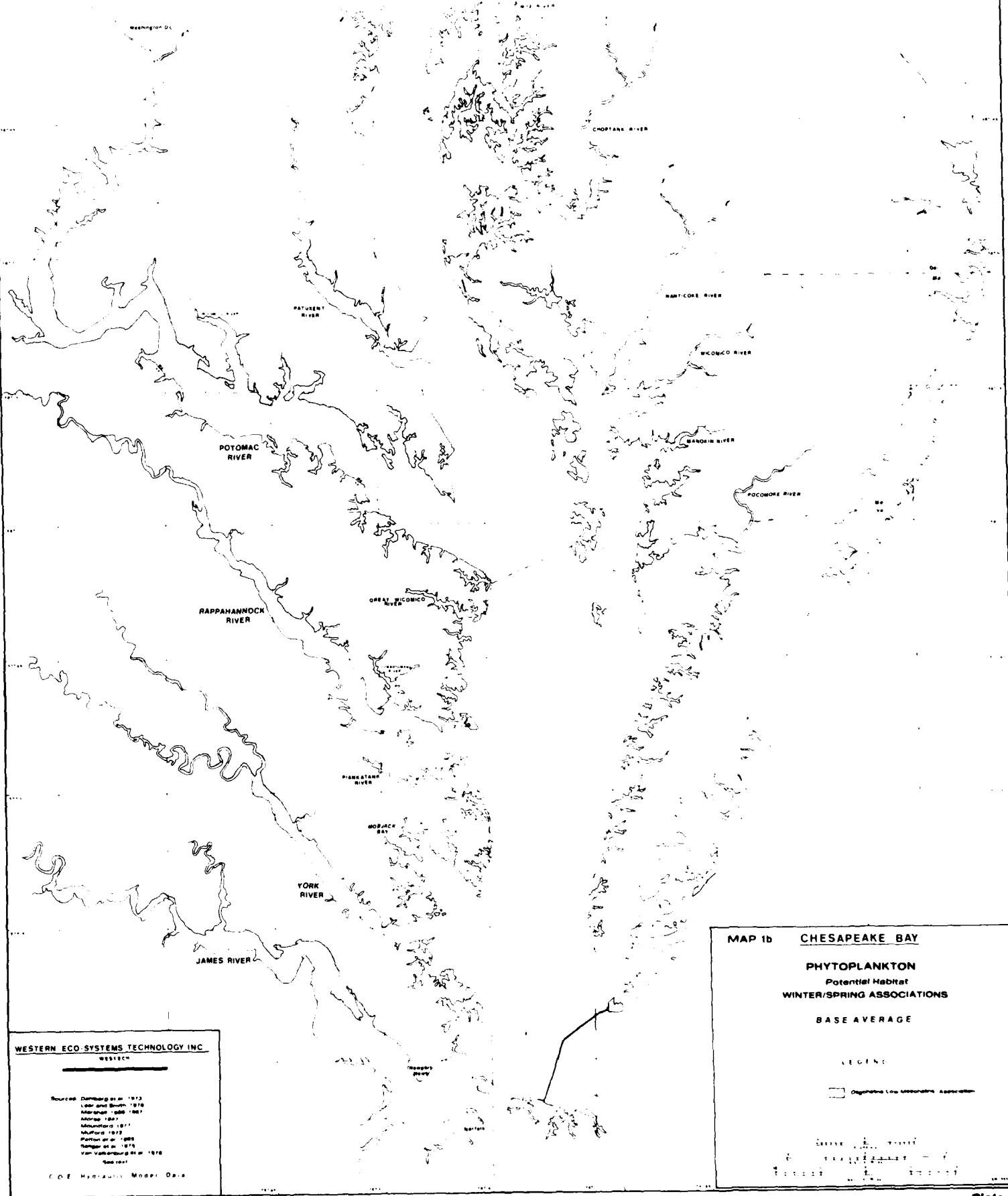
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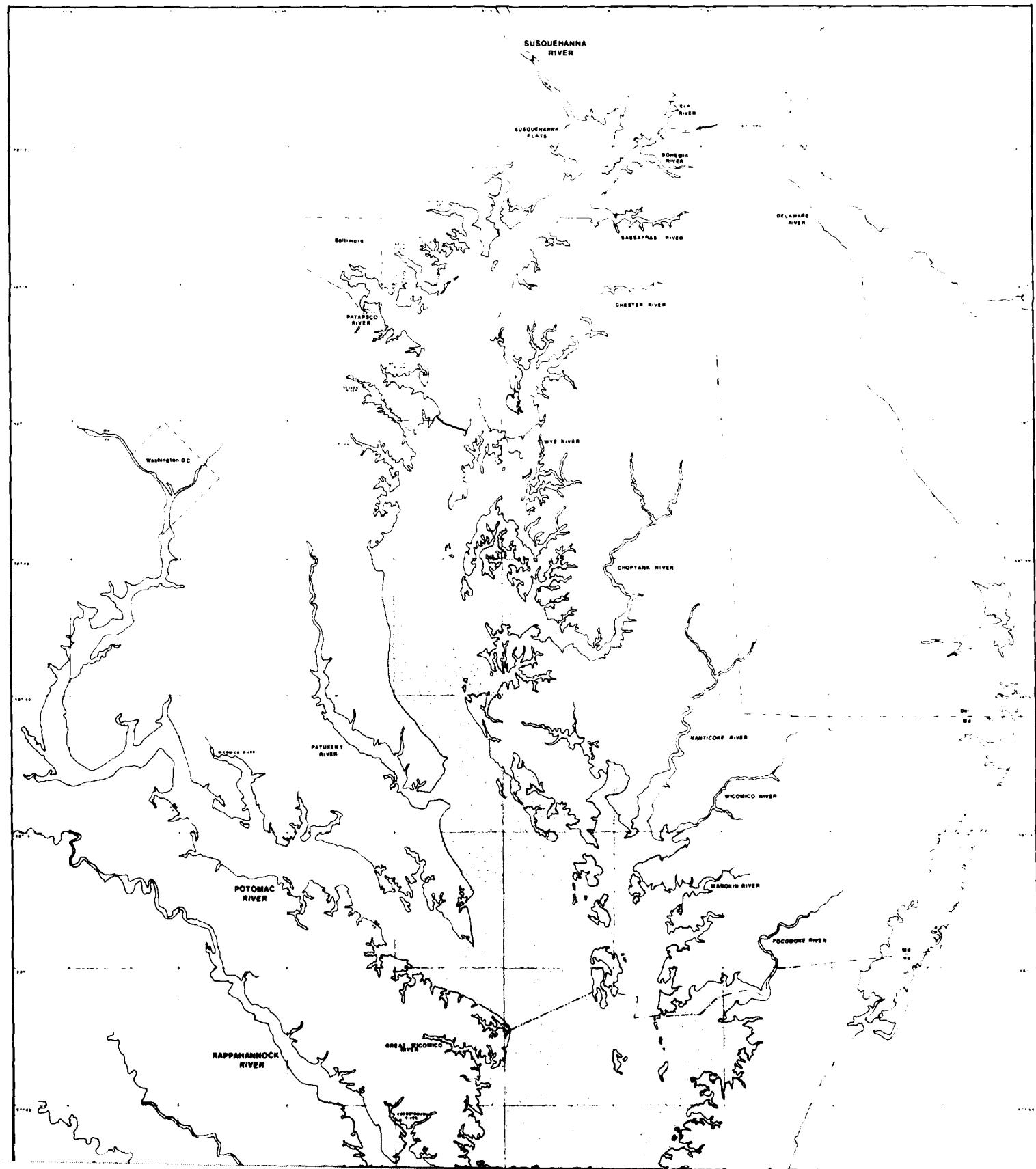
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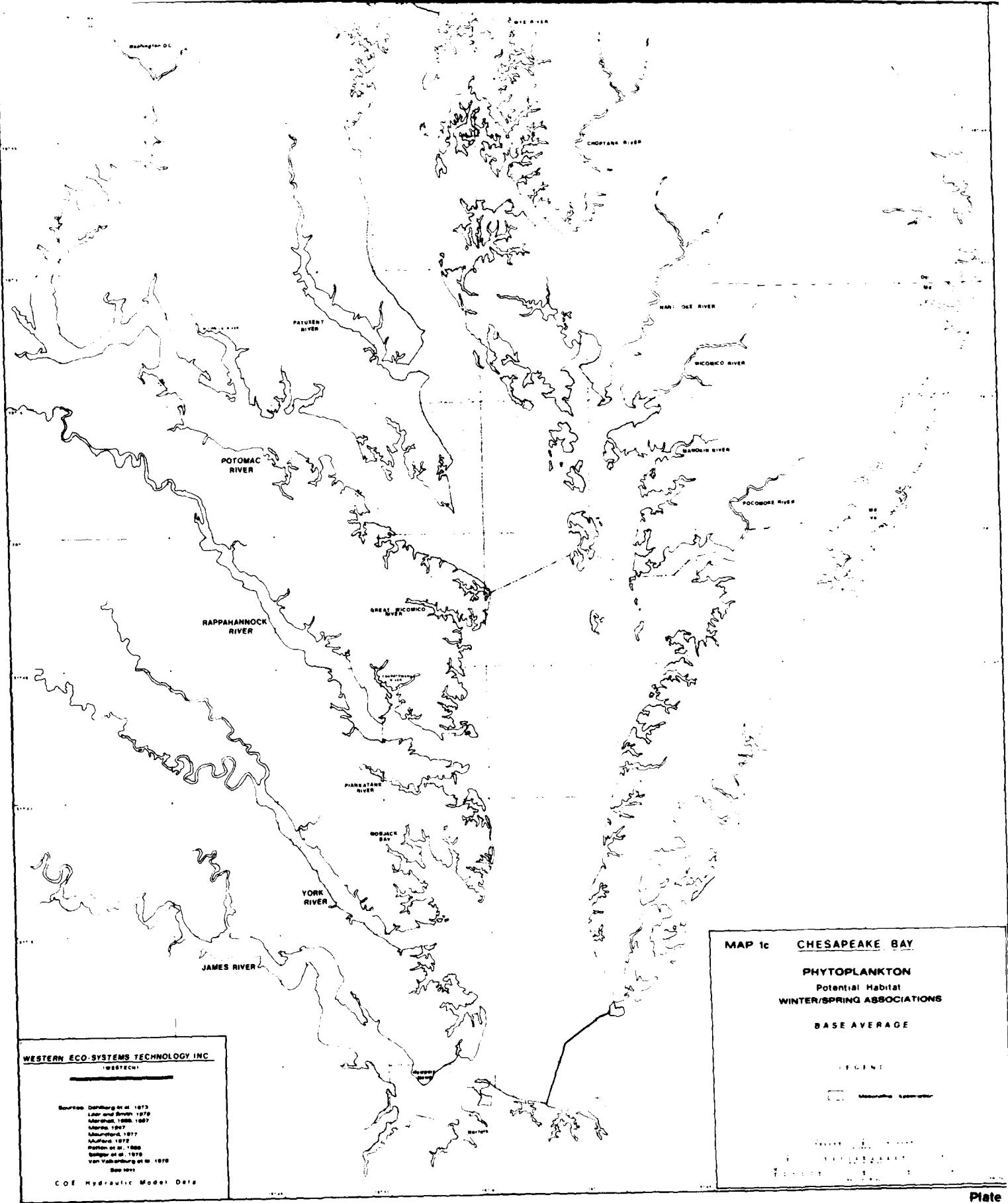


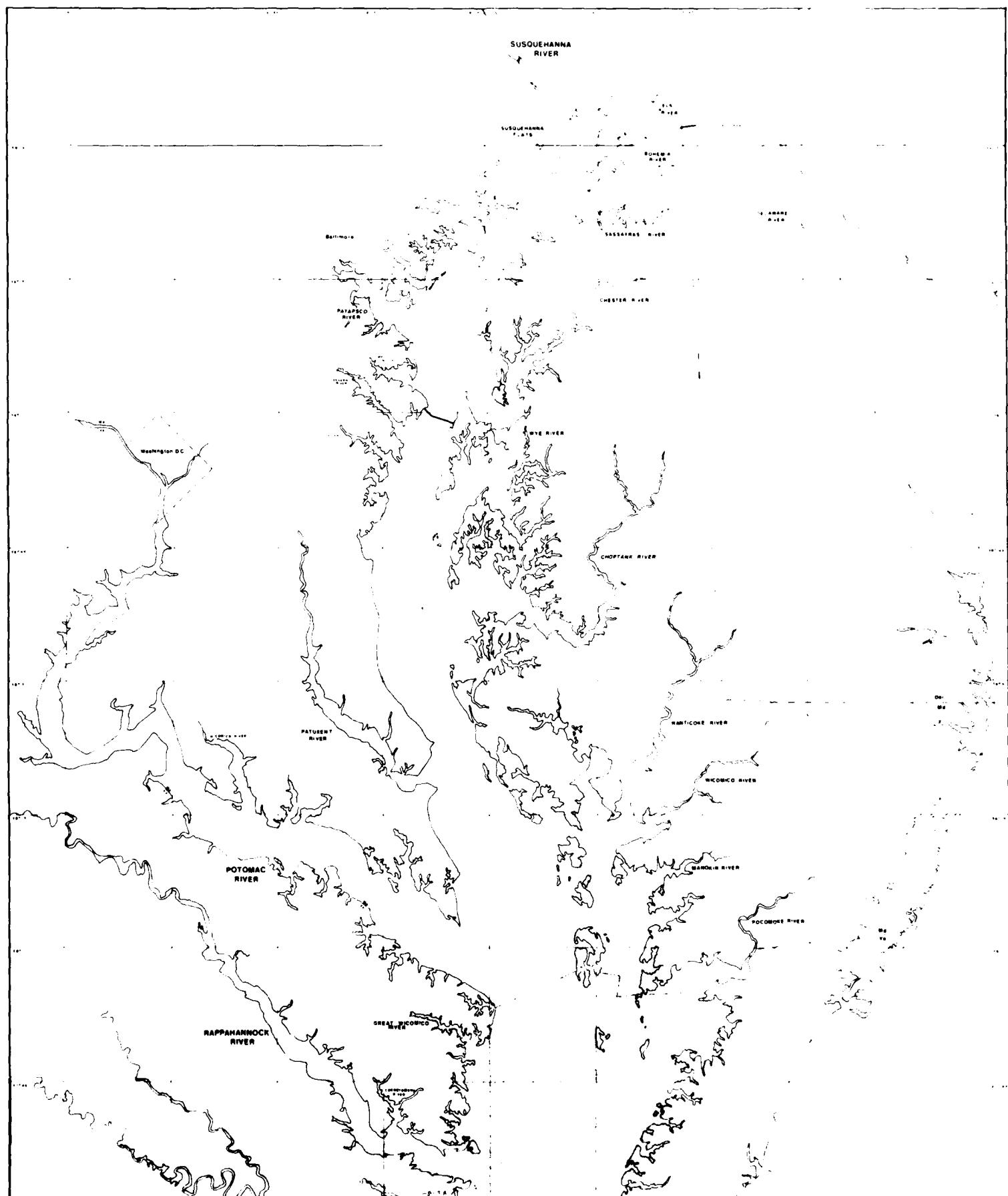


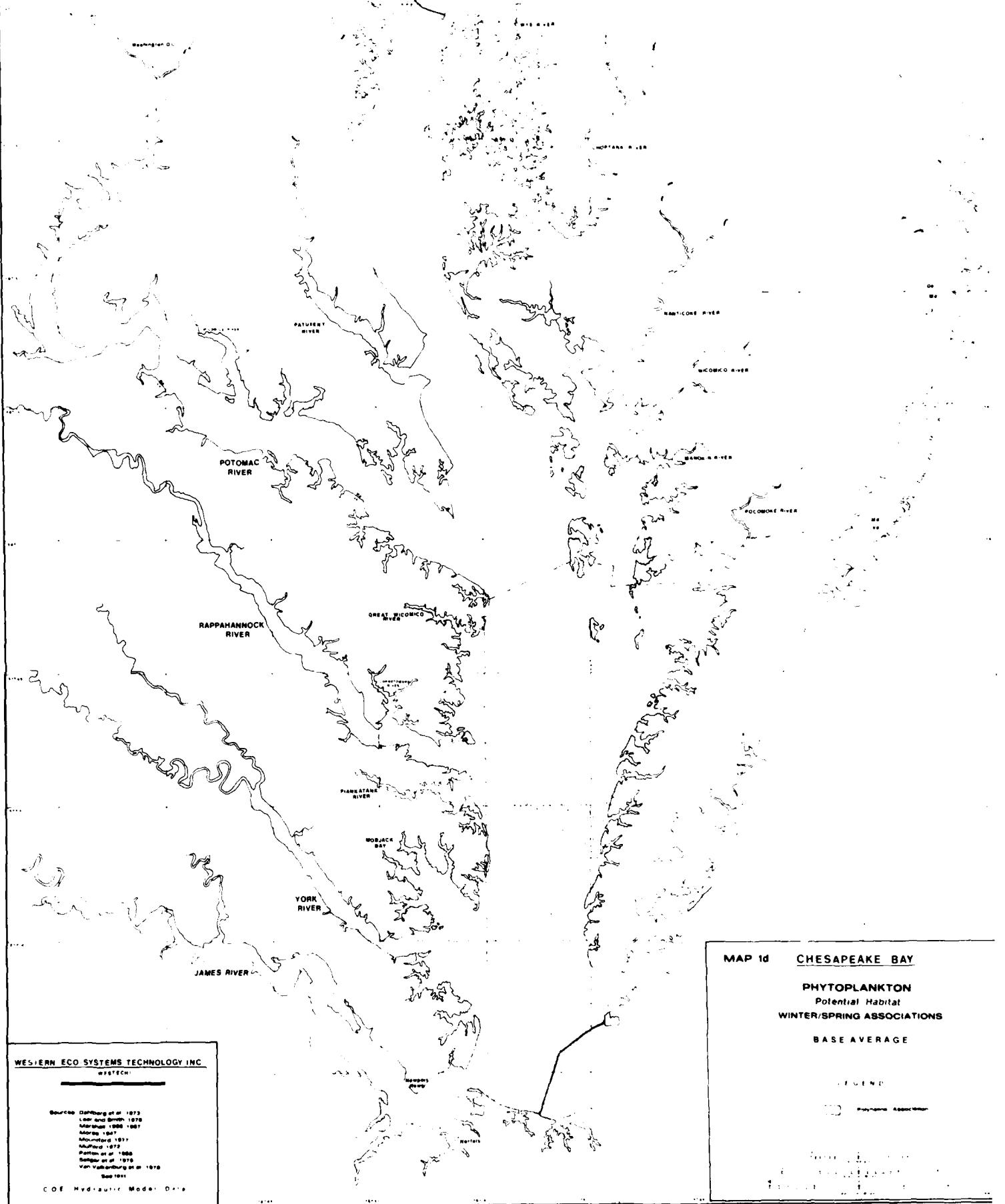












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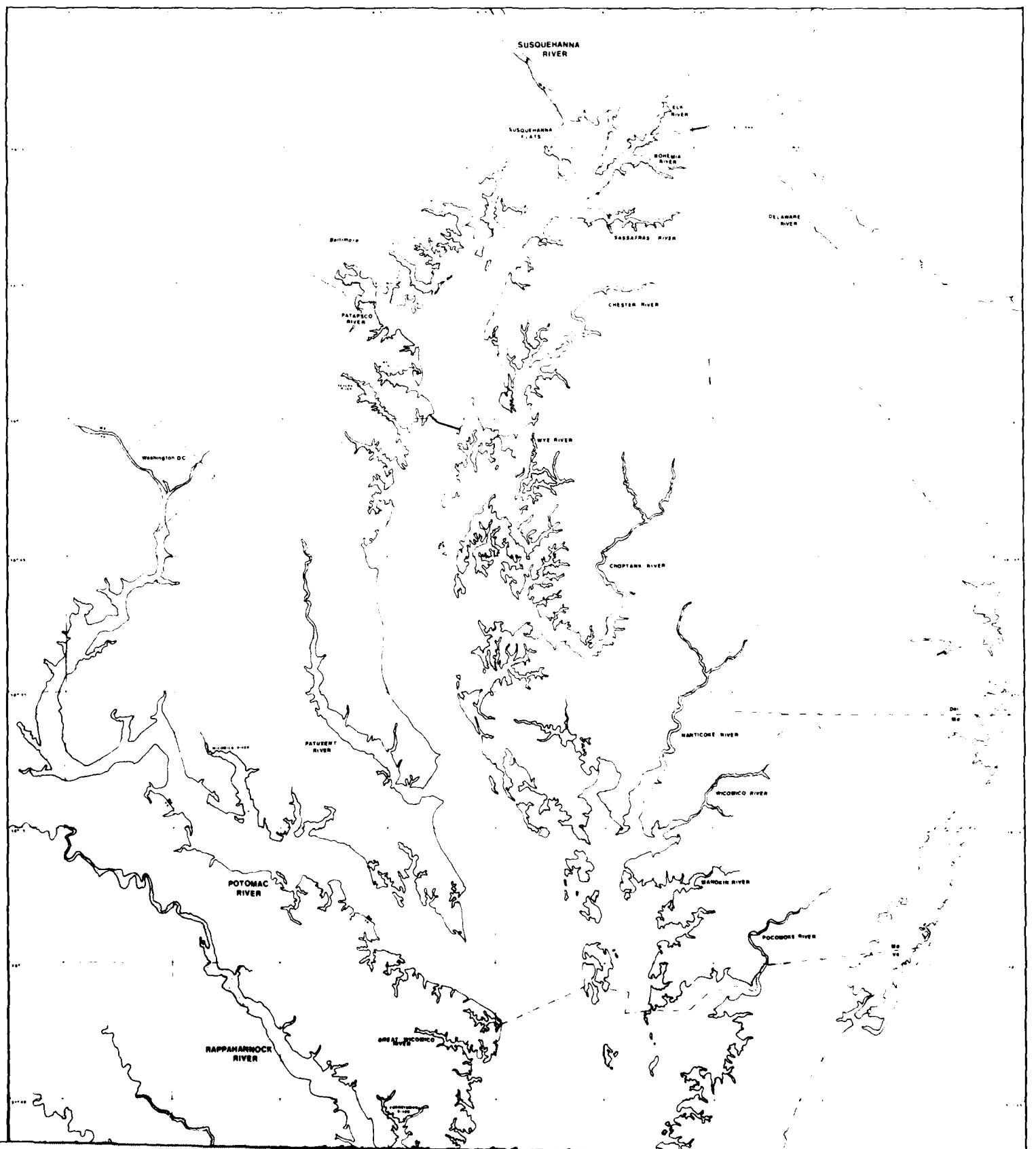
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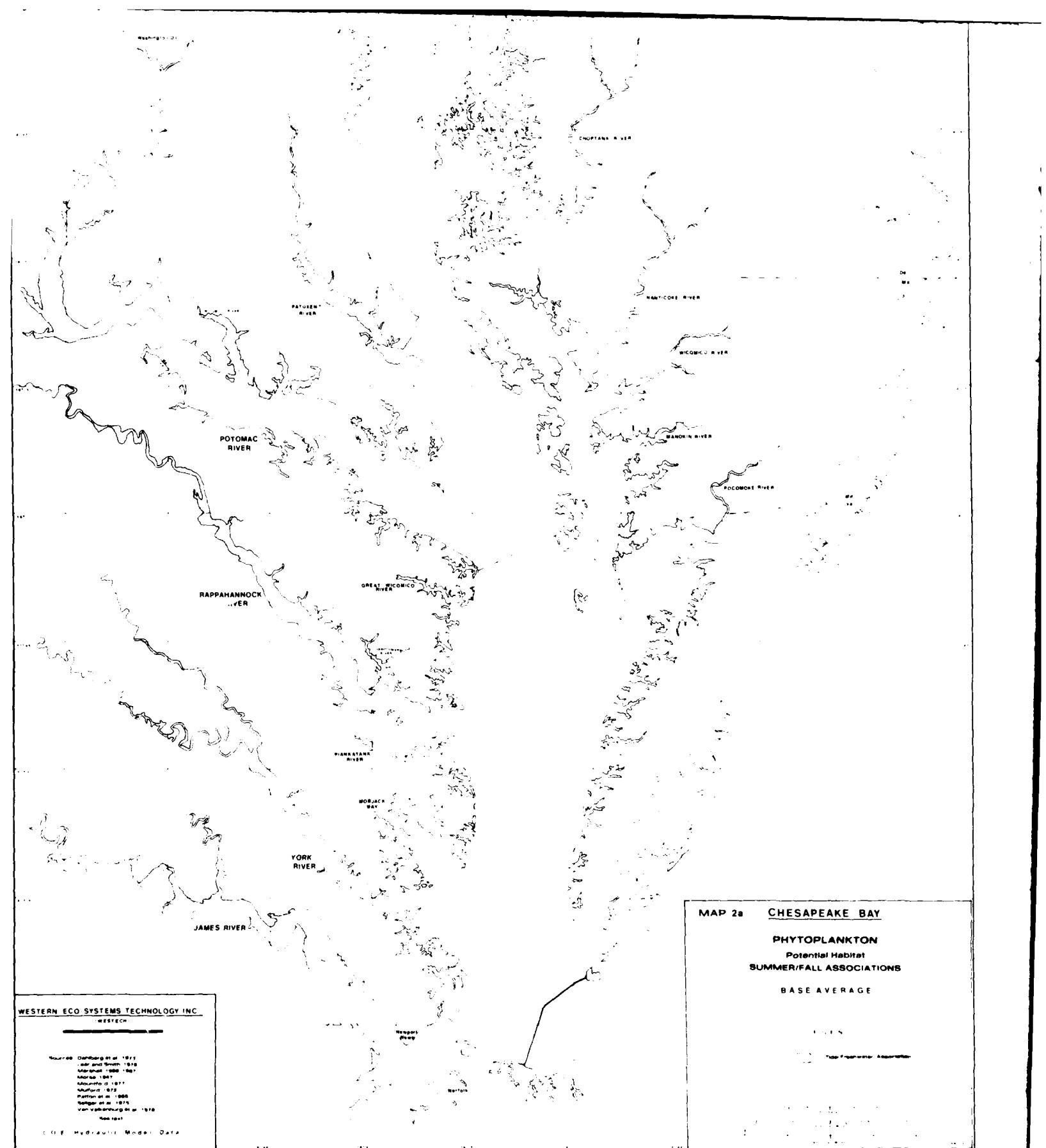
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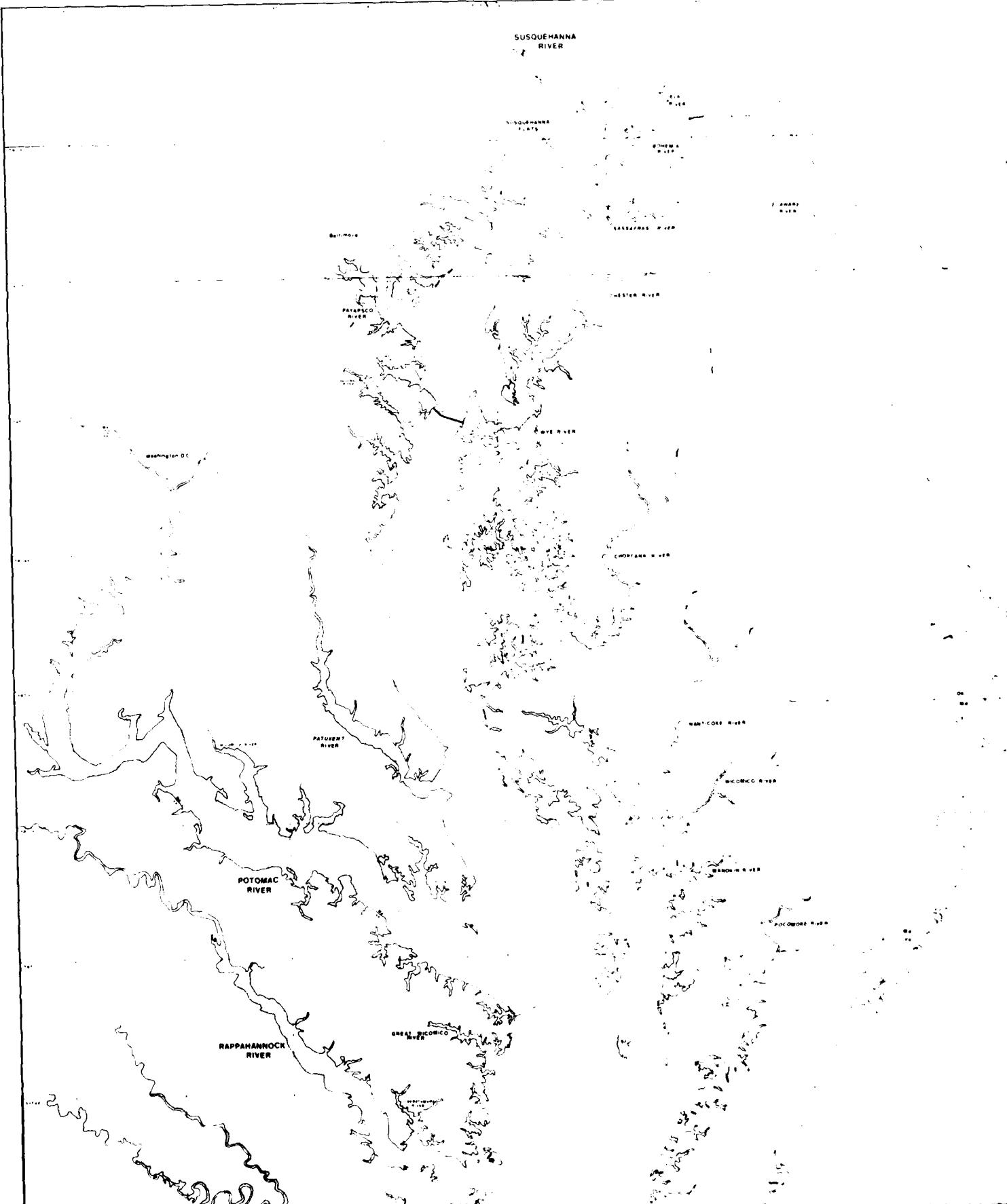
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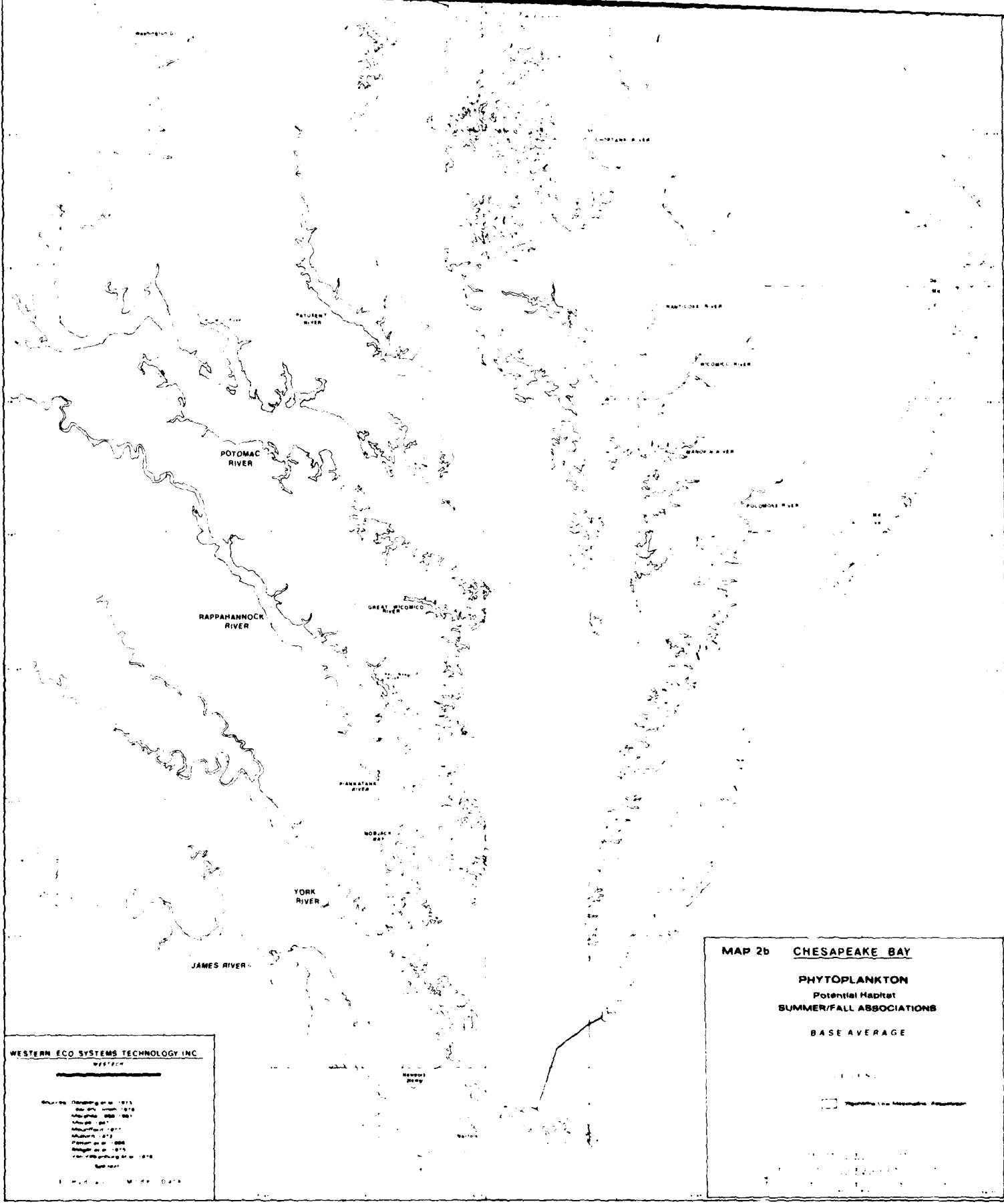
PHYTOPLANKTON
Potential Habitat
WINTER/SPRING ASSOCIATIONS

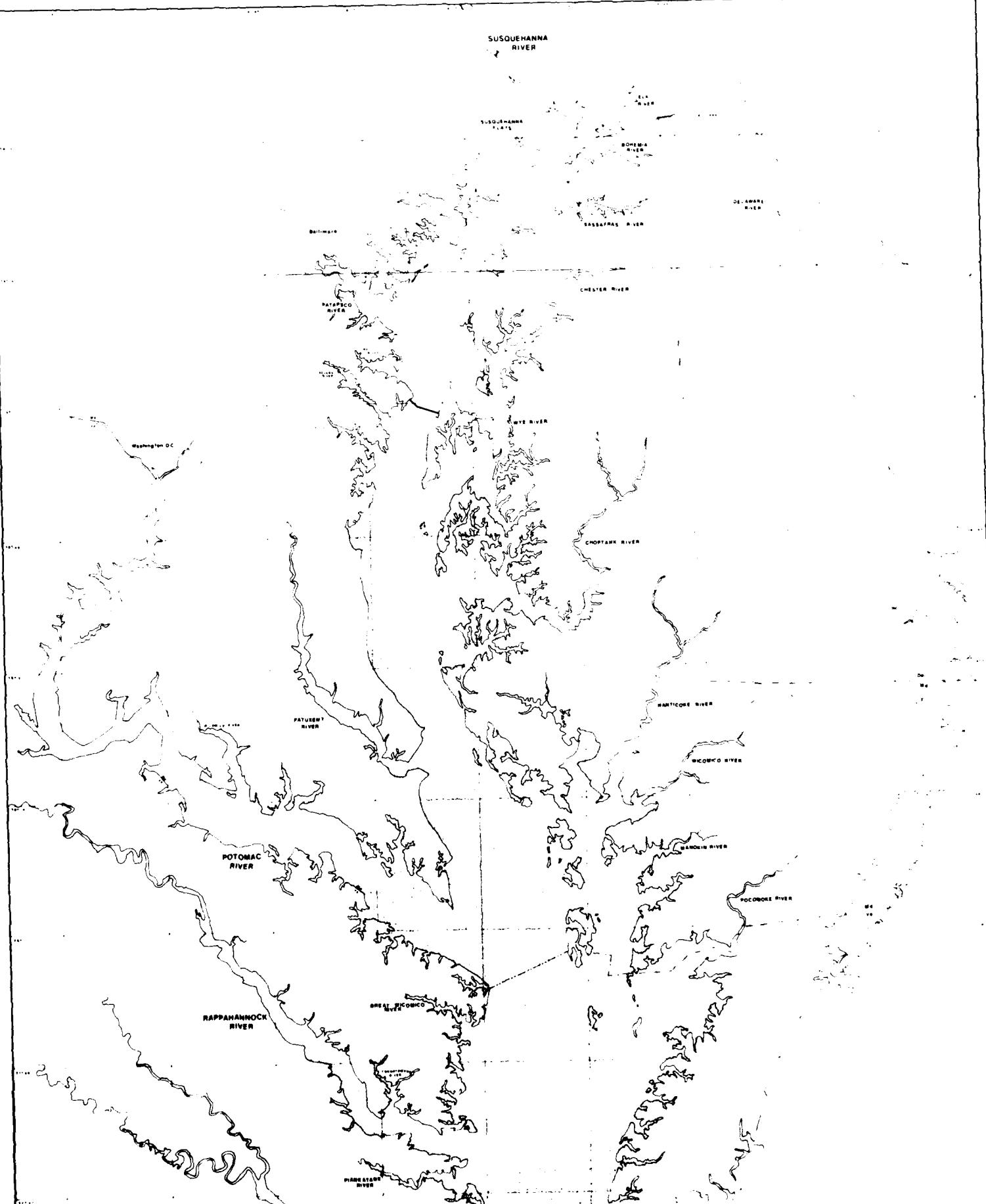
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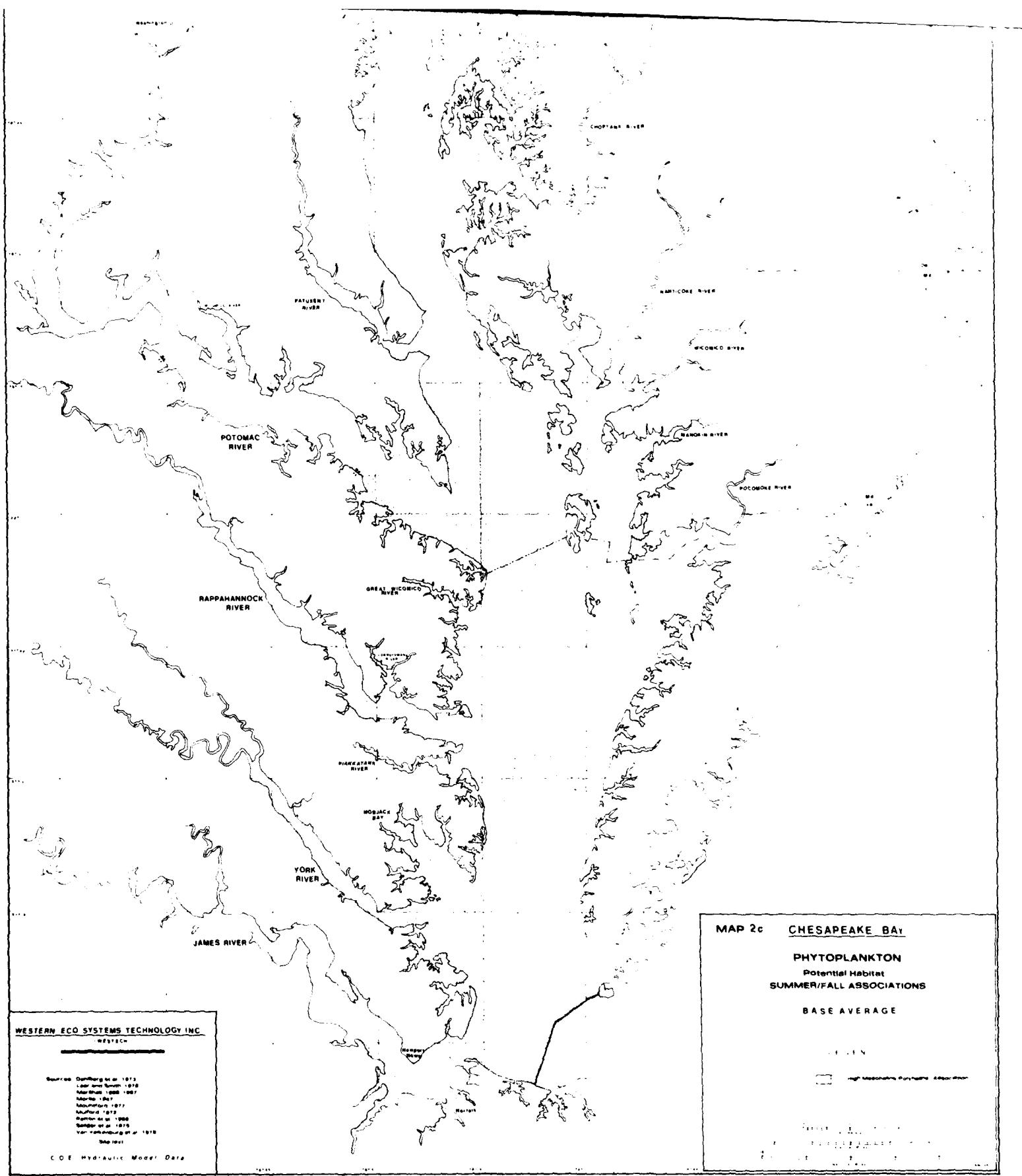


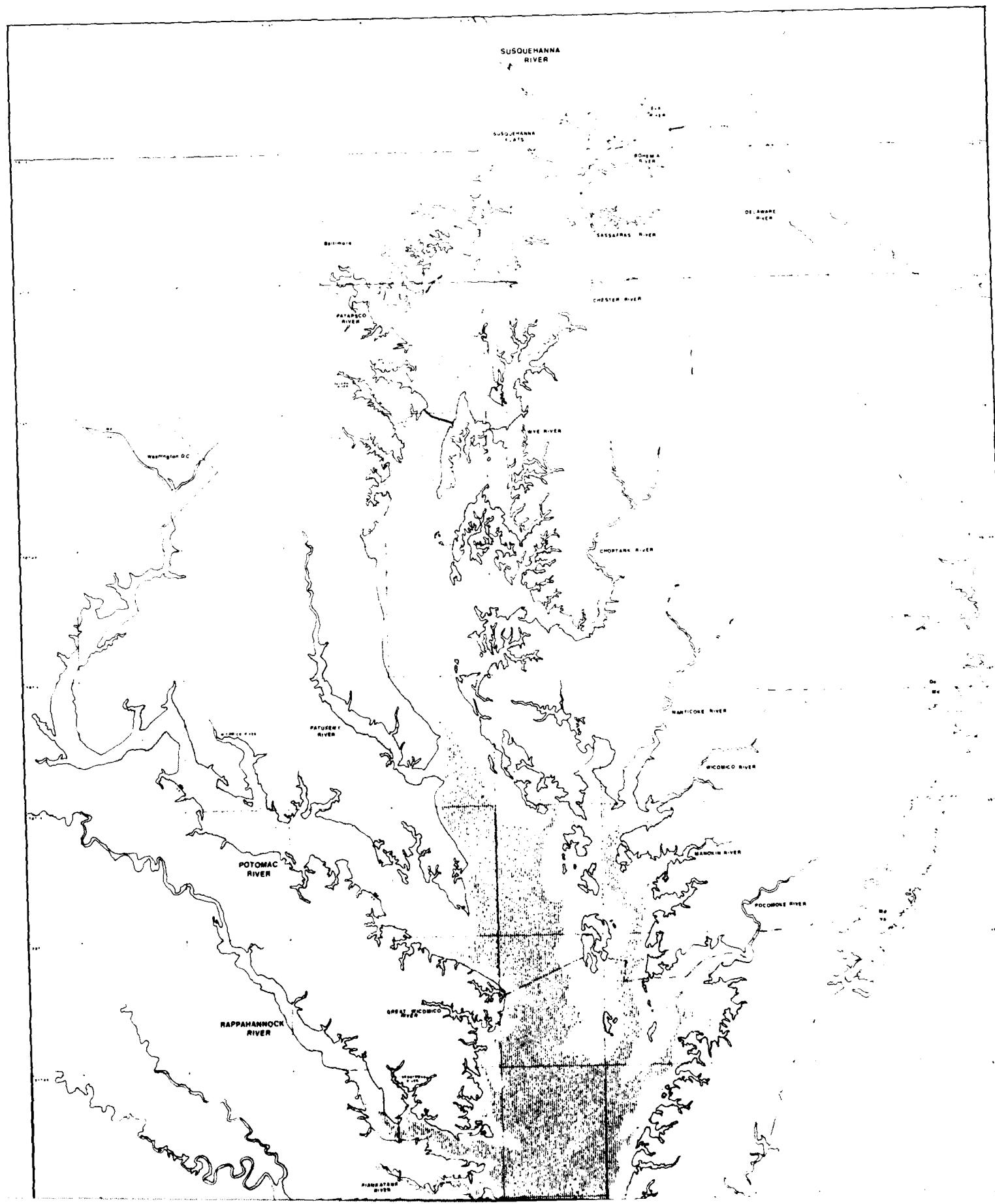


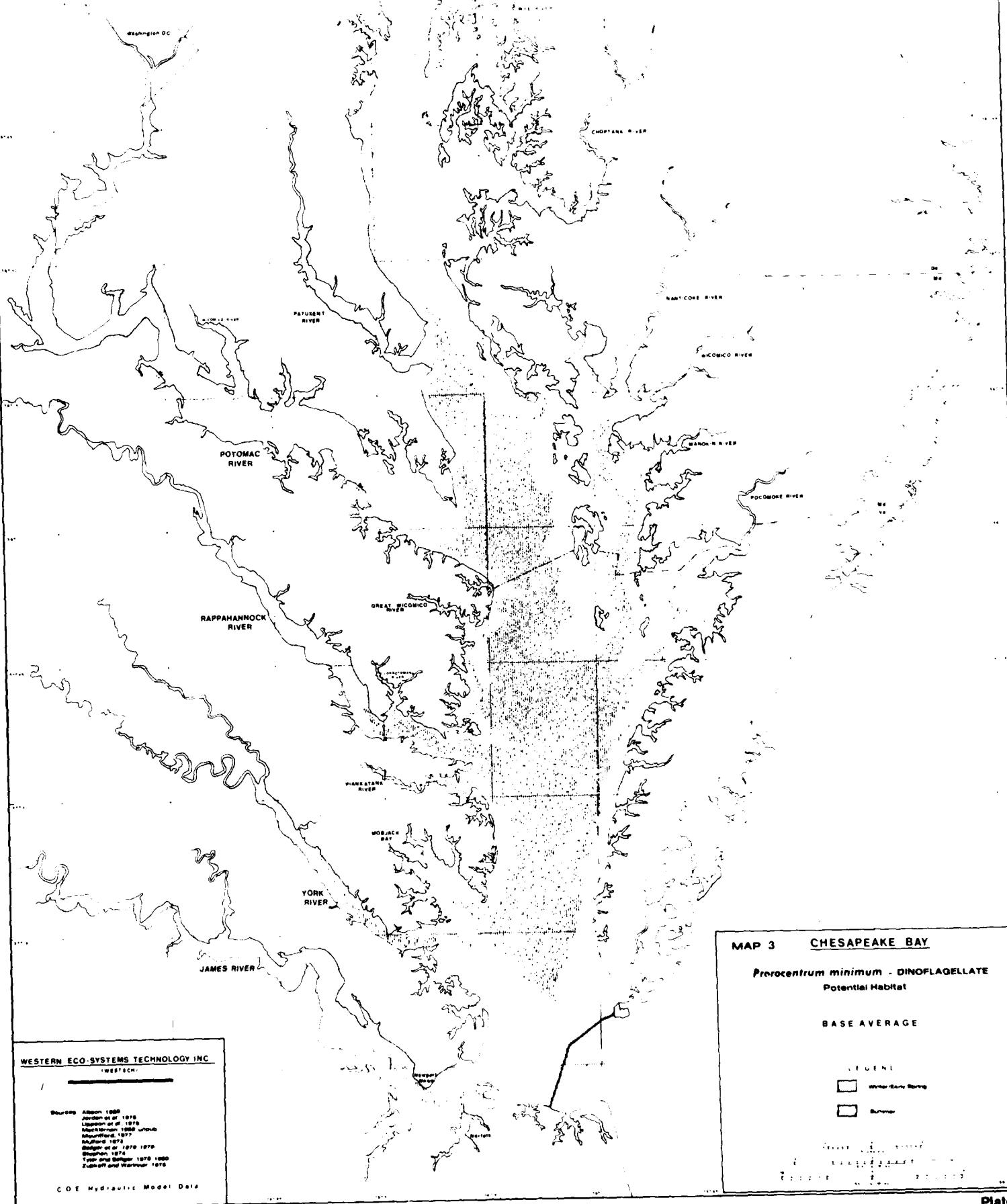




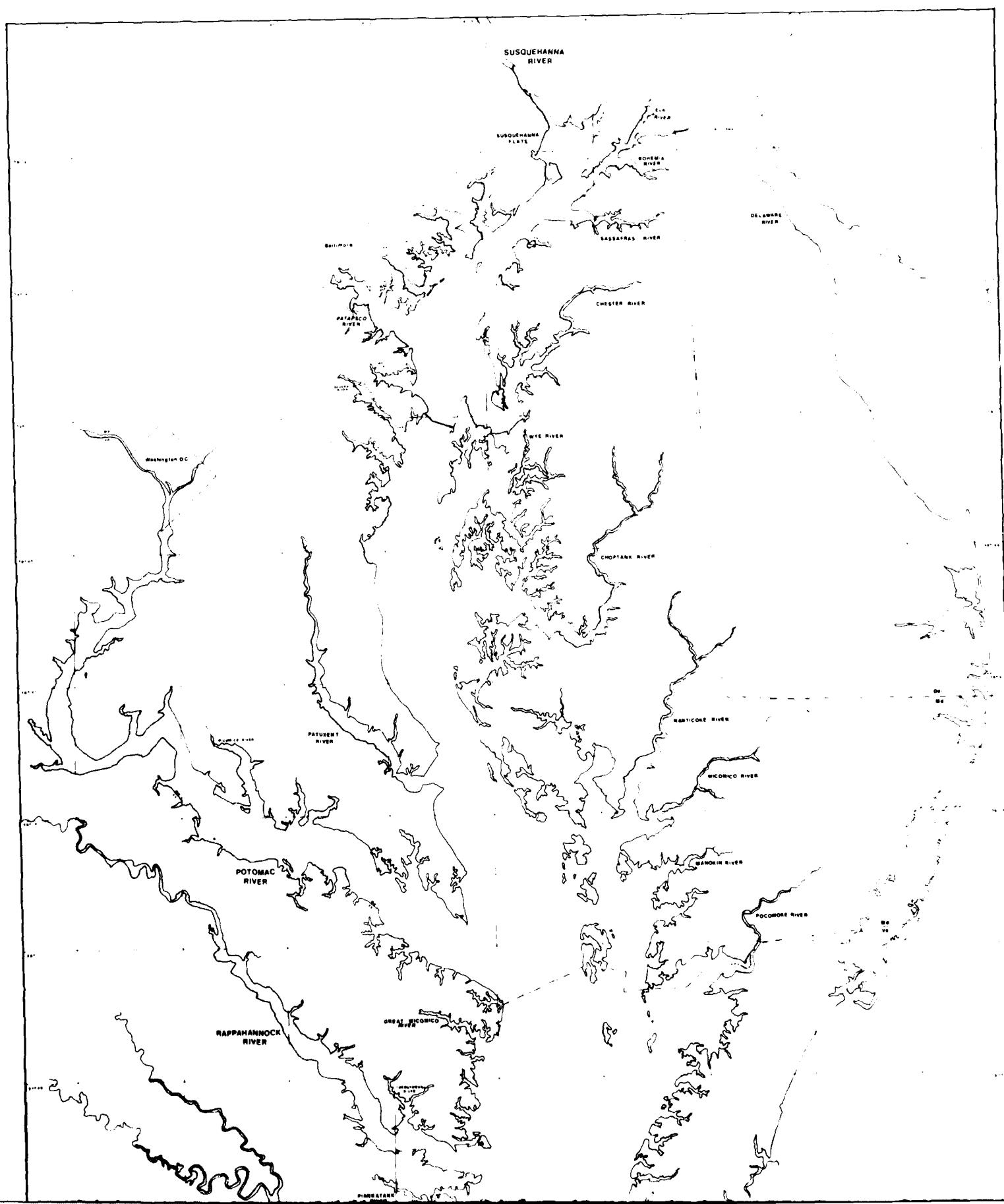


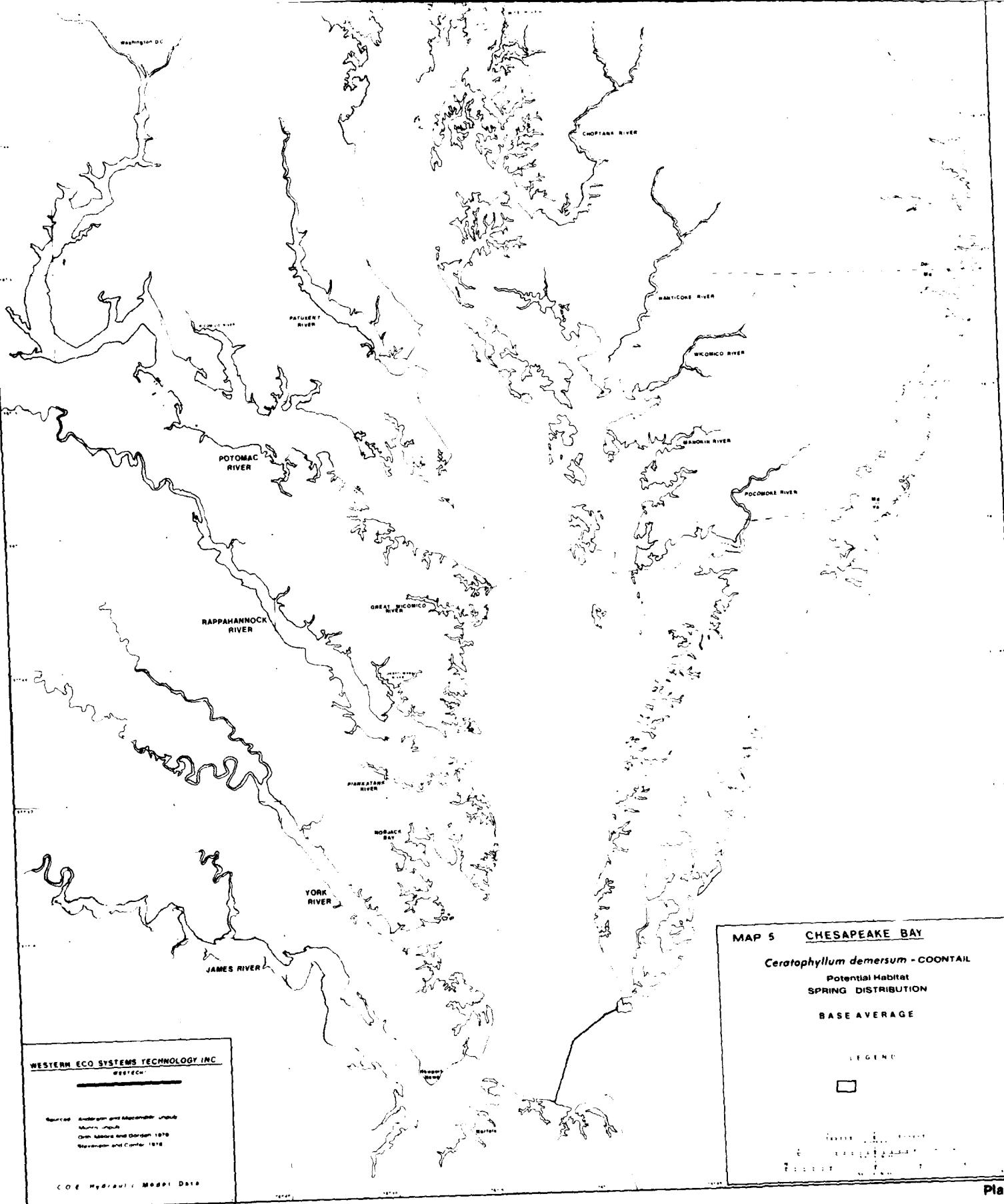


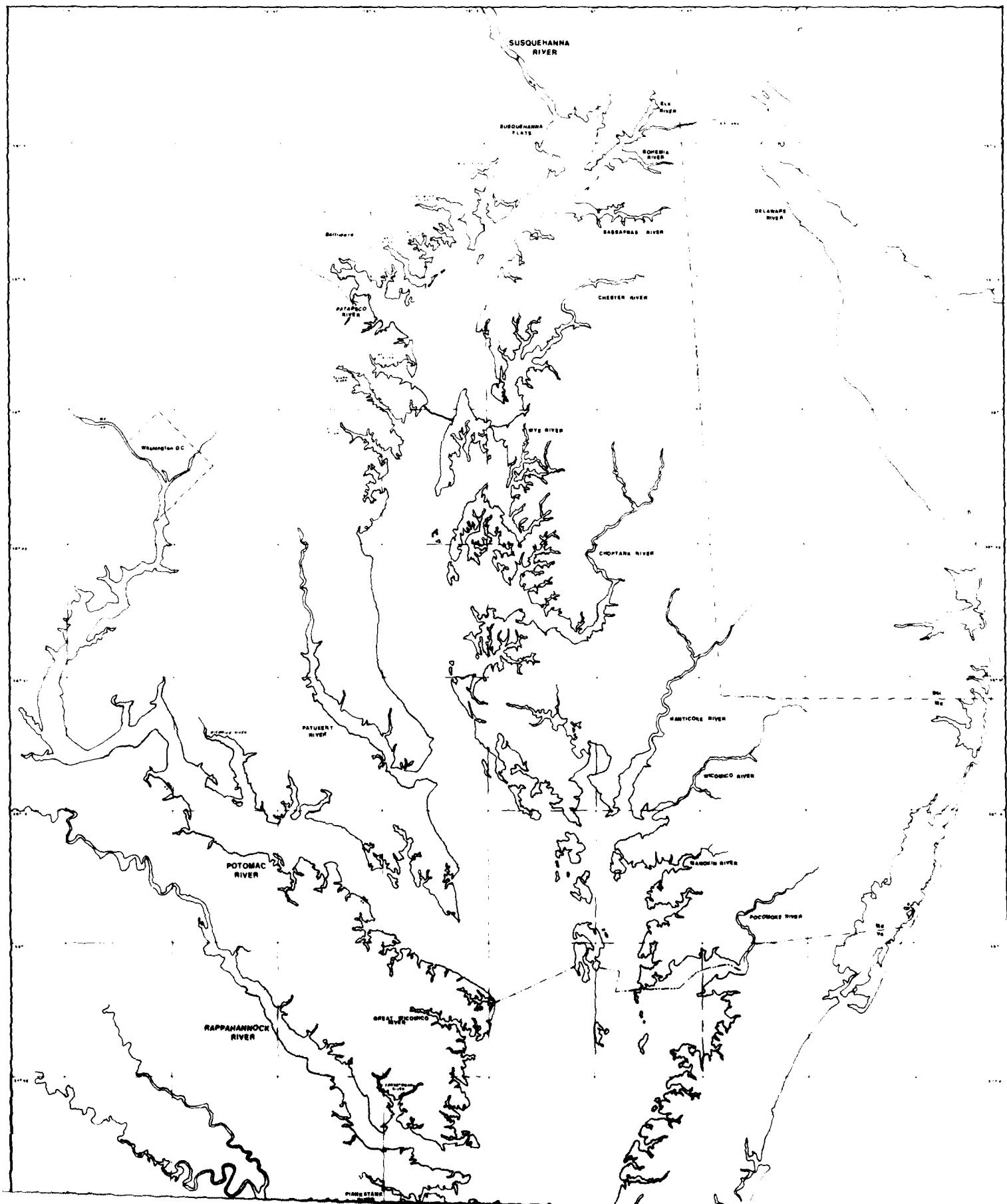




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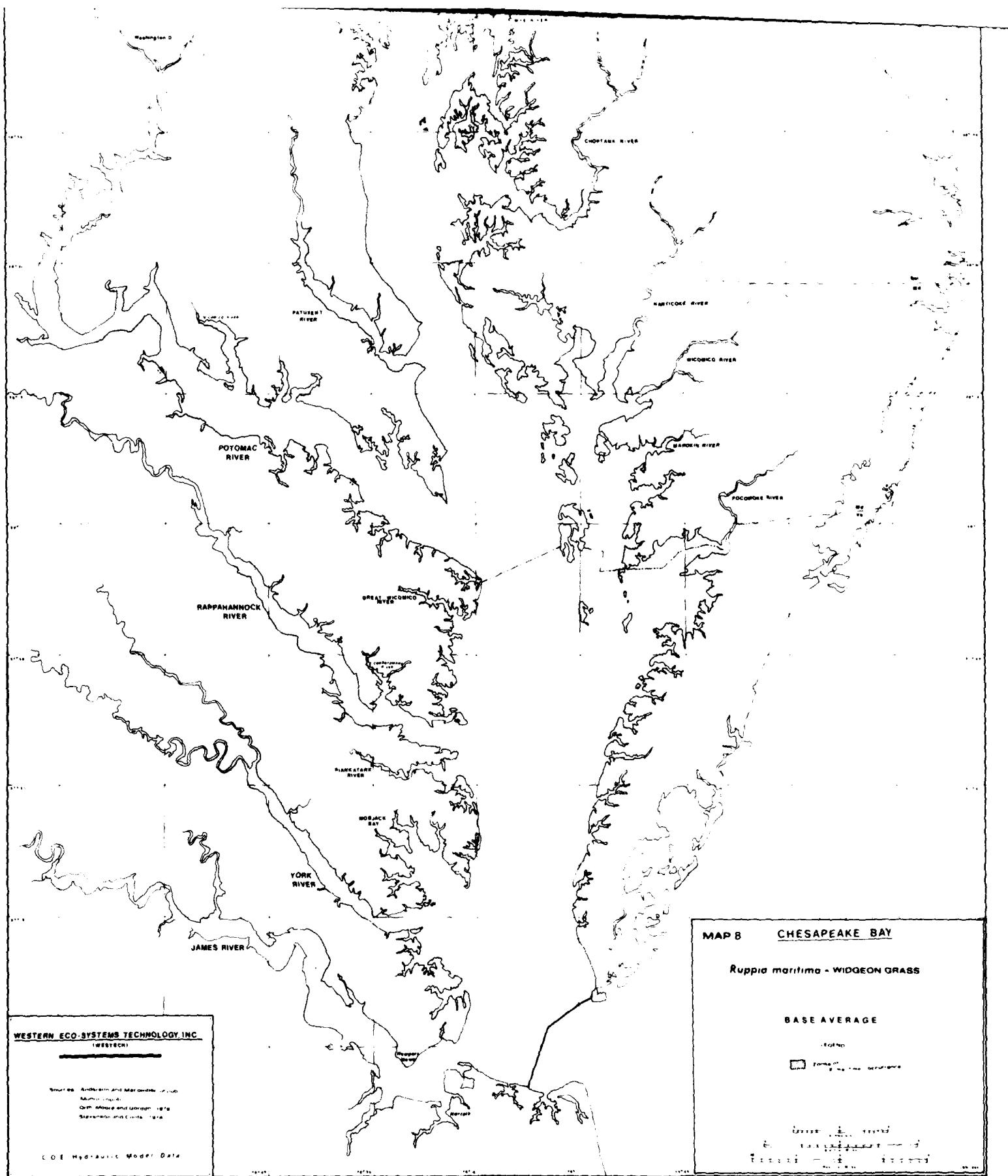
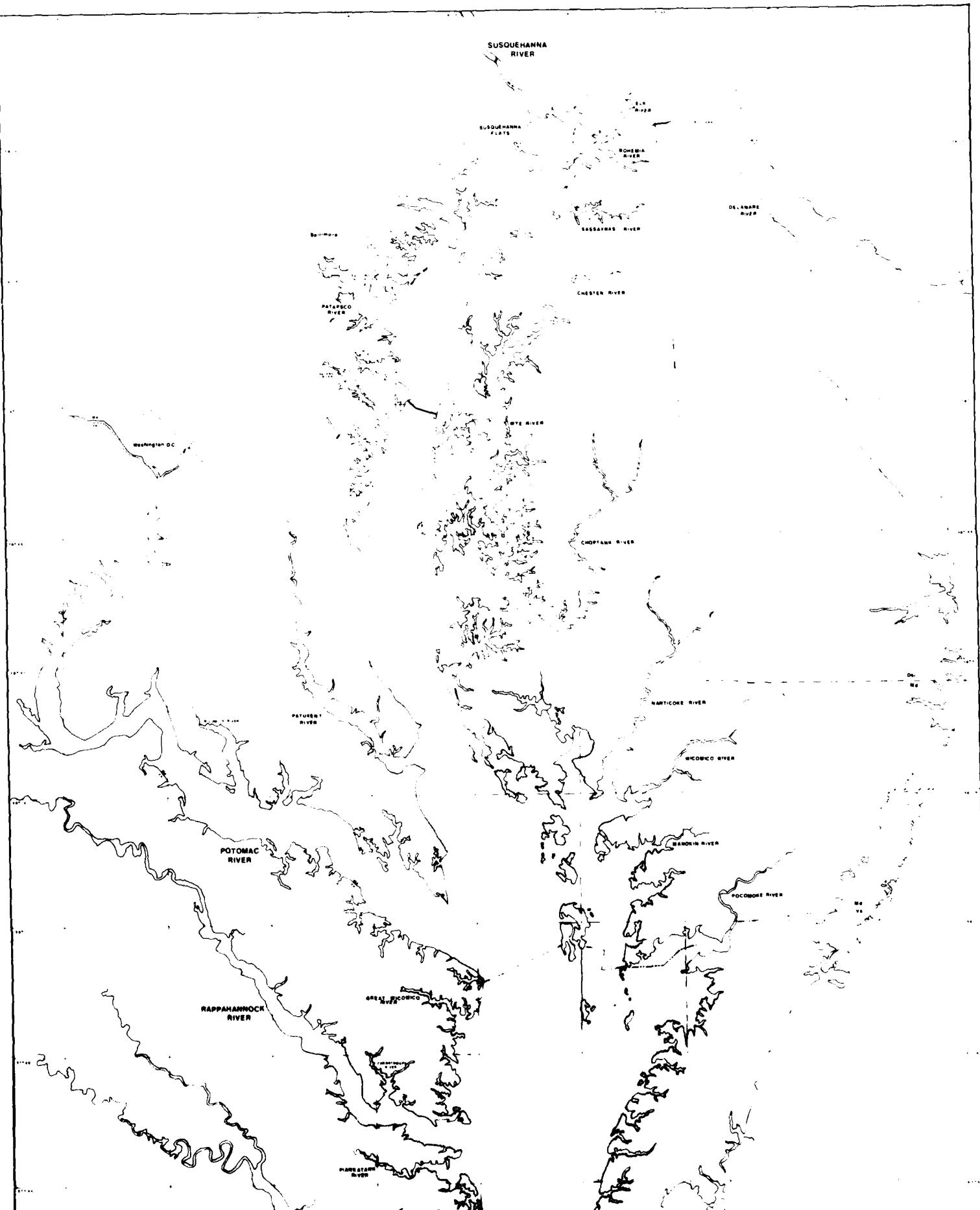
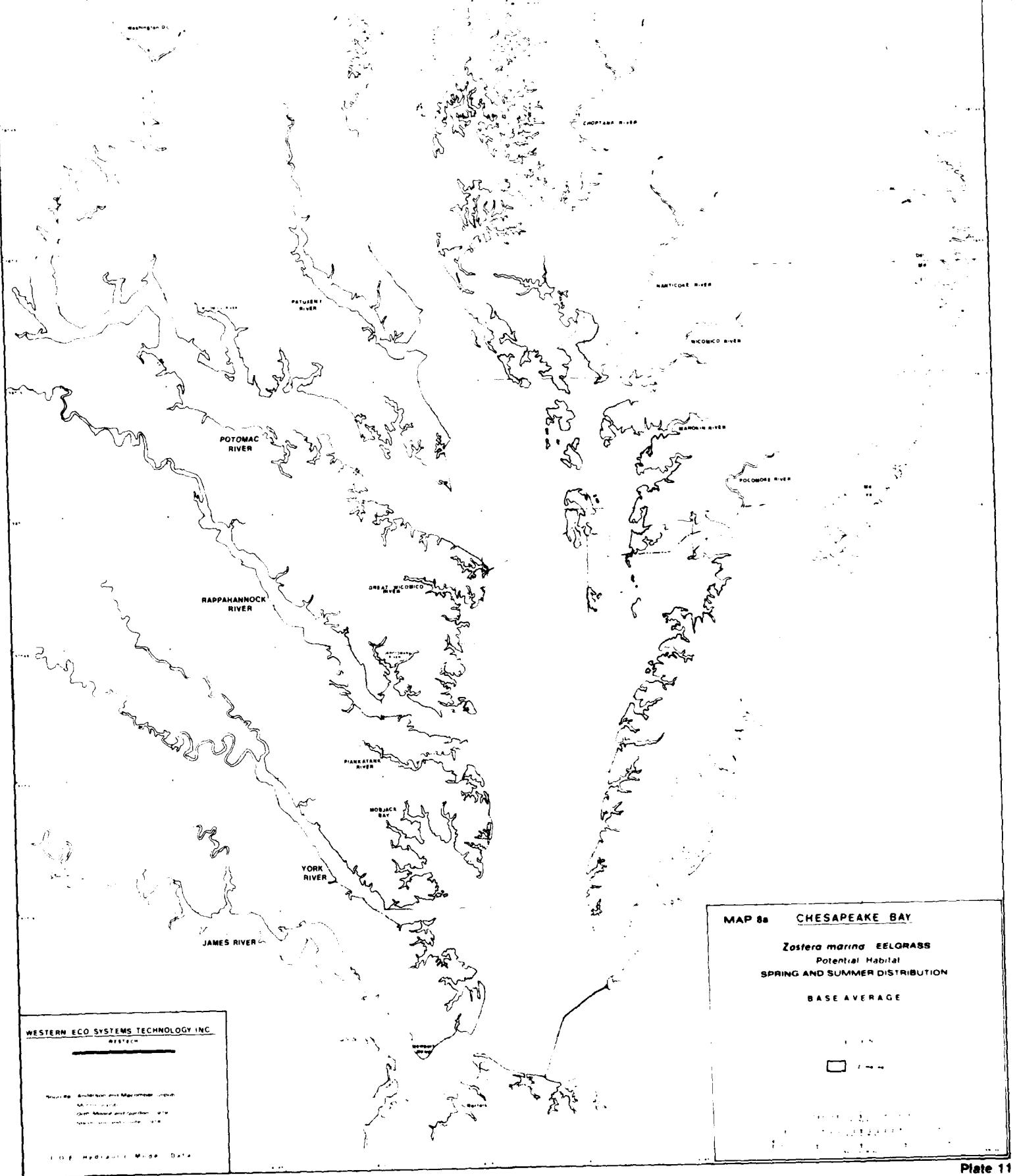
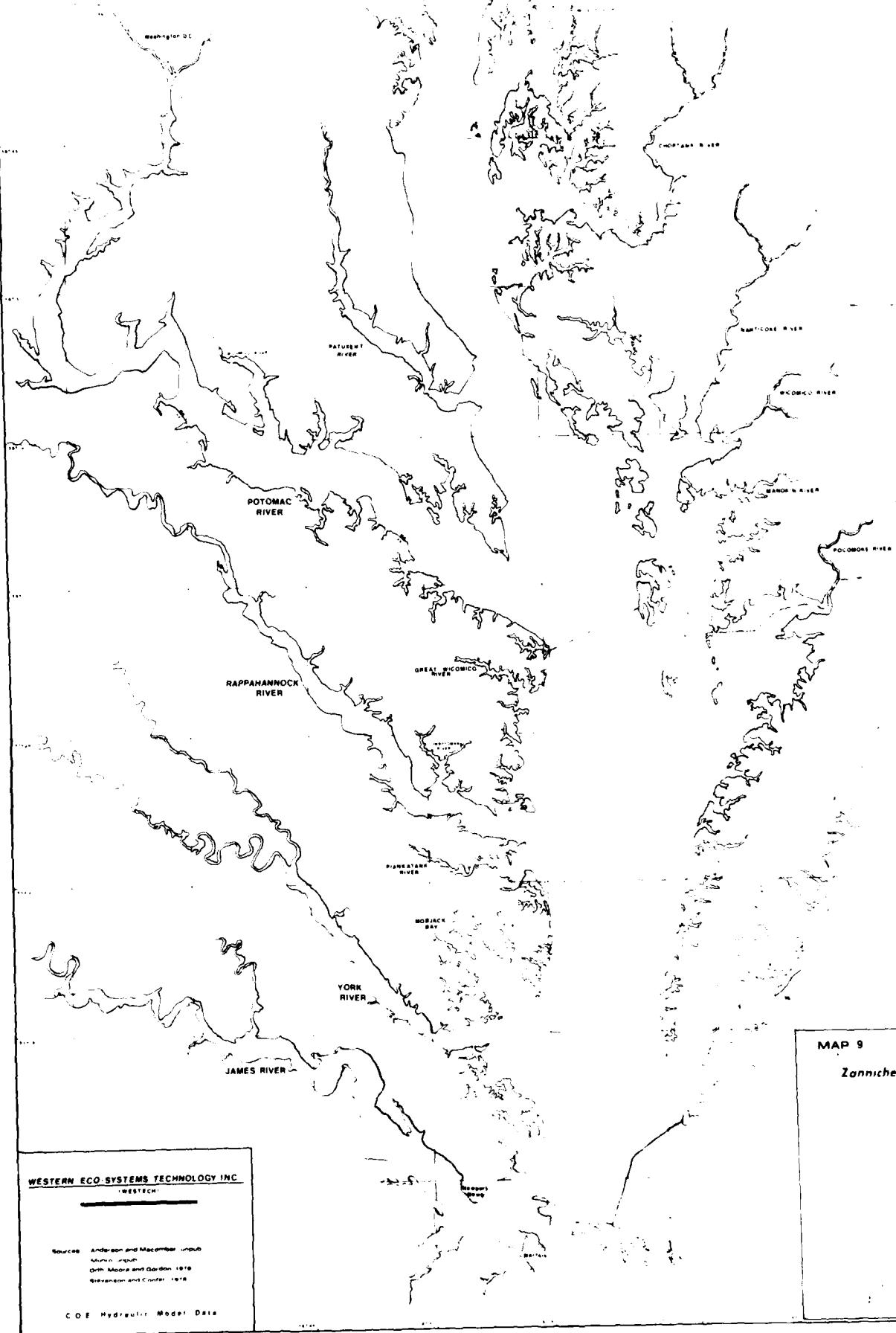


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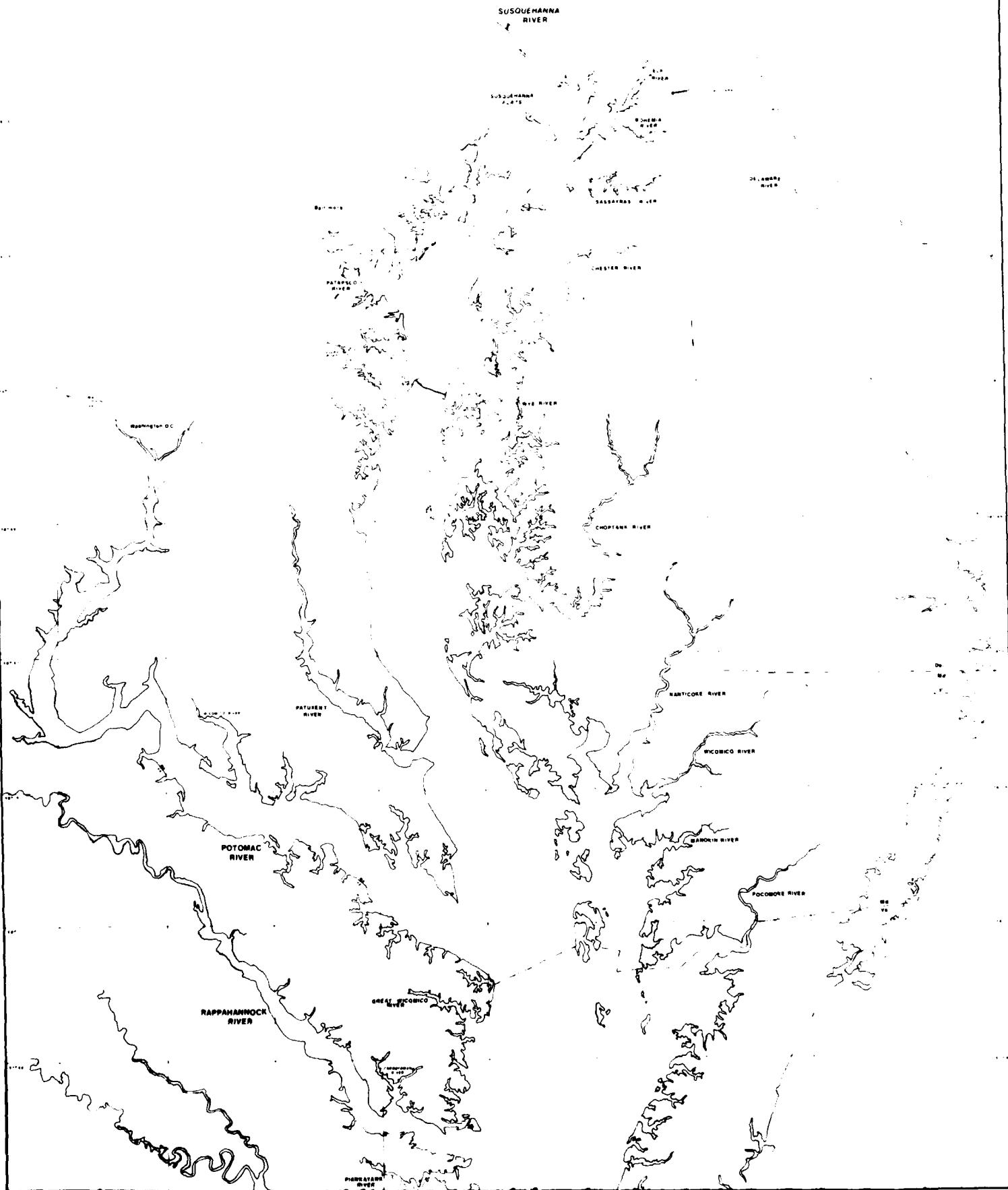


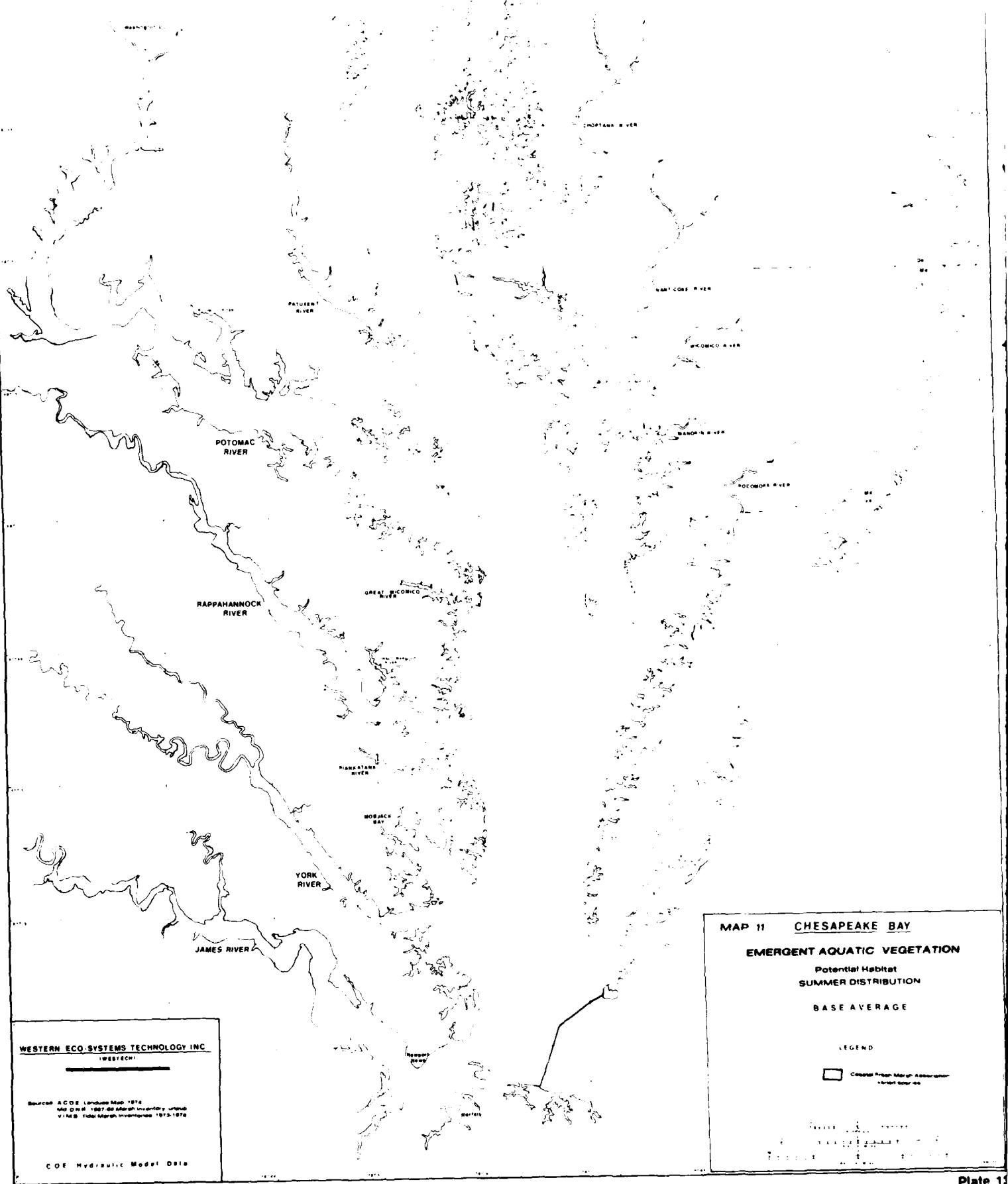




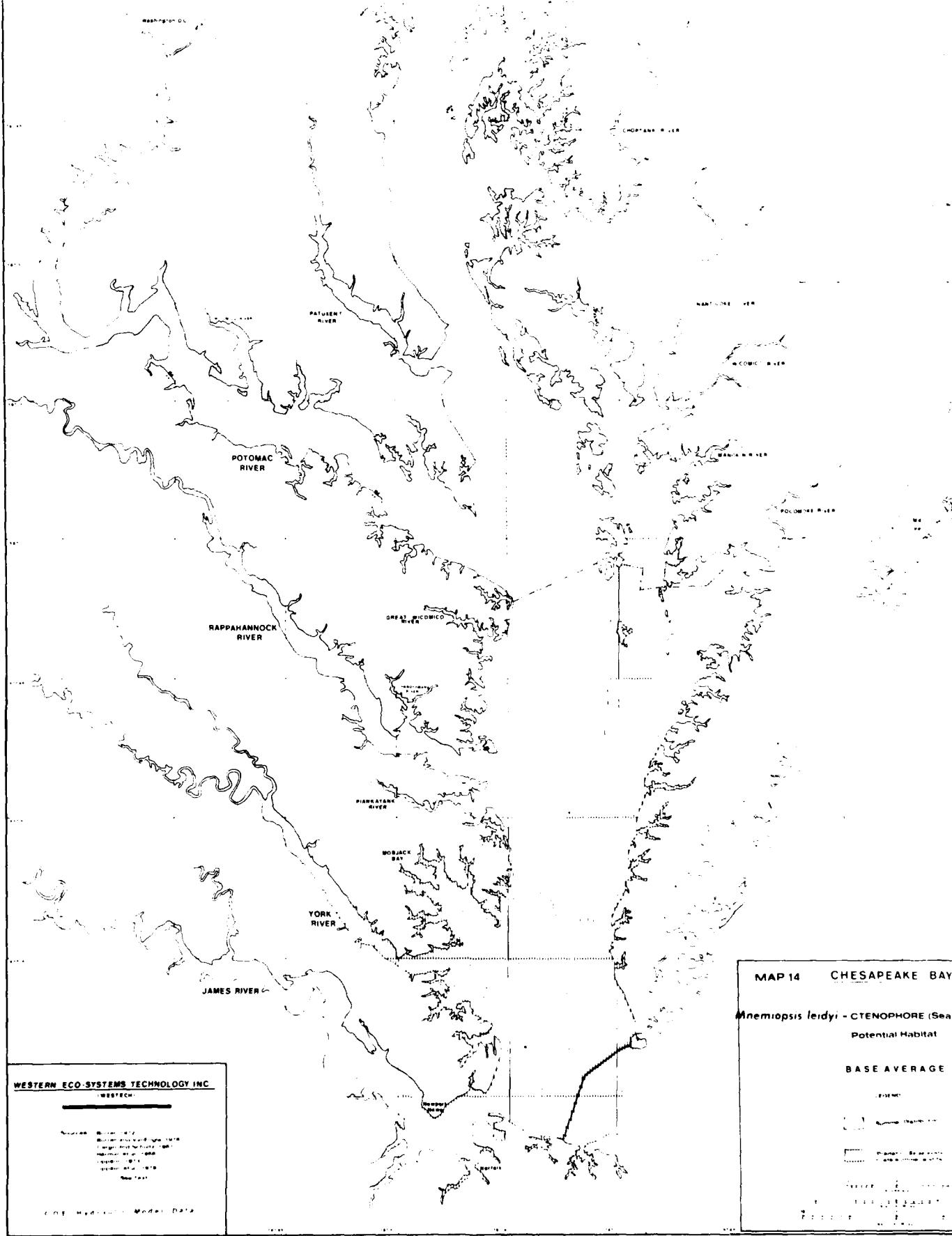


MAP 9 CHESAPEAKE BAY
***Zannichellia palustris* - HORNS PONDWEED**
Potential Habitat
SPRING DISTRIBUTION
BASE AVERAGE

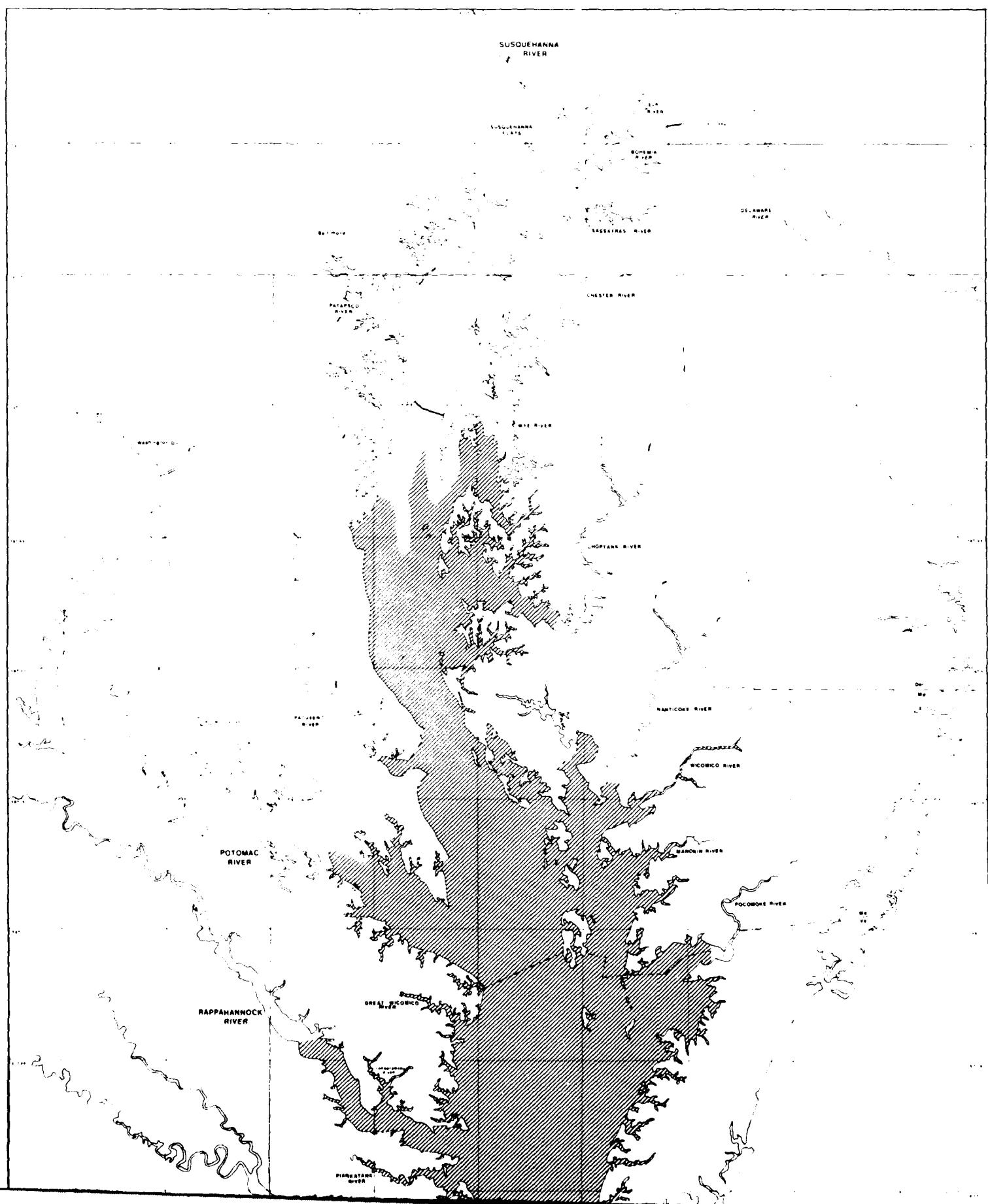


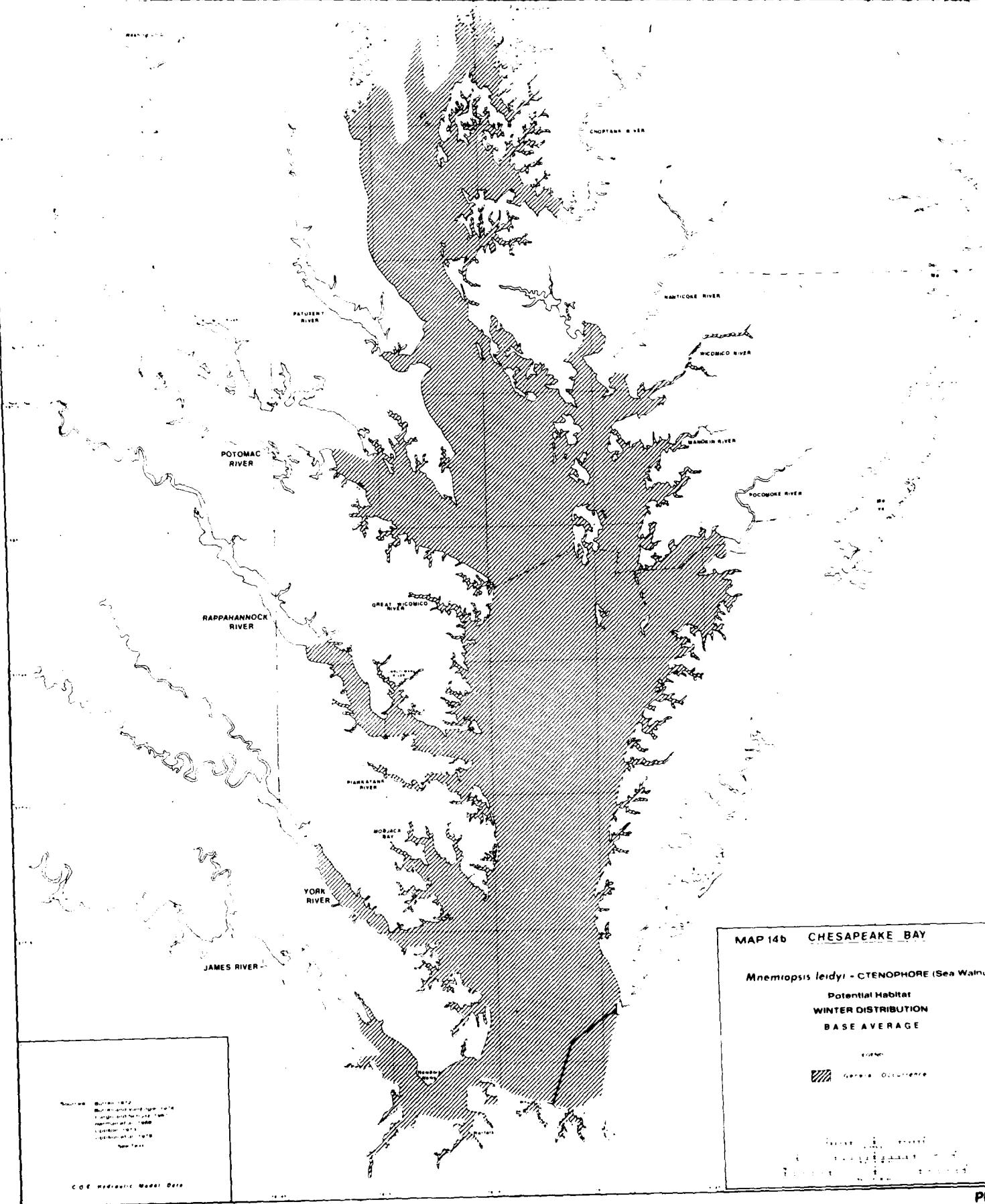


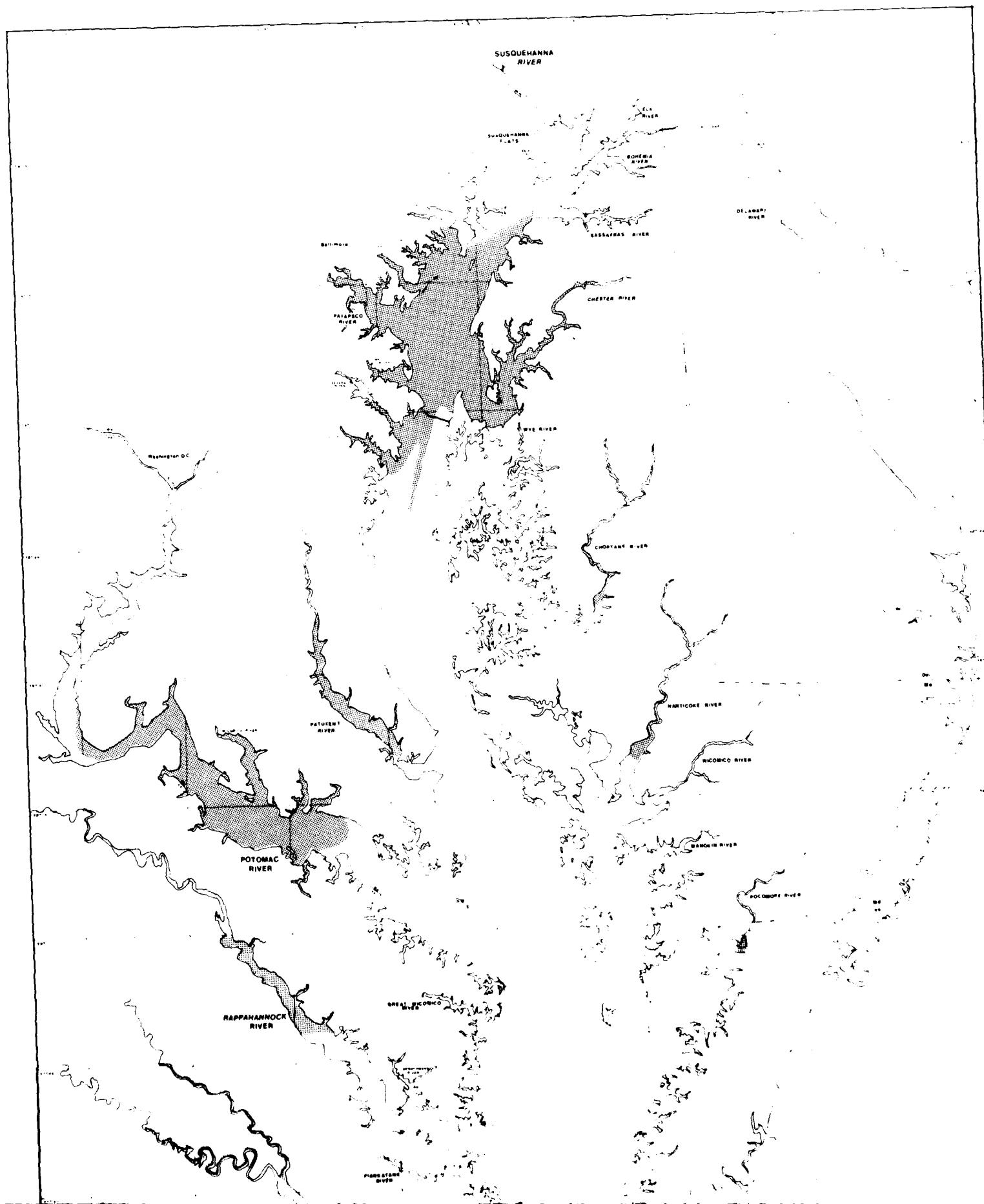


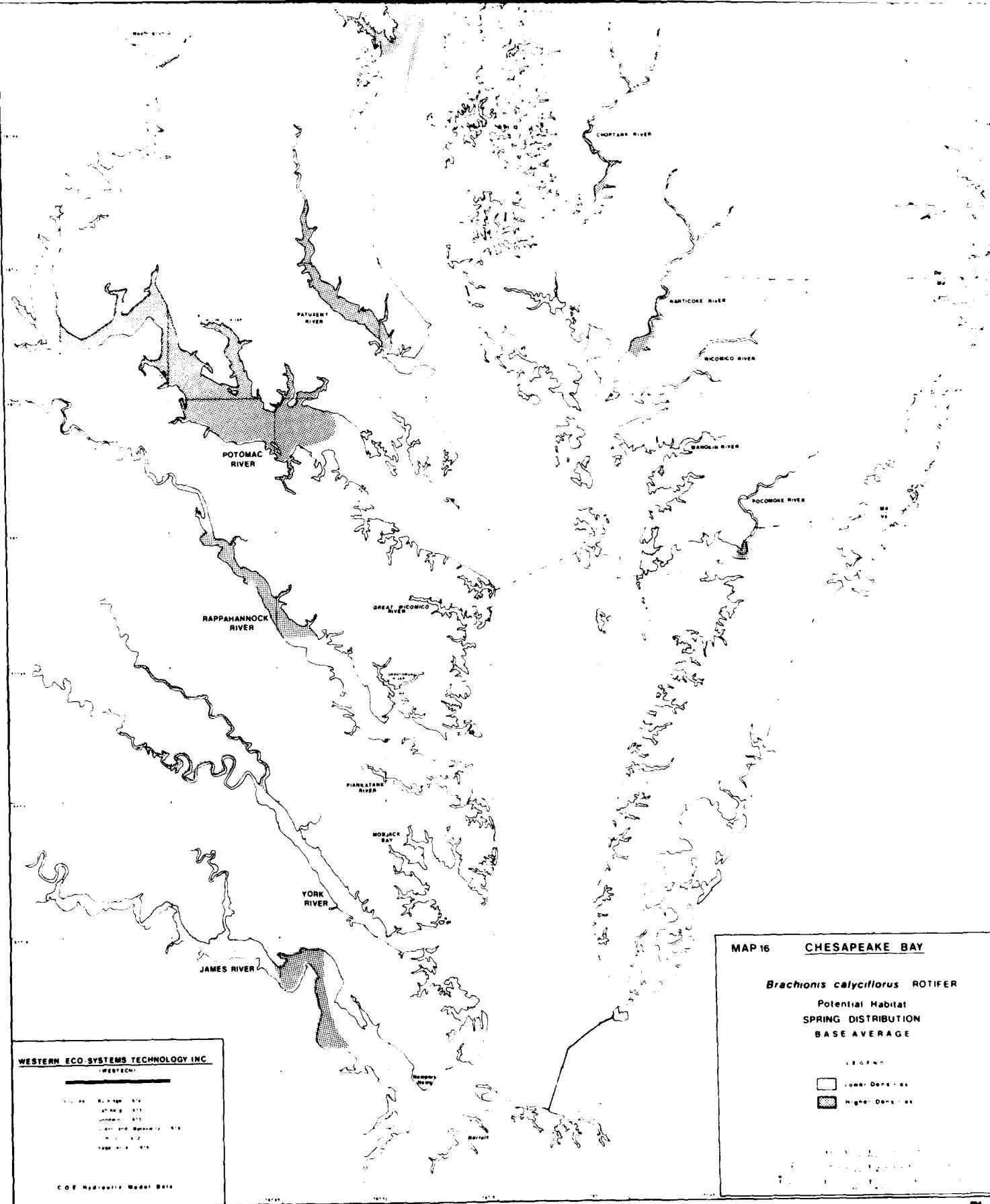


Plate









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COP Hydrostatic Model Data

MAP 16 CHESAPEAKE BAY

Brachionis calyciflorus ROTIFER

Potential Habitat

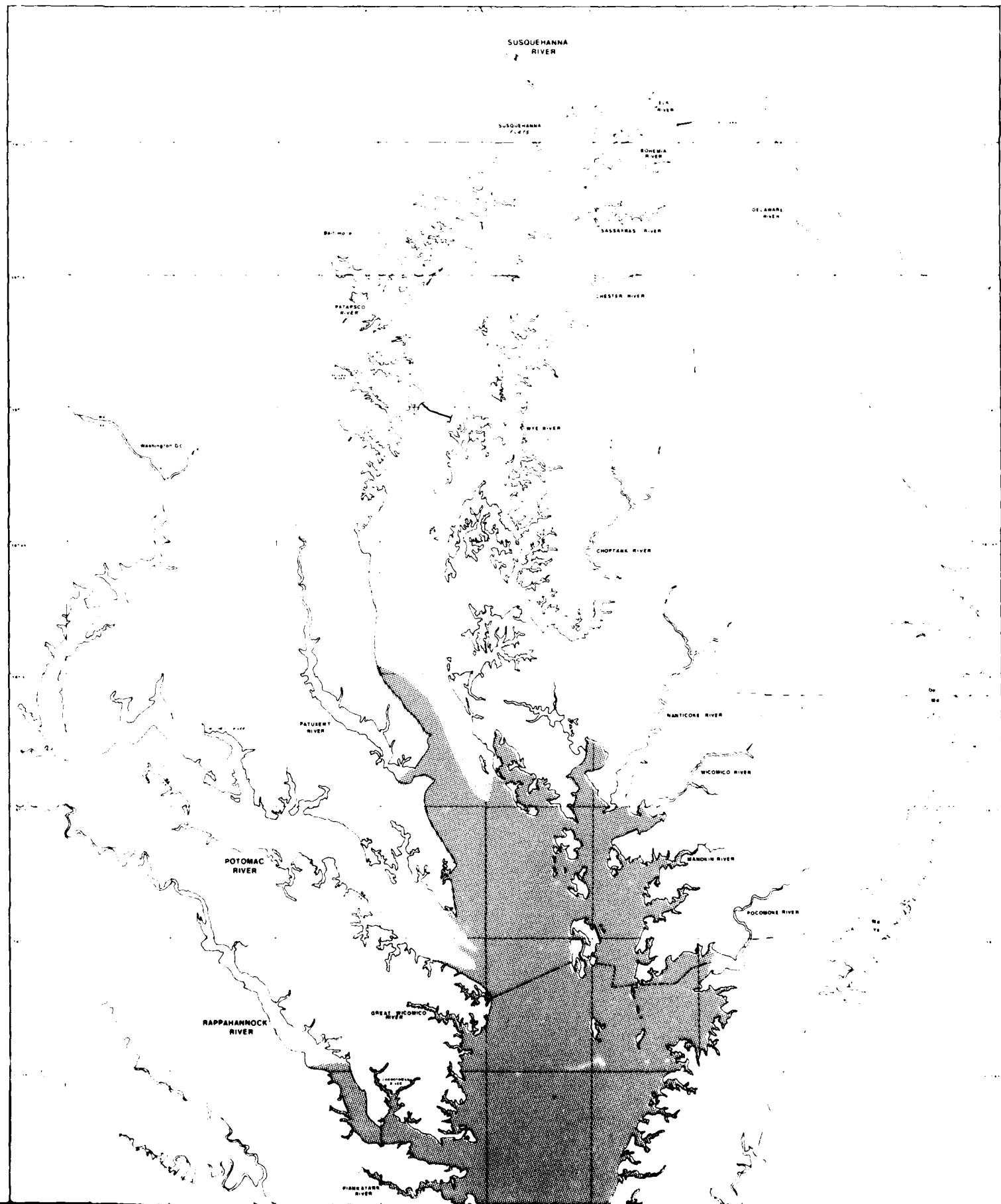
SPRING DISTRIBUTION

BASE AVERAGE

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Lower Densities

Higher-Dense



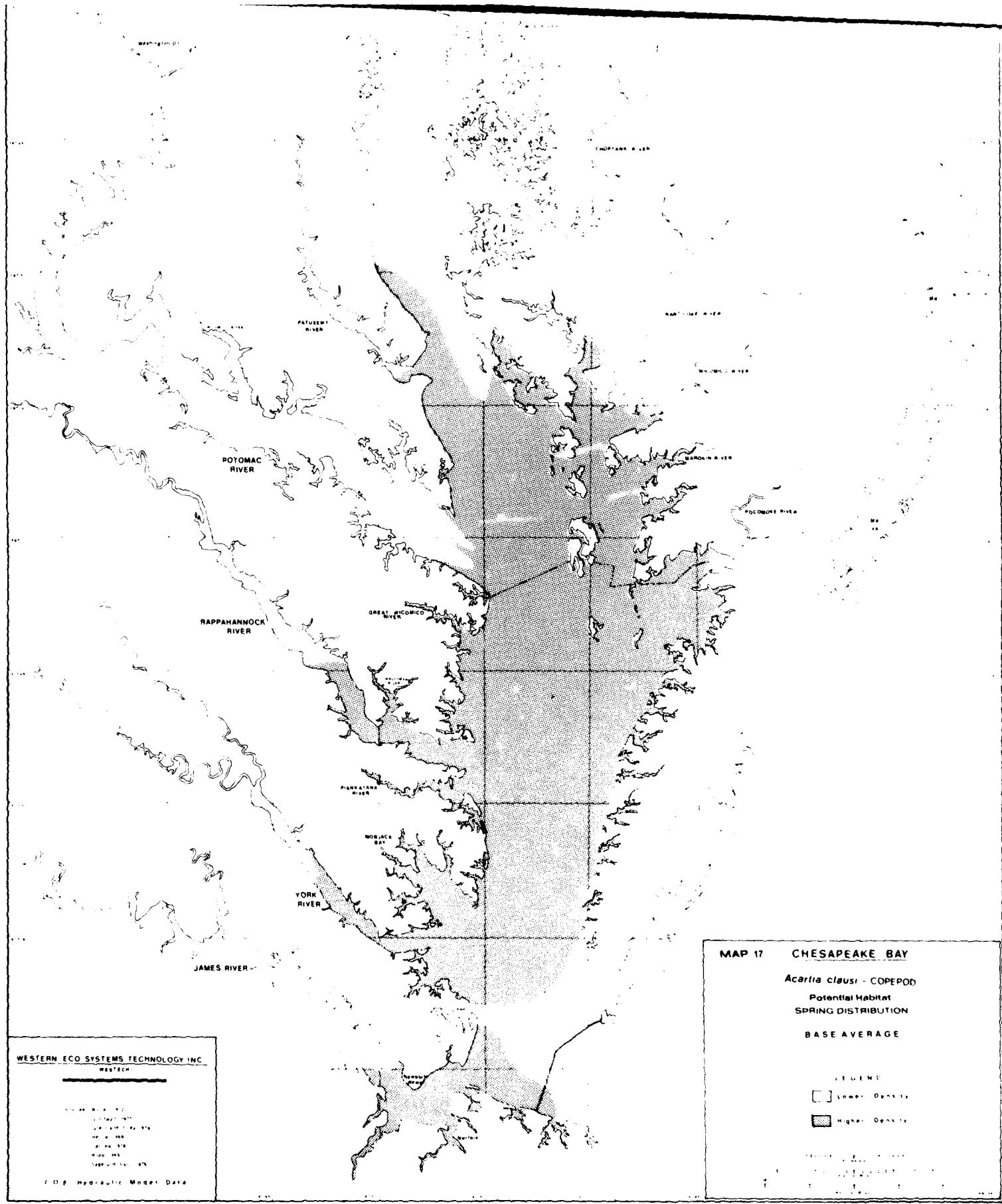
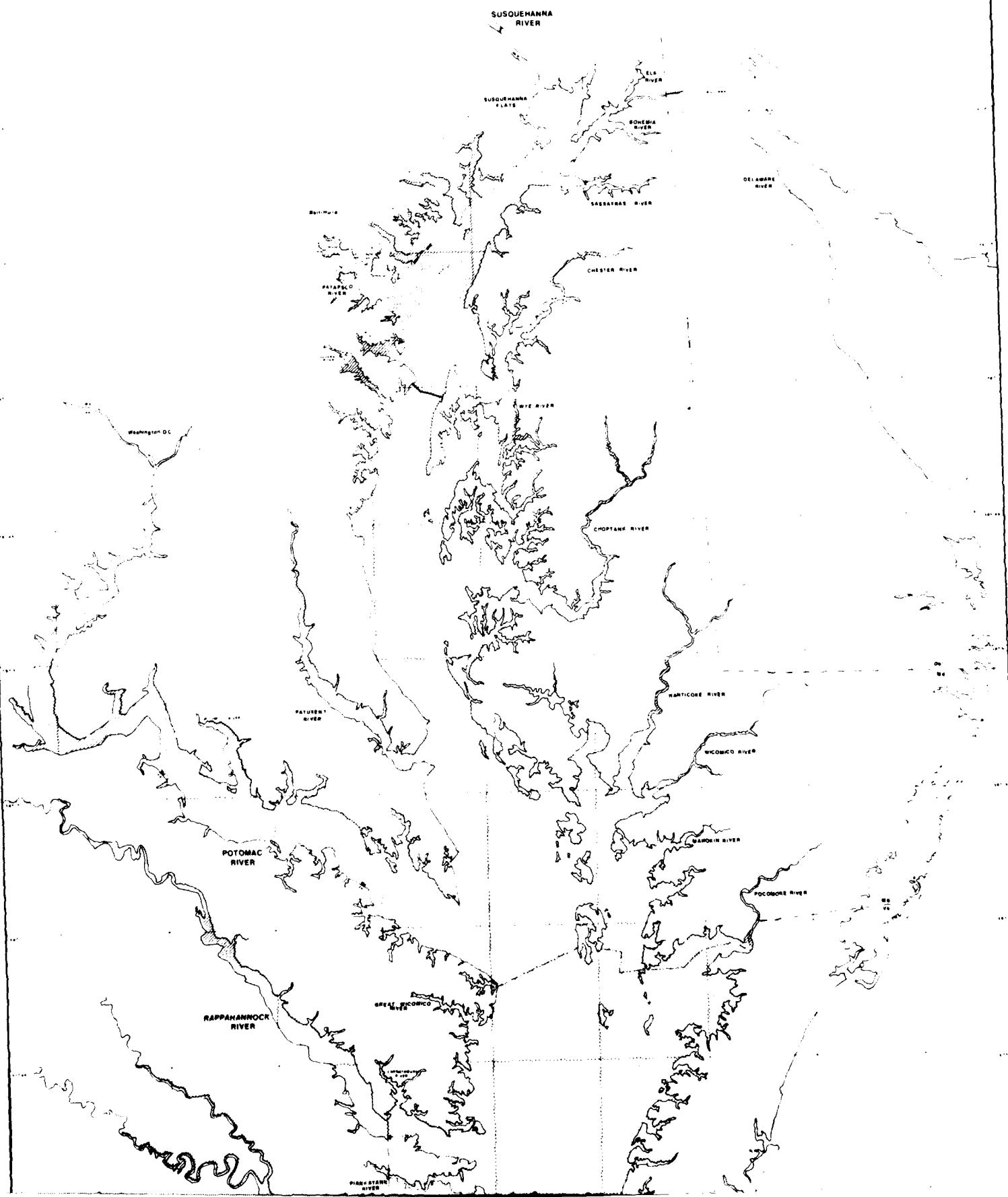
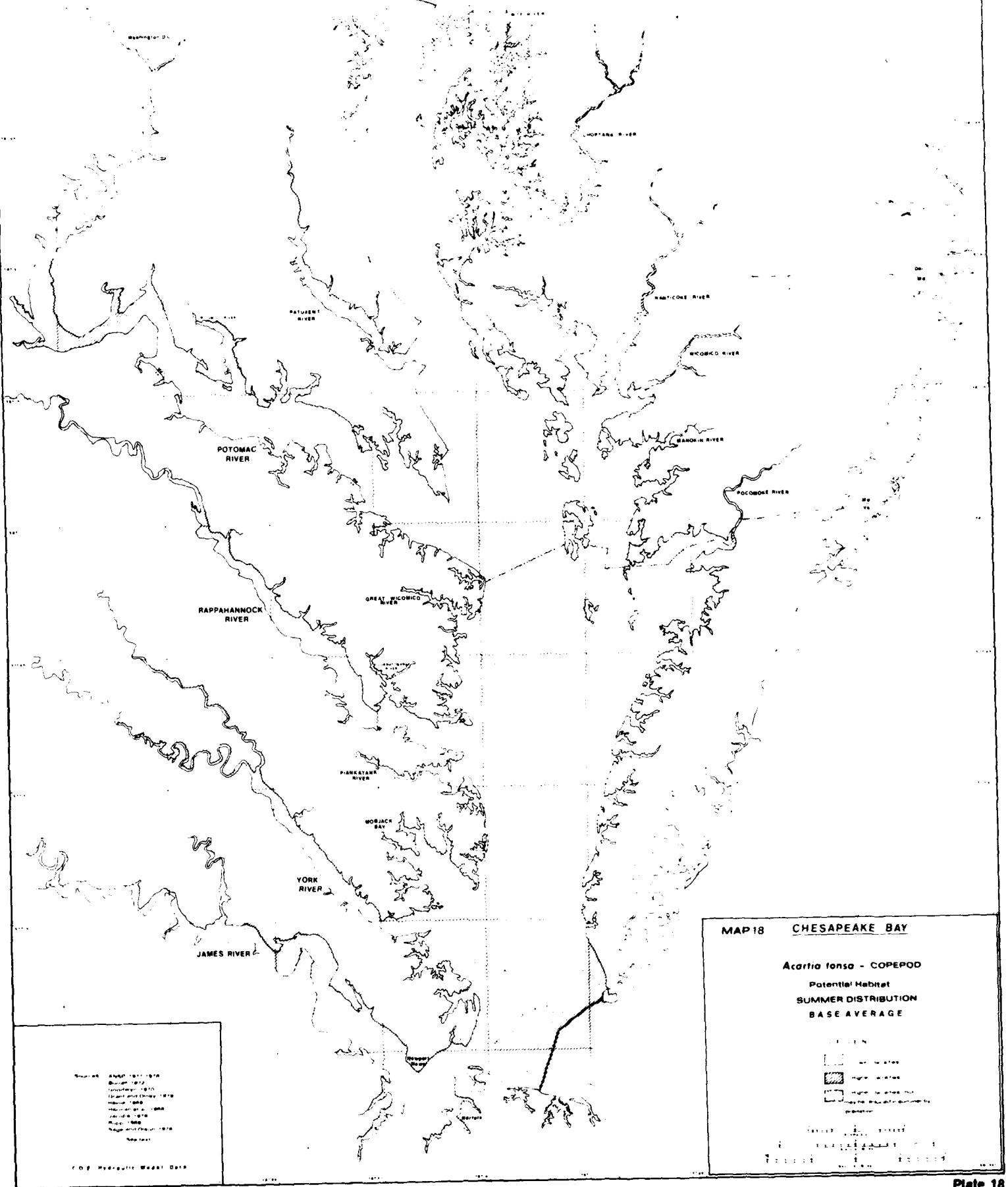
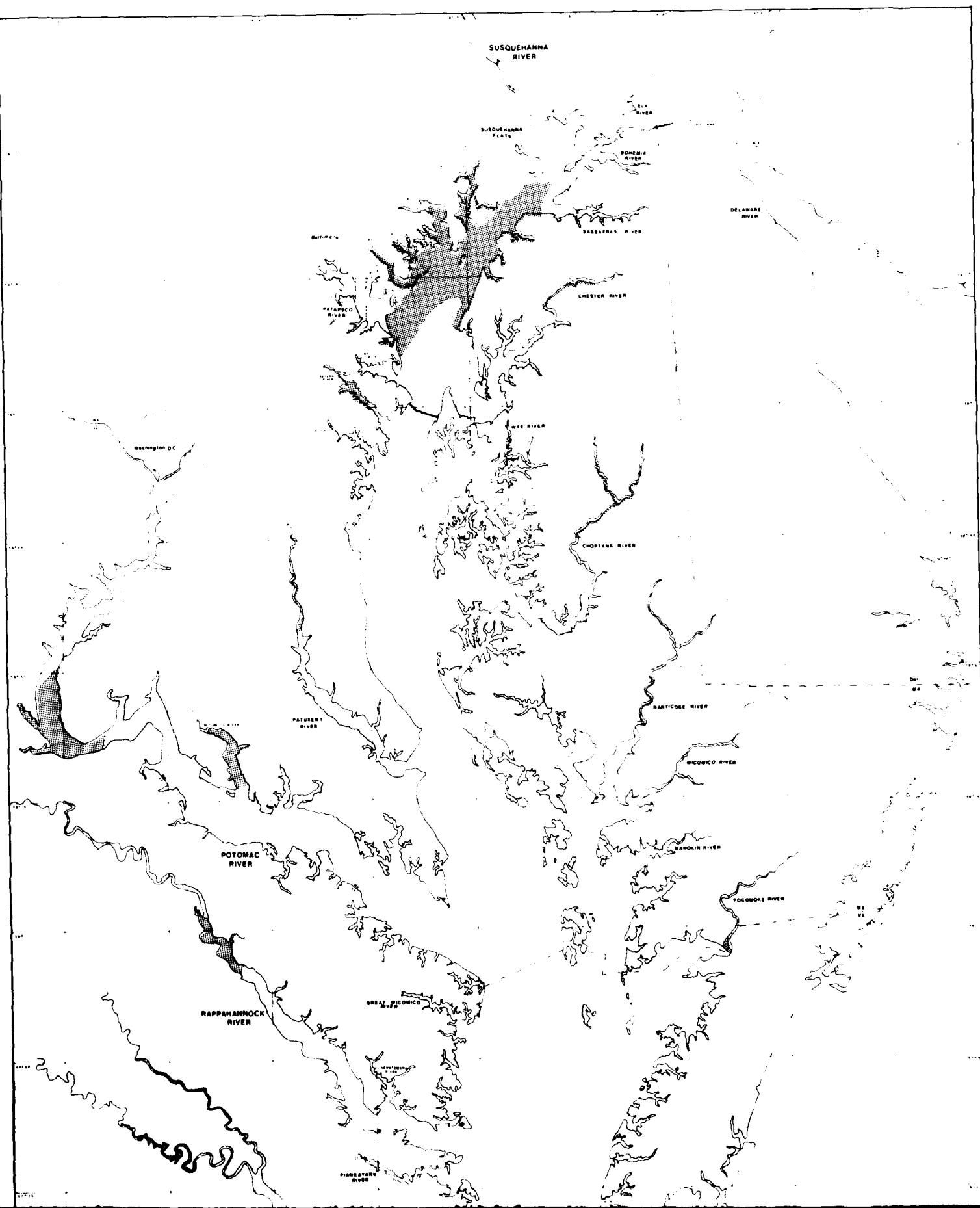
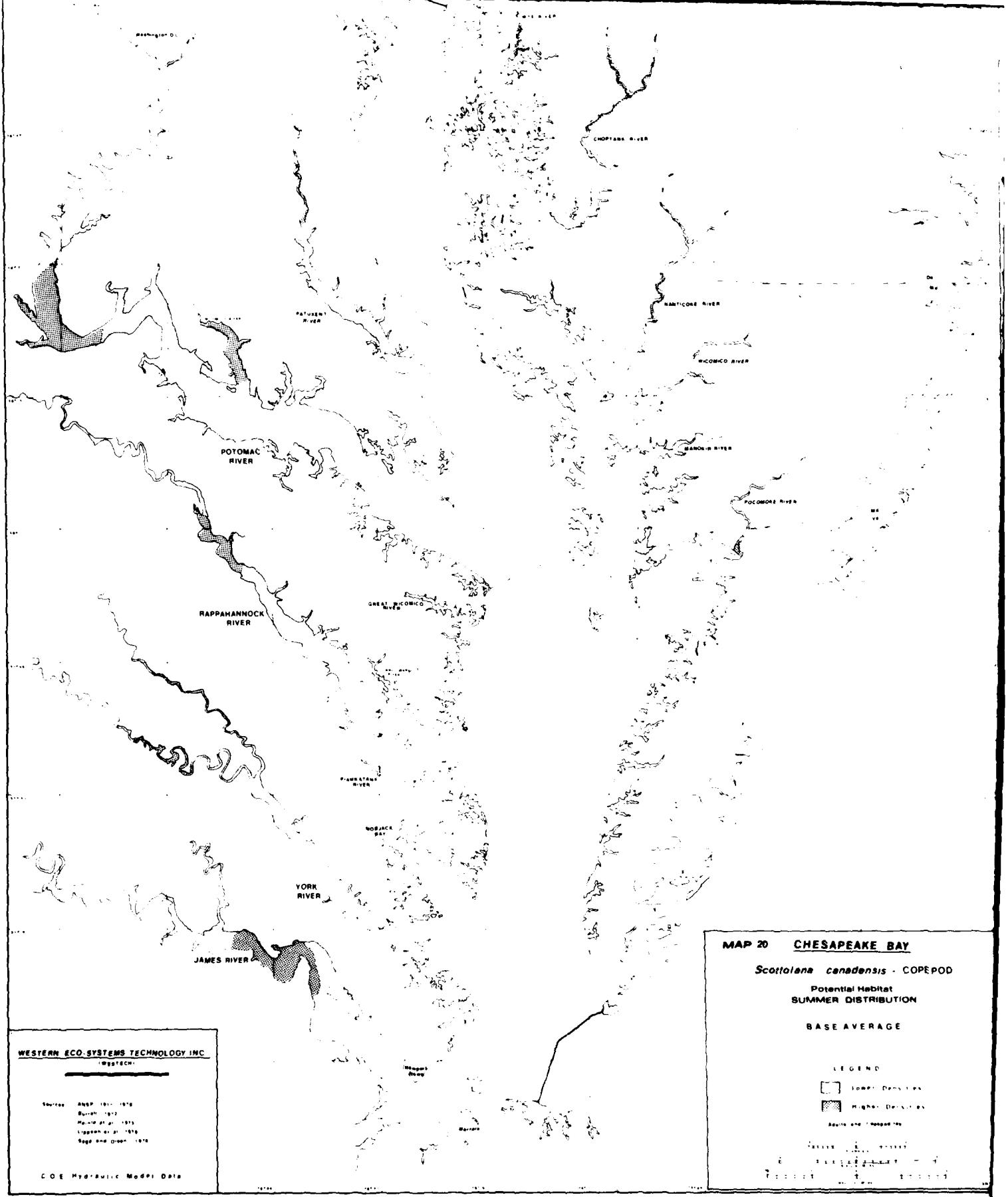


Plate 17









Plate



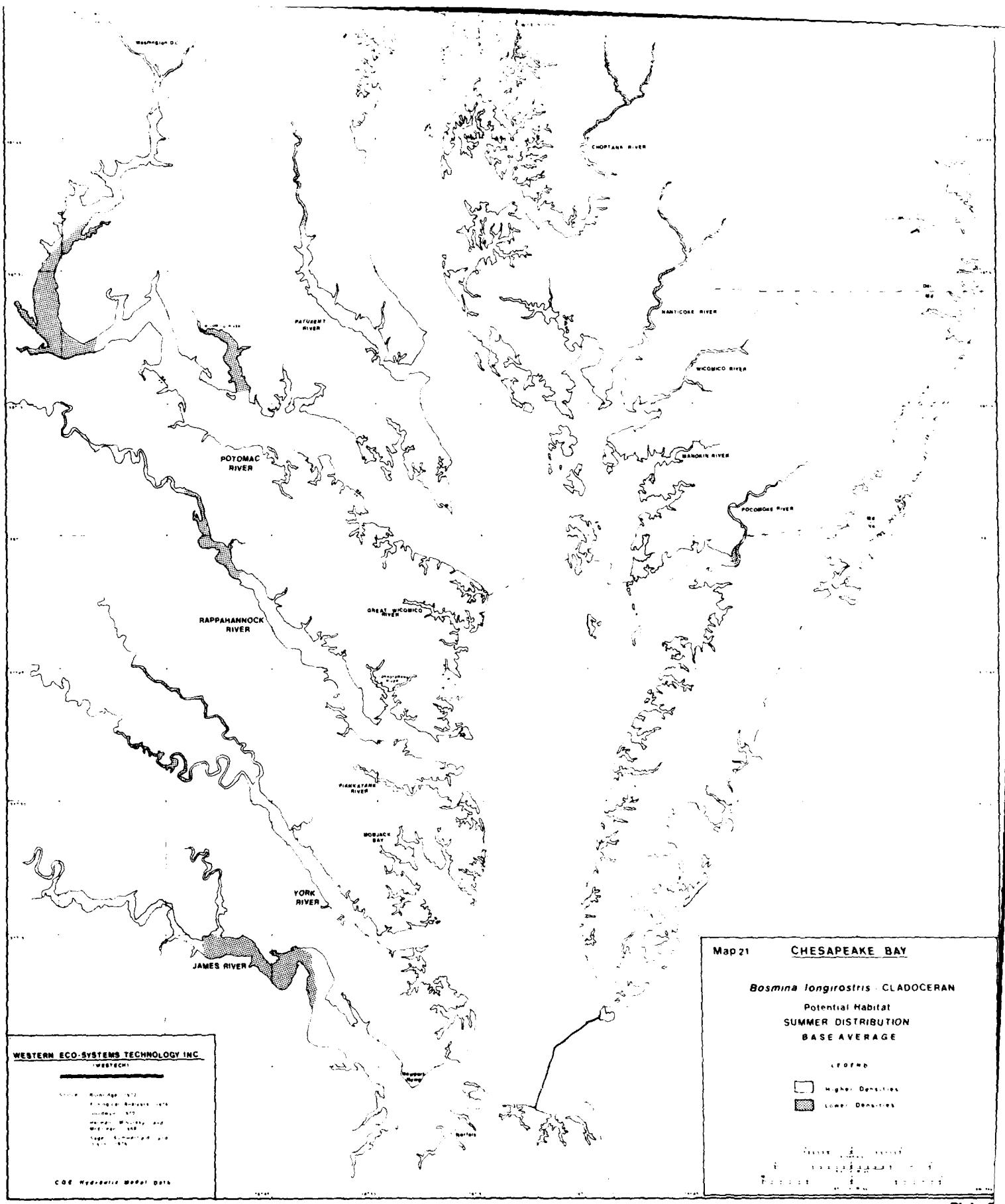
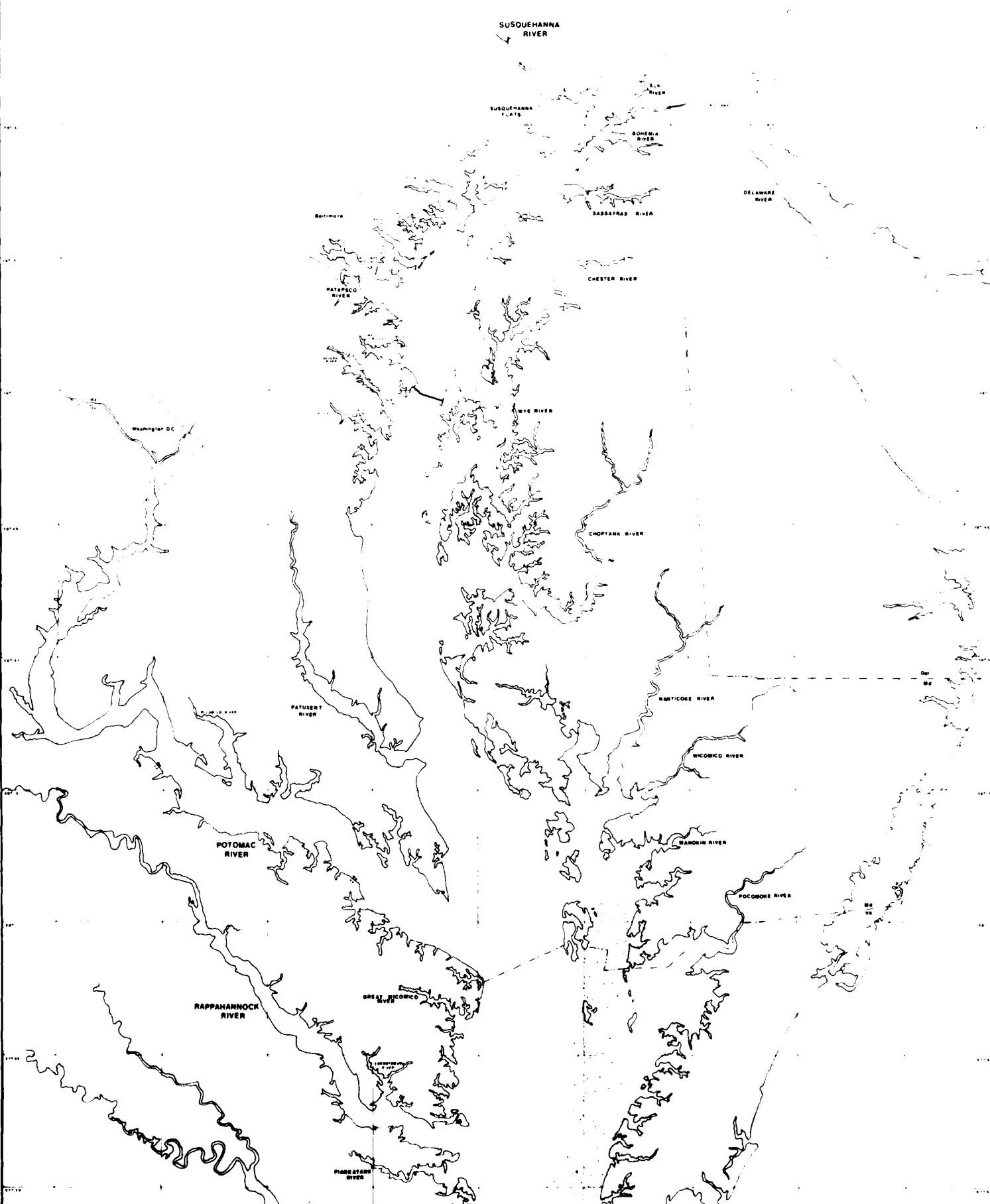
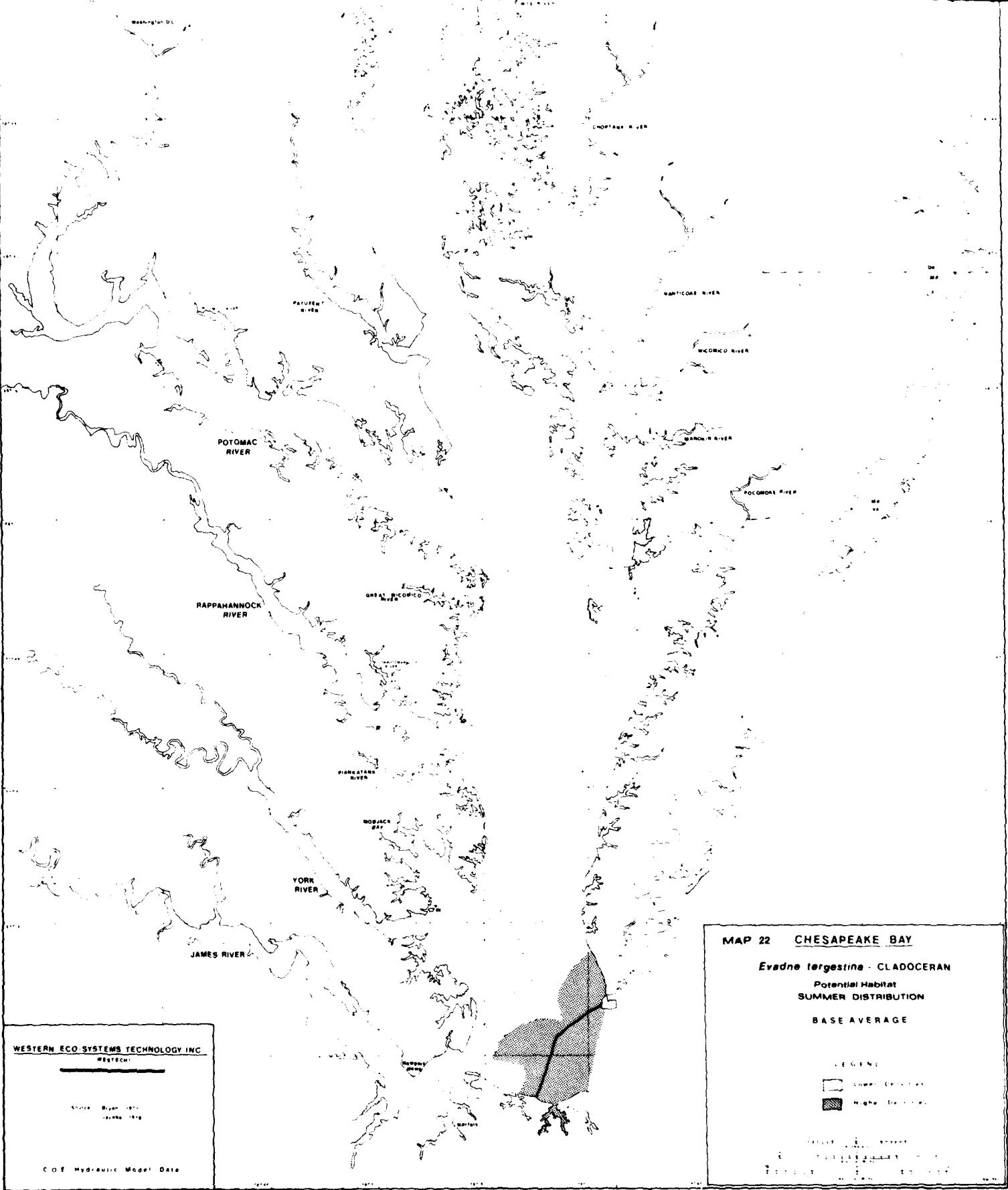
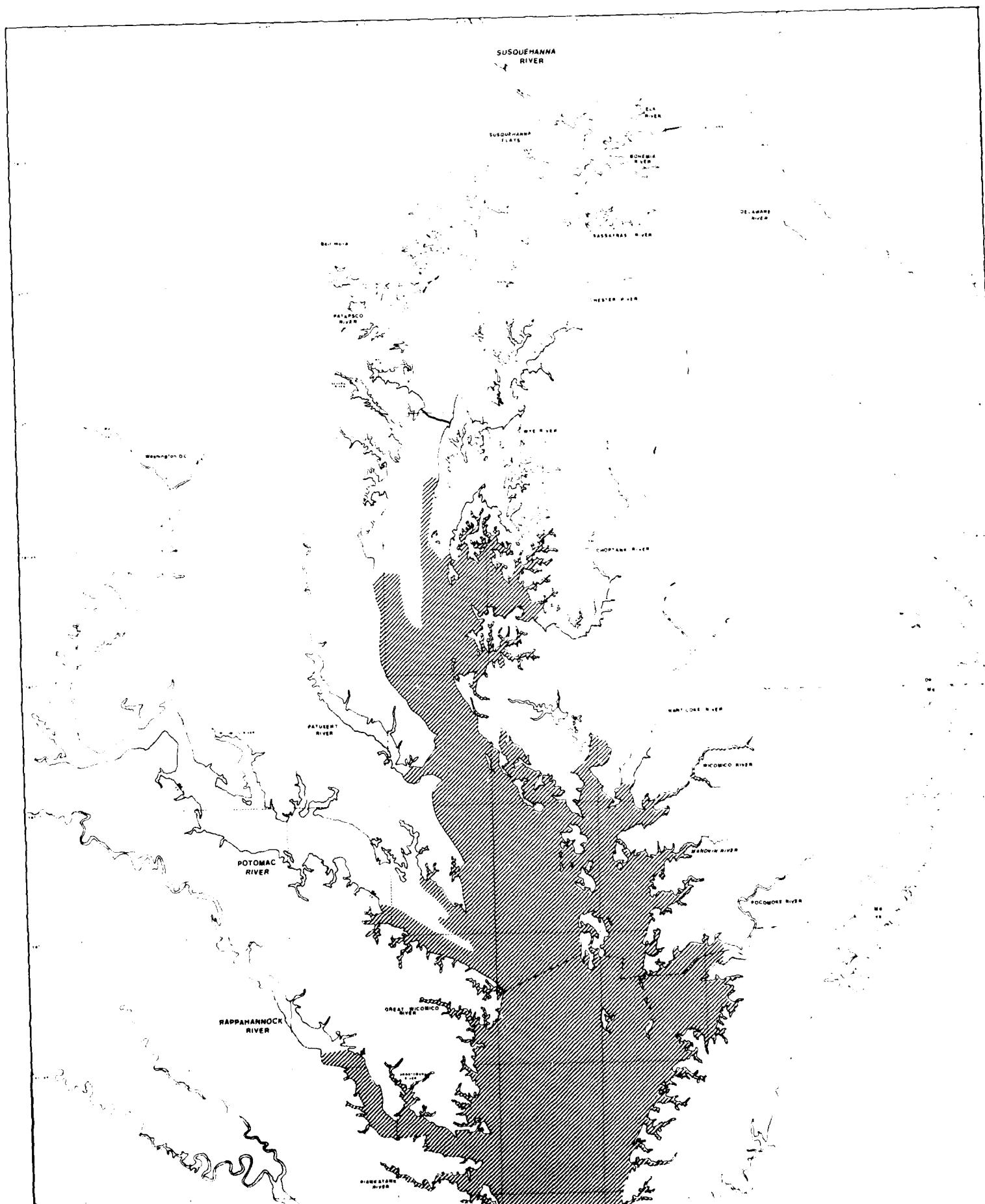


Plate 1







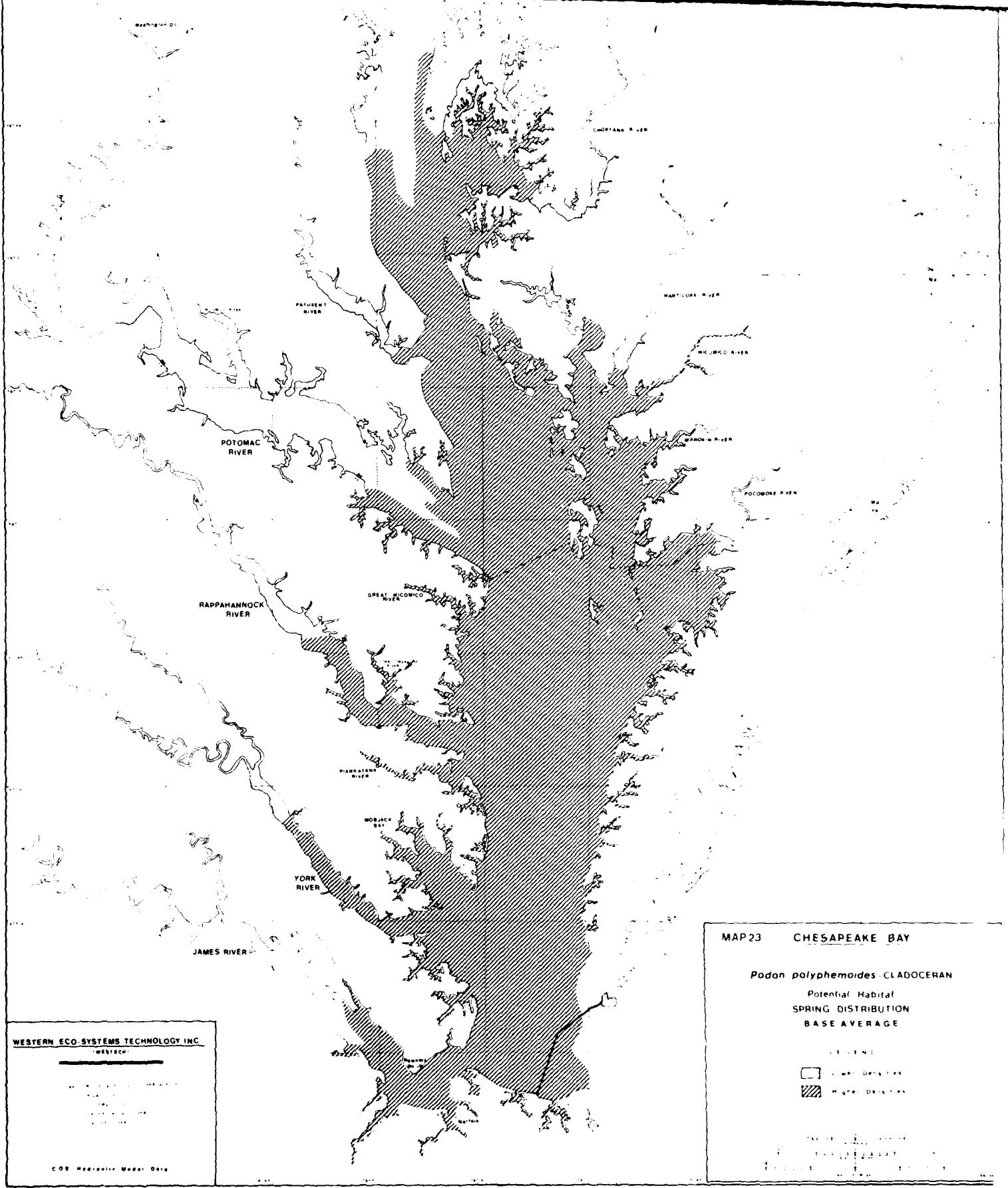
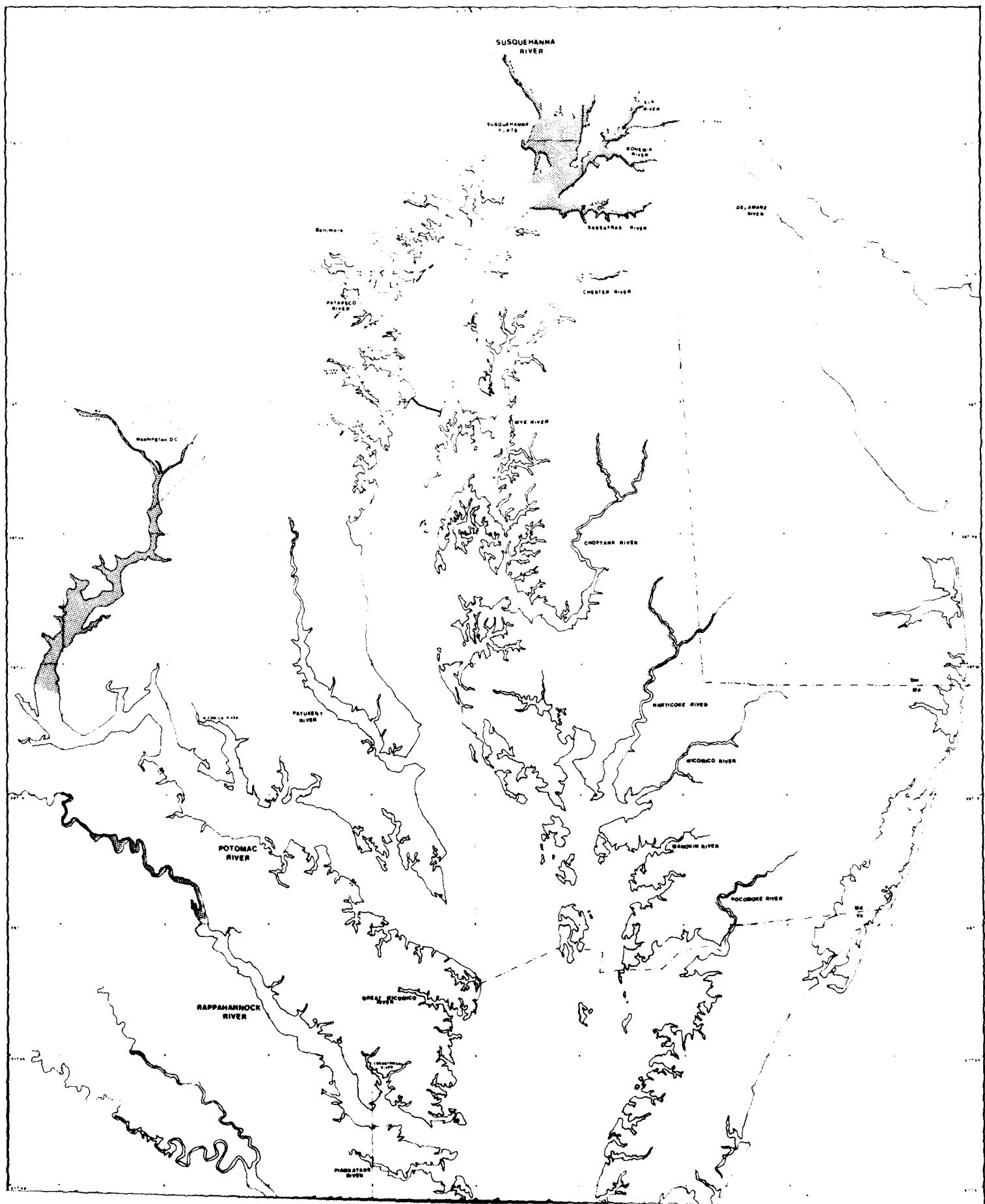
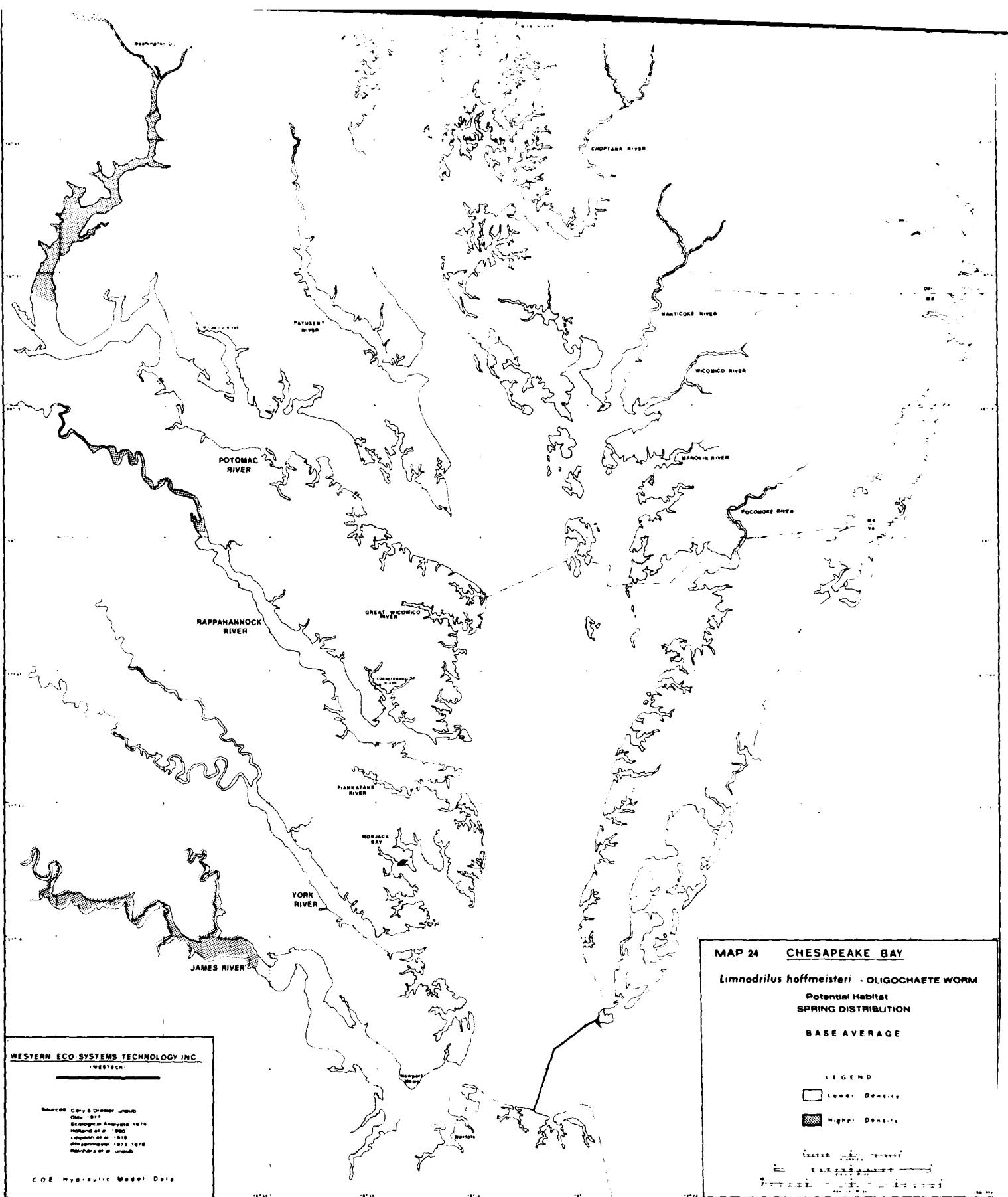
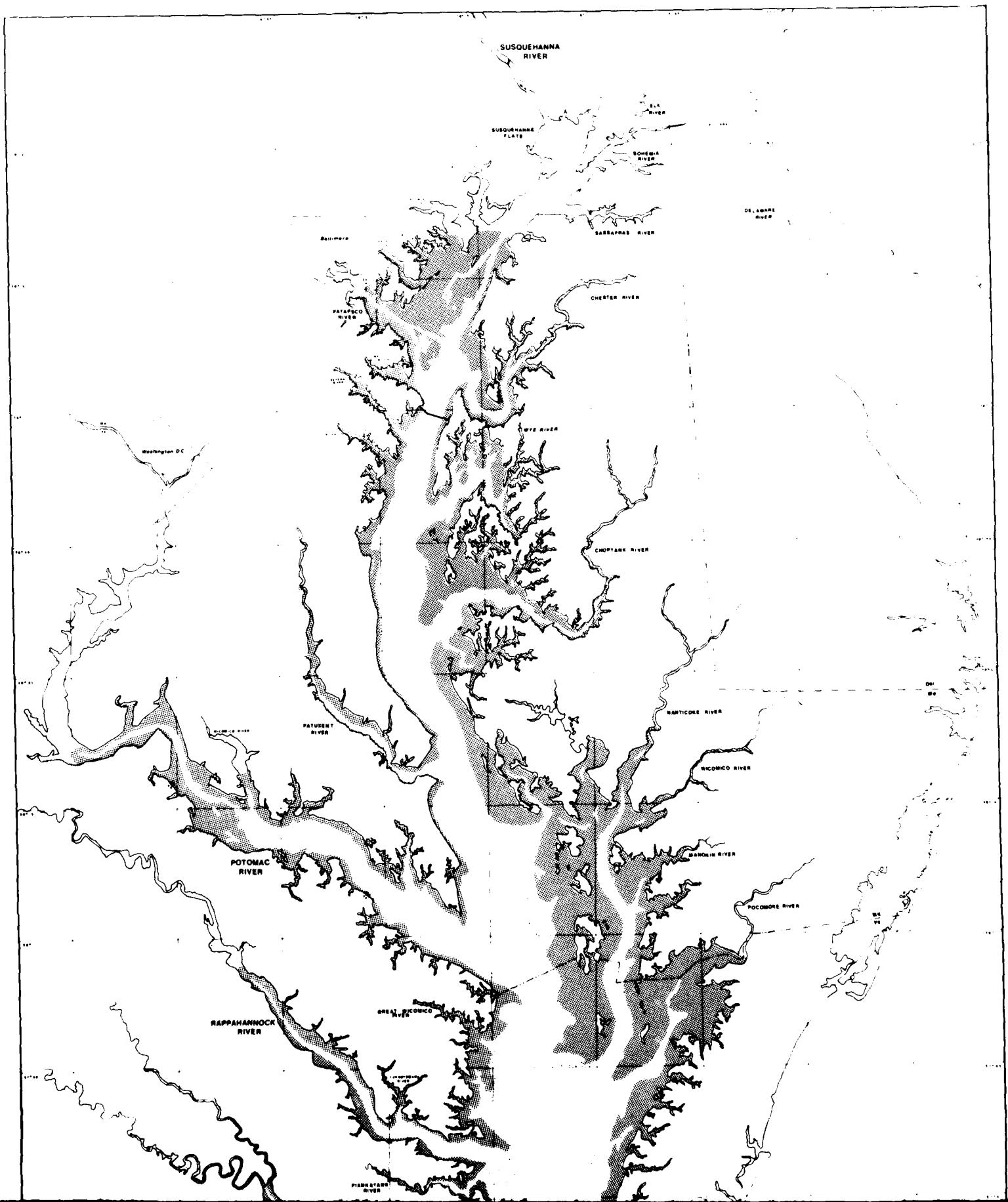
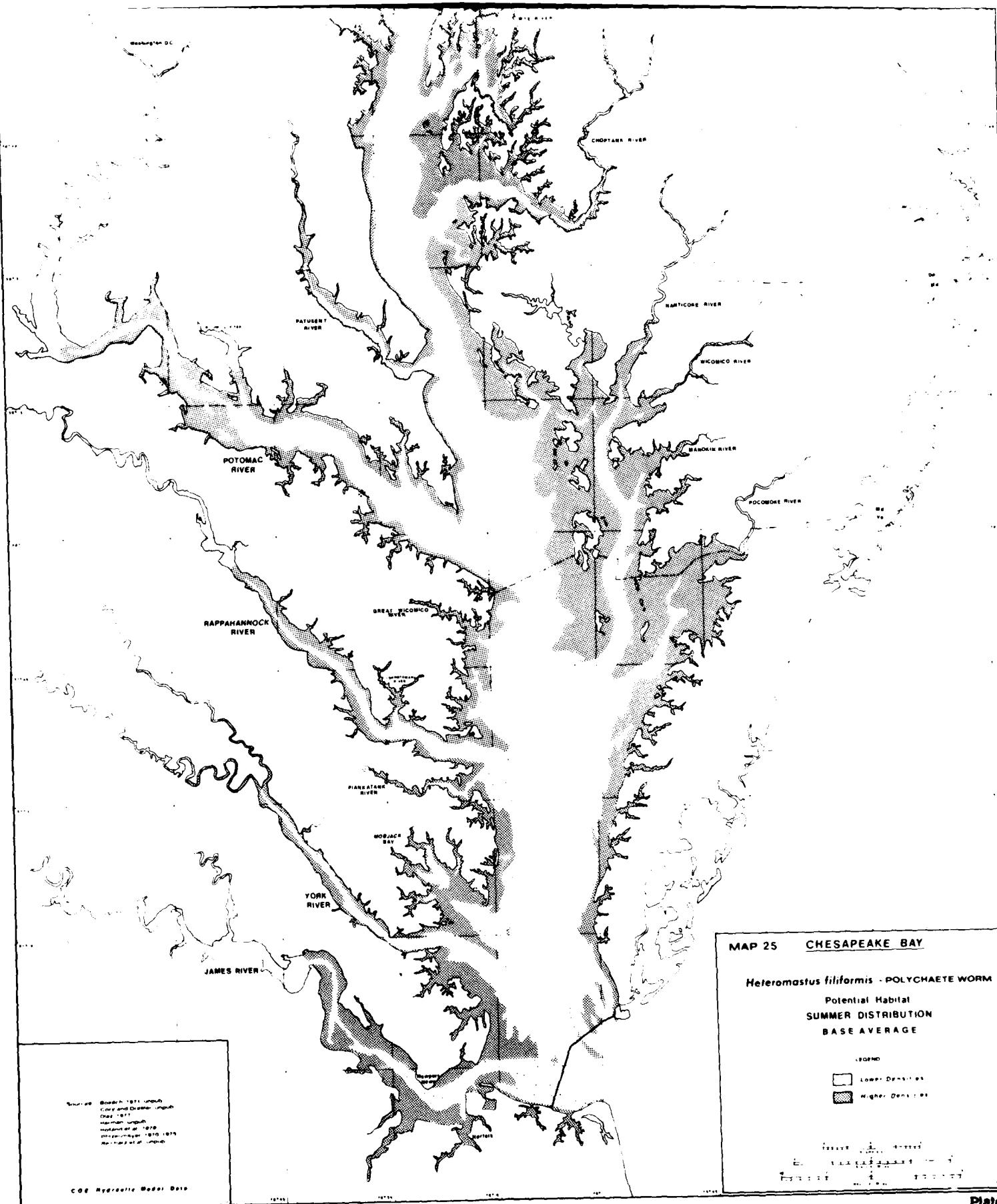


Plate 1

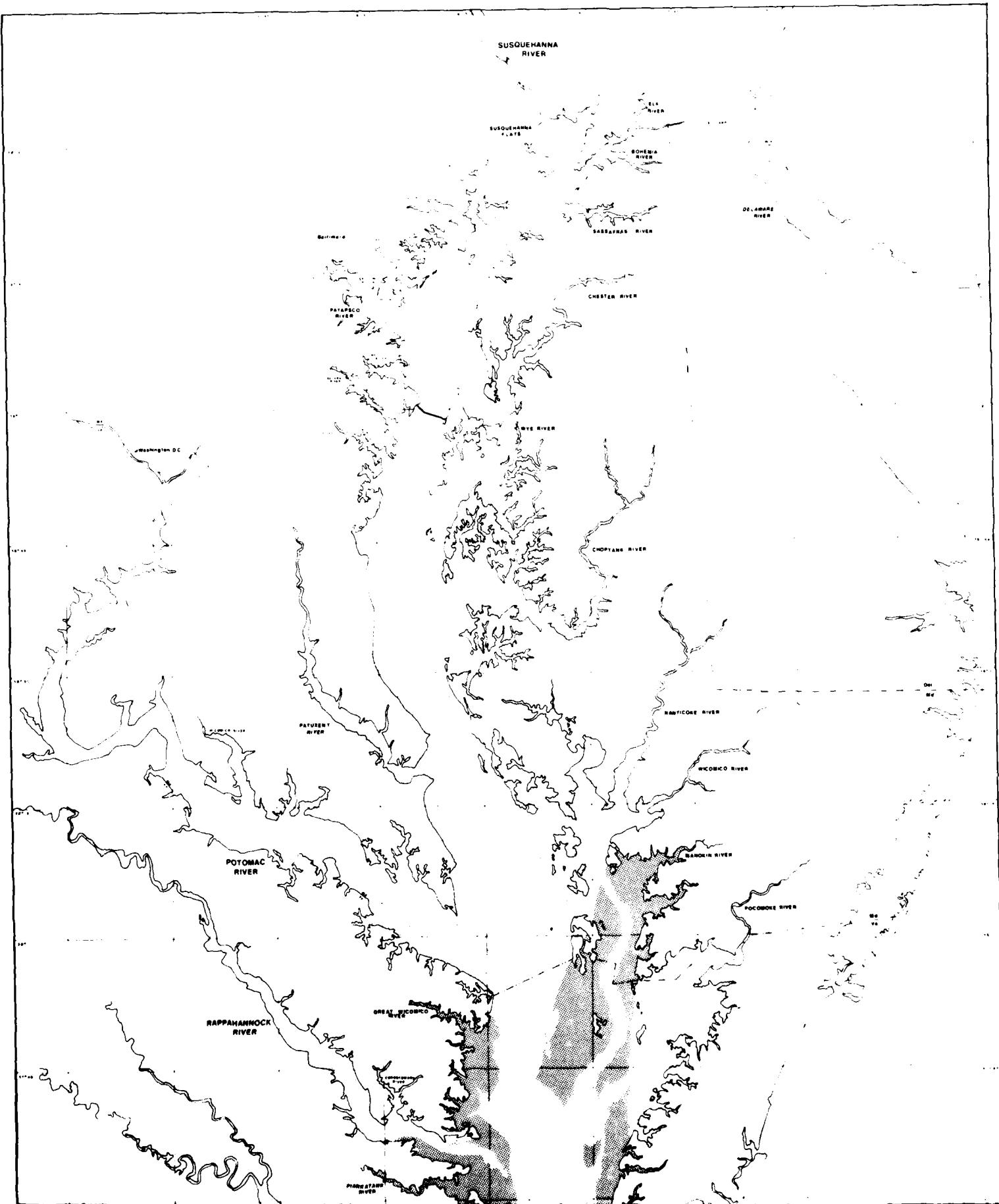


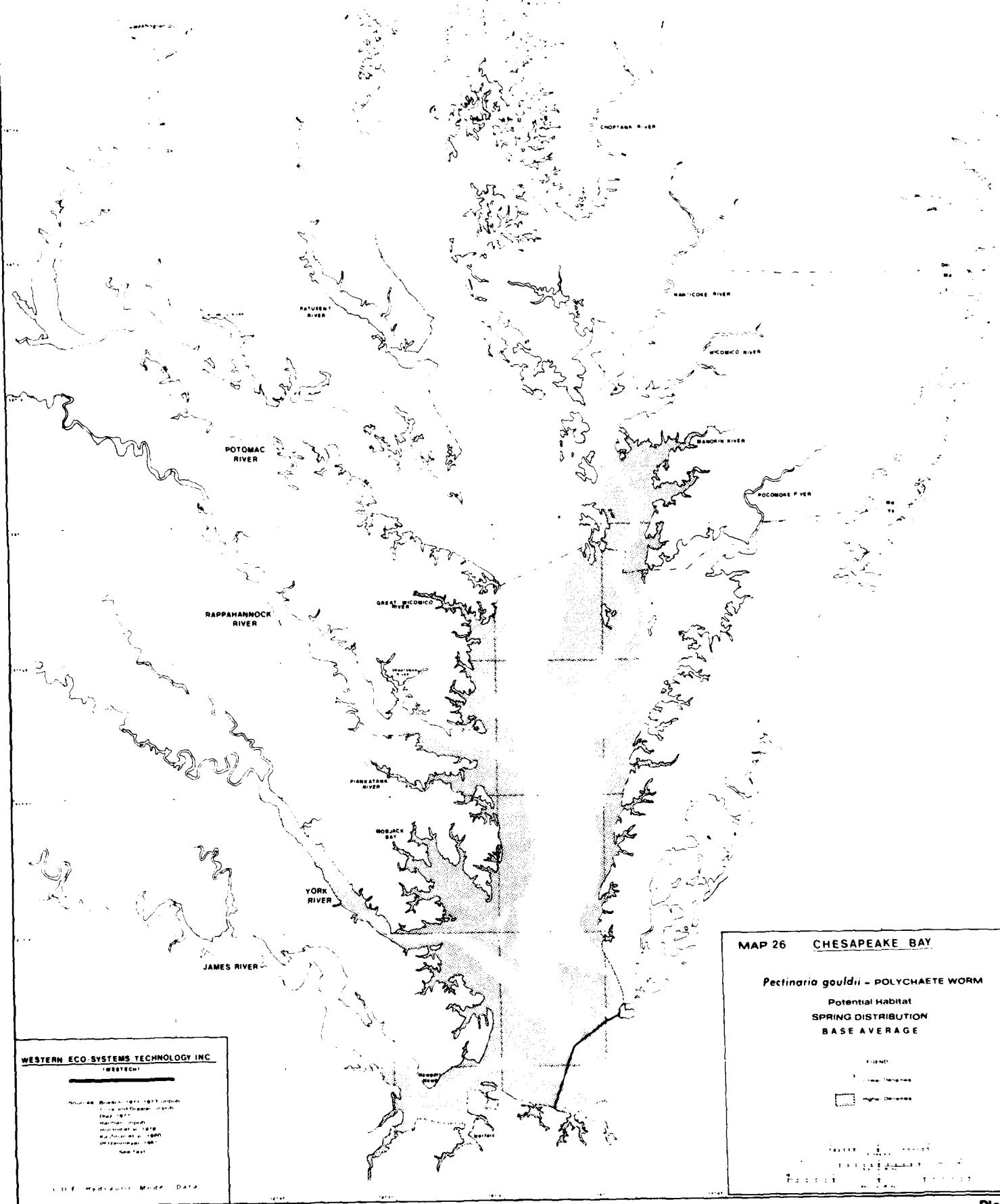






Plate





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Answers Brundrett et al., 1973; Dorphin
et al., 1974; Gitter and Granger, 1974;
Held, 1977; Hartman, 1974; Hartman et al.,
1979; Hirsch et al., 1980; Kellermann et al.,
1981; Kellermann, 1981.

COFFEE DRINKING MODE DATA

MAP 26 CHESAPEAKE BAY

Pestinaria gouldii - POLYCHAETE WORM

Potential Habitat

SPRING DISTRIBUTION

BASE AVERAGE

10-38867

www.english-test.net

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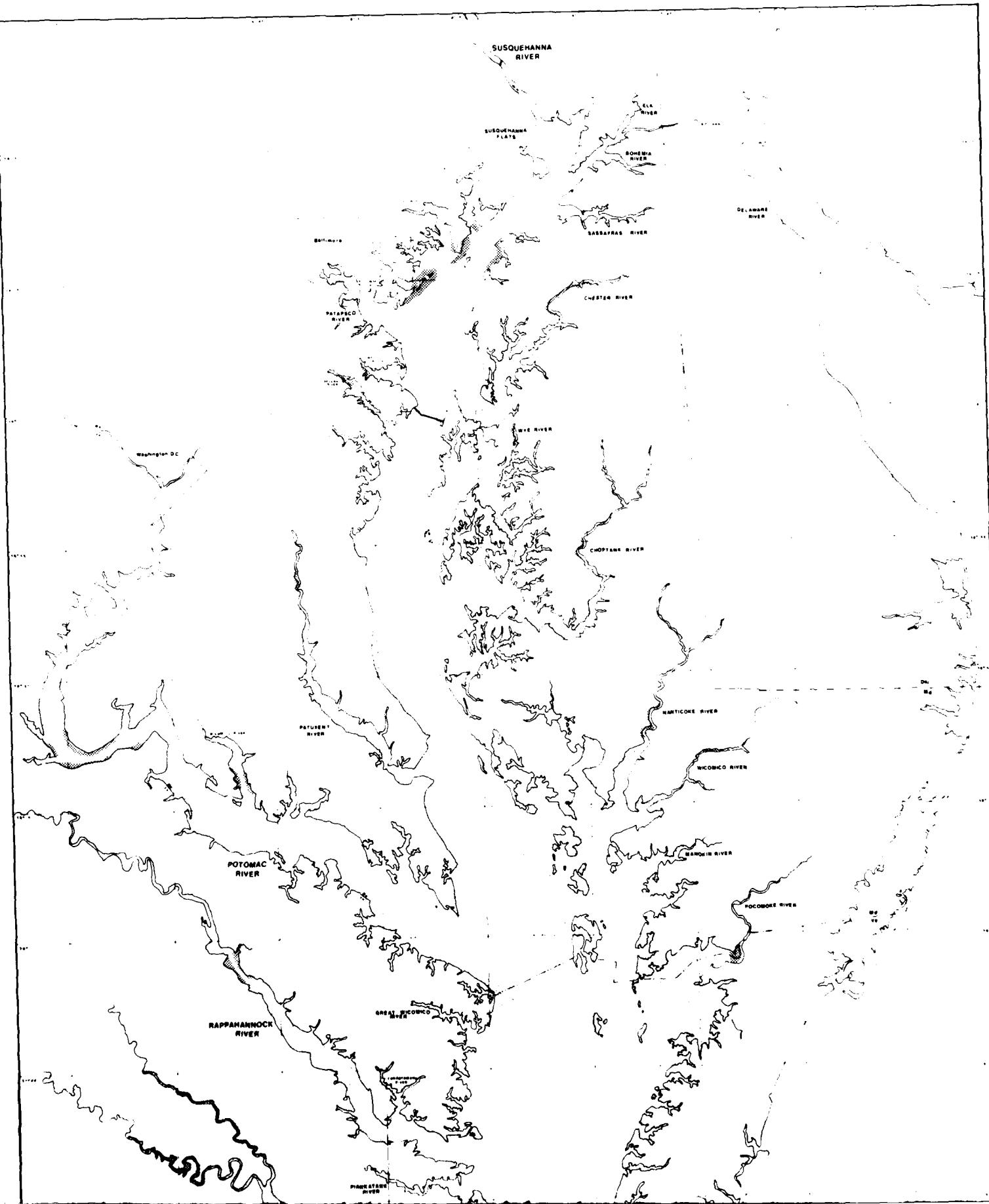
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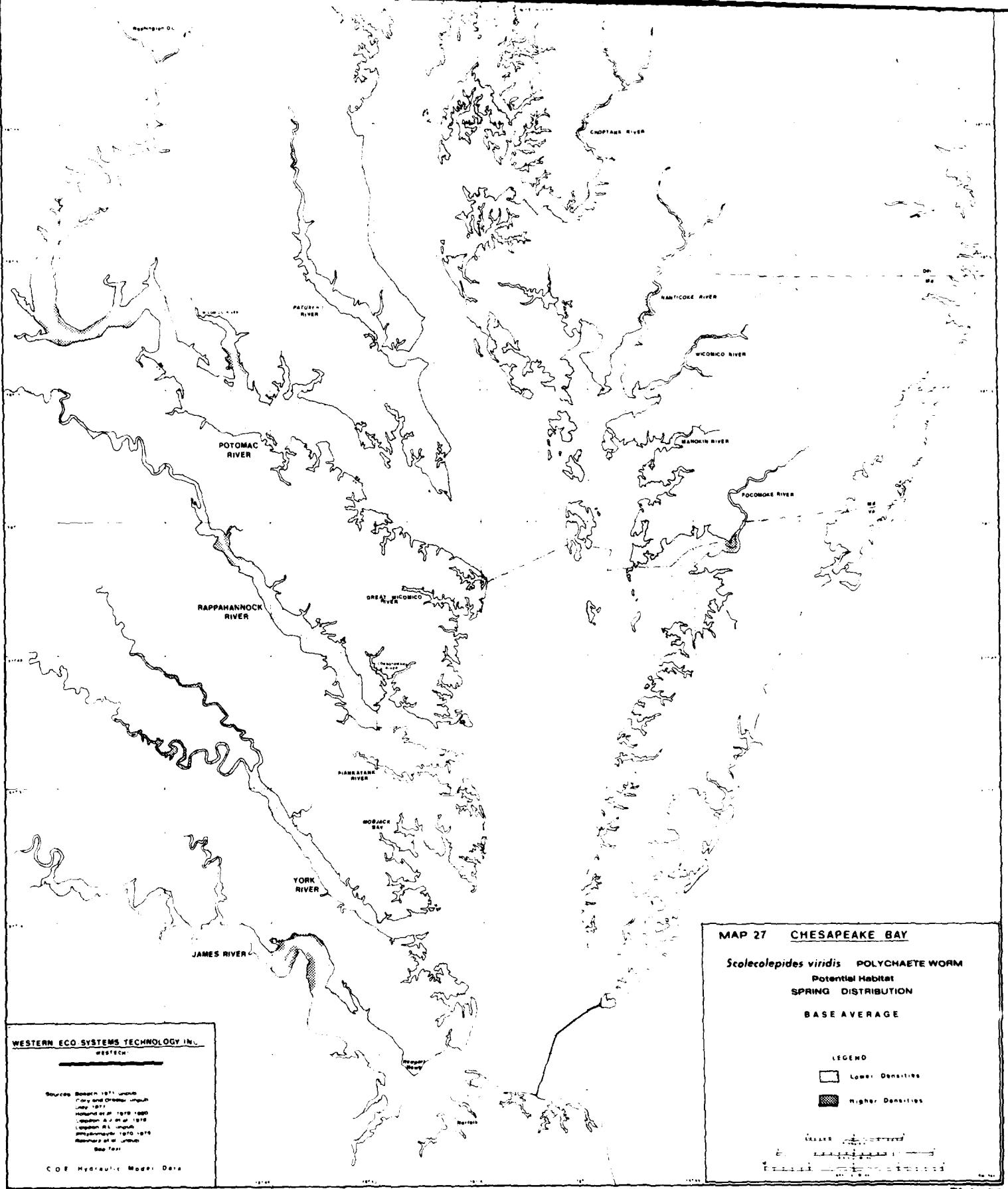
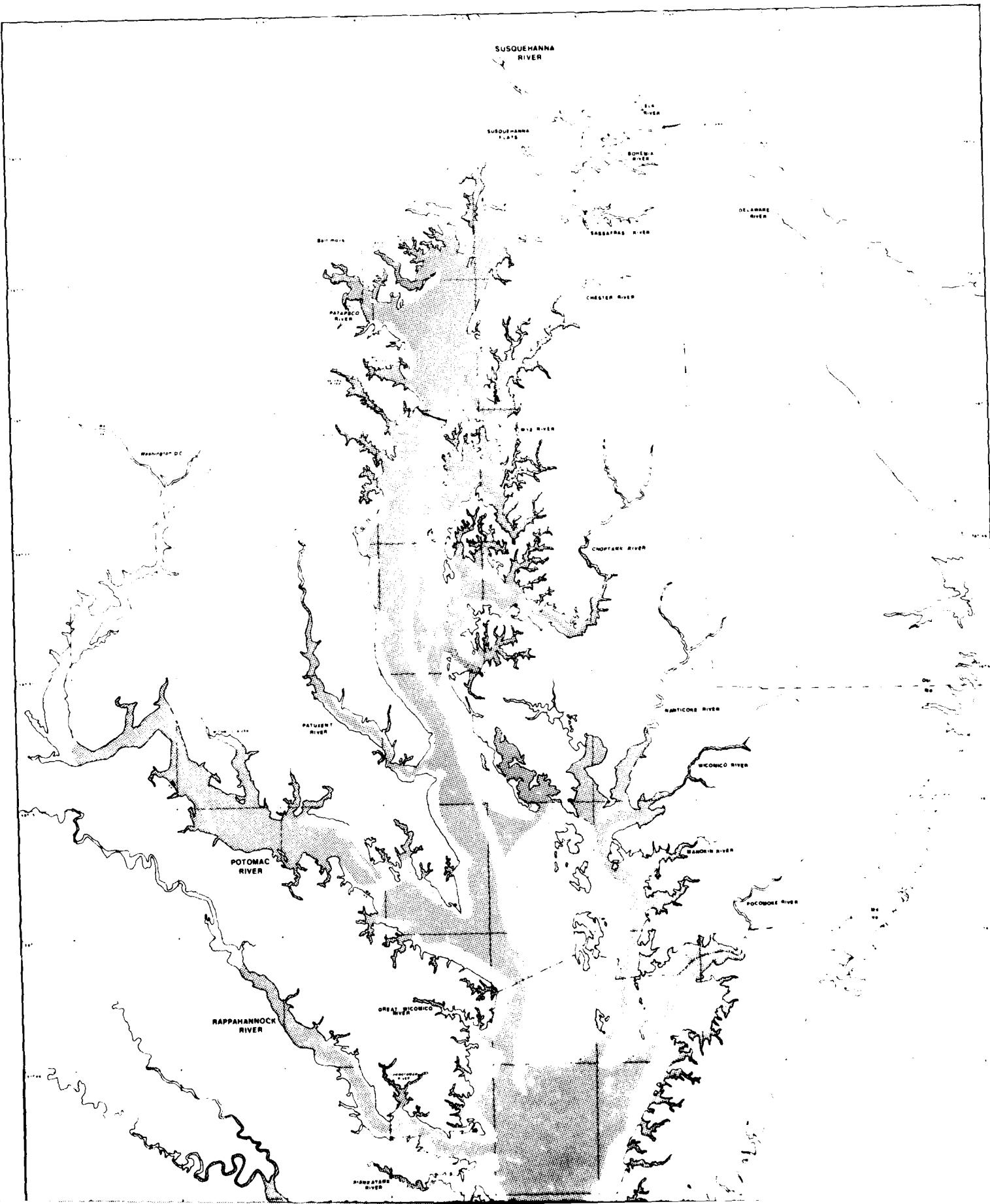
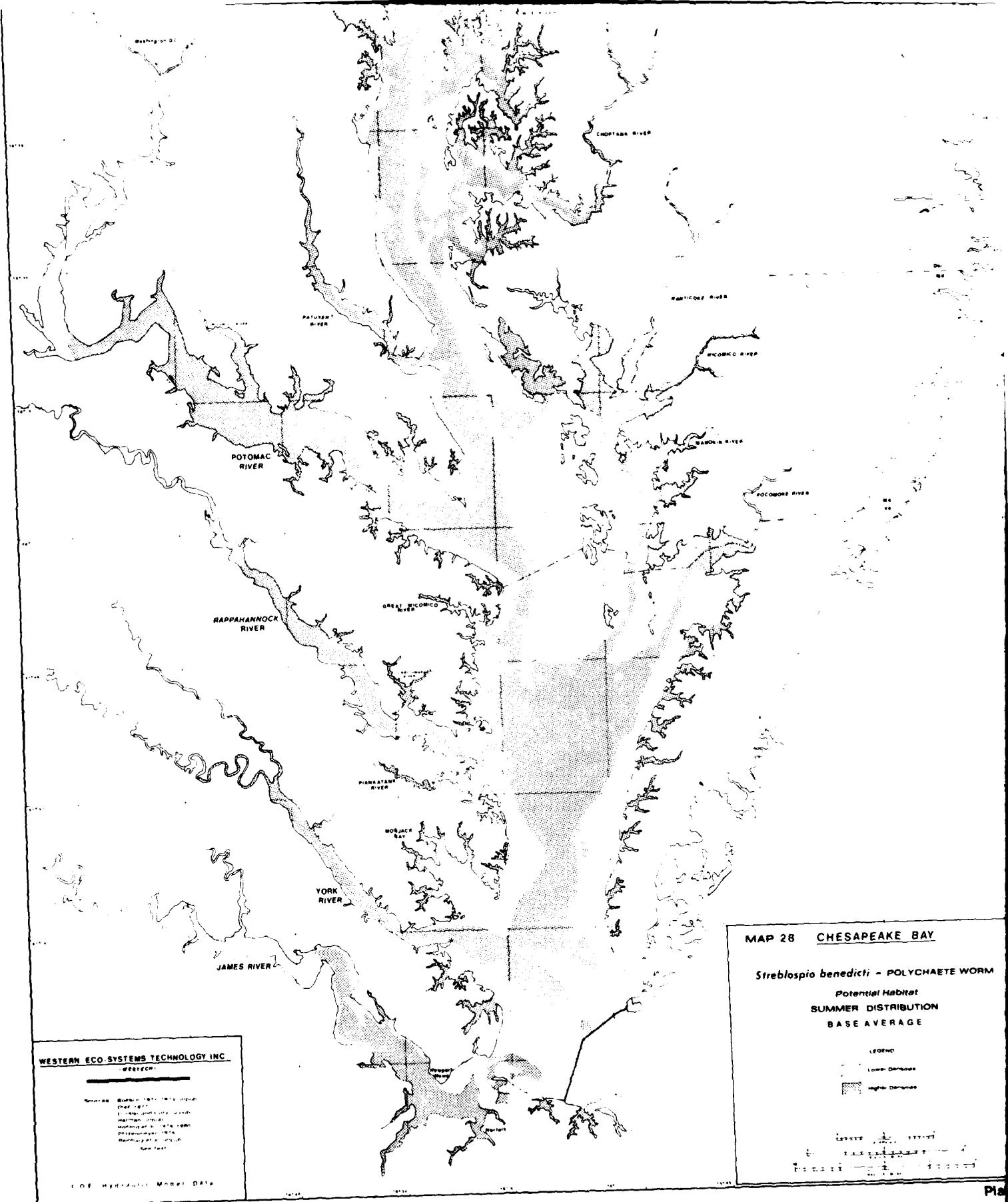
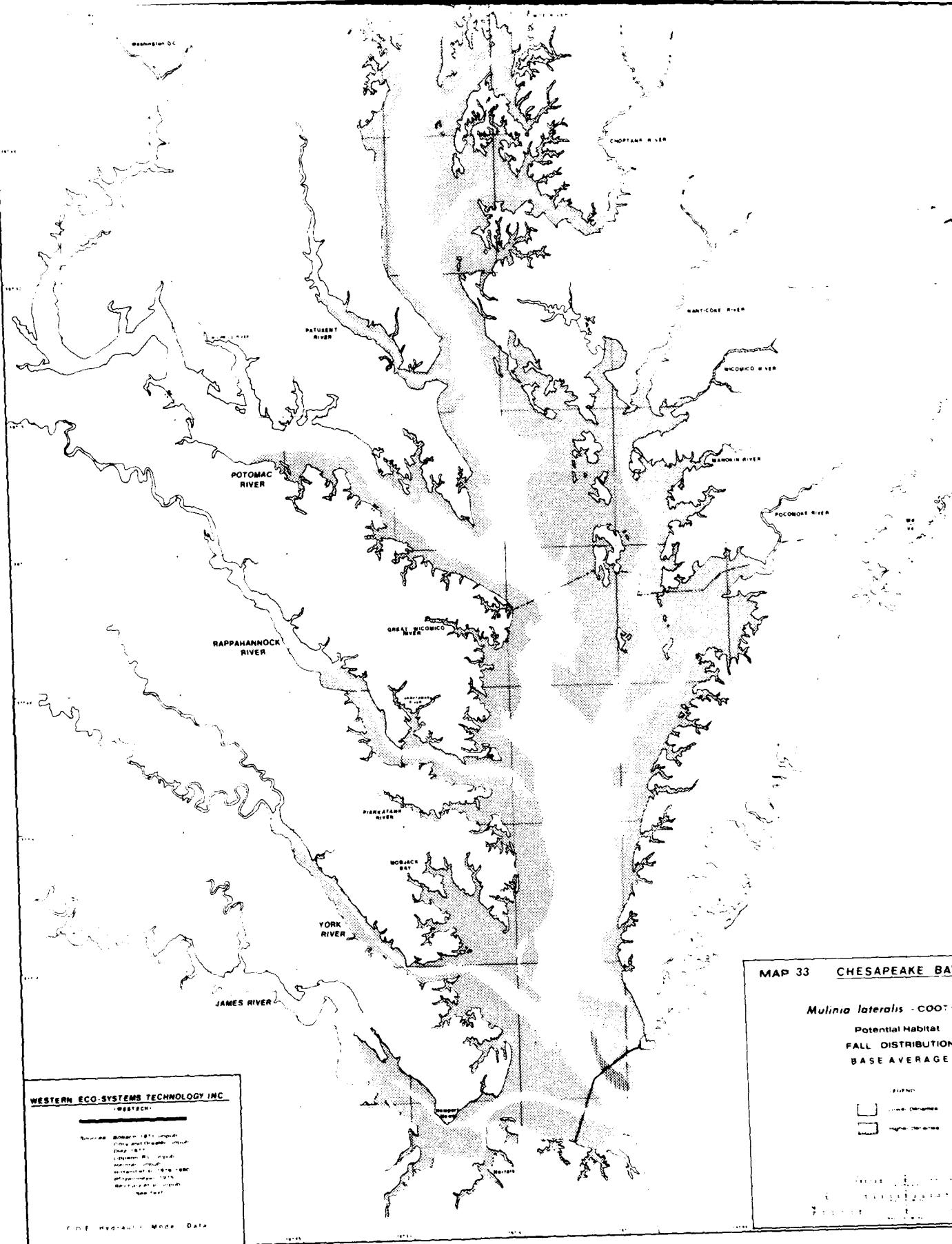


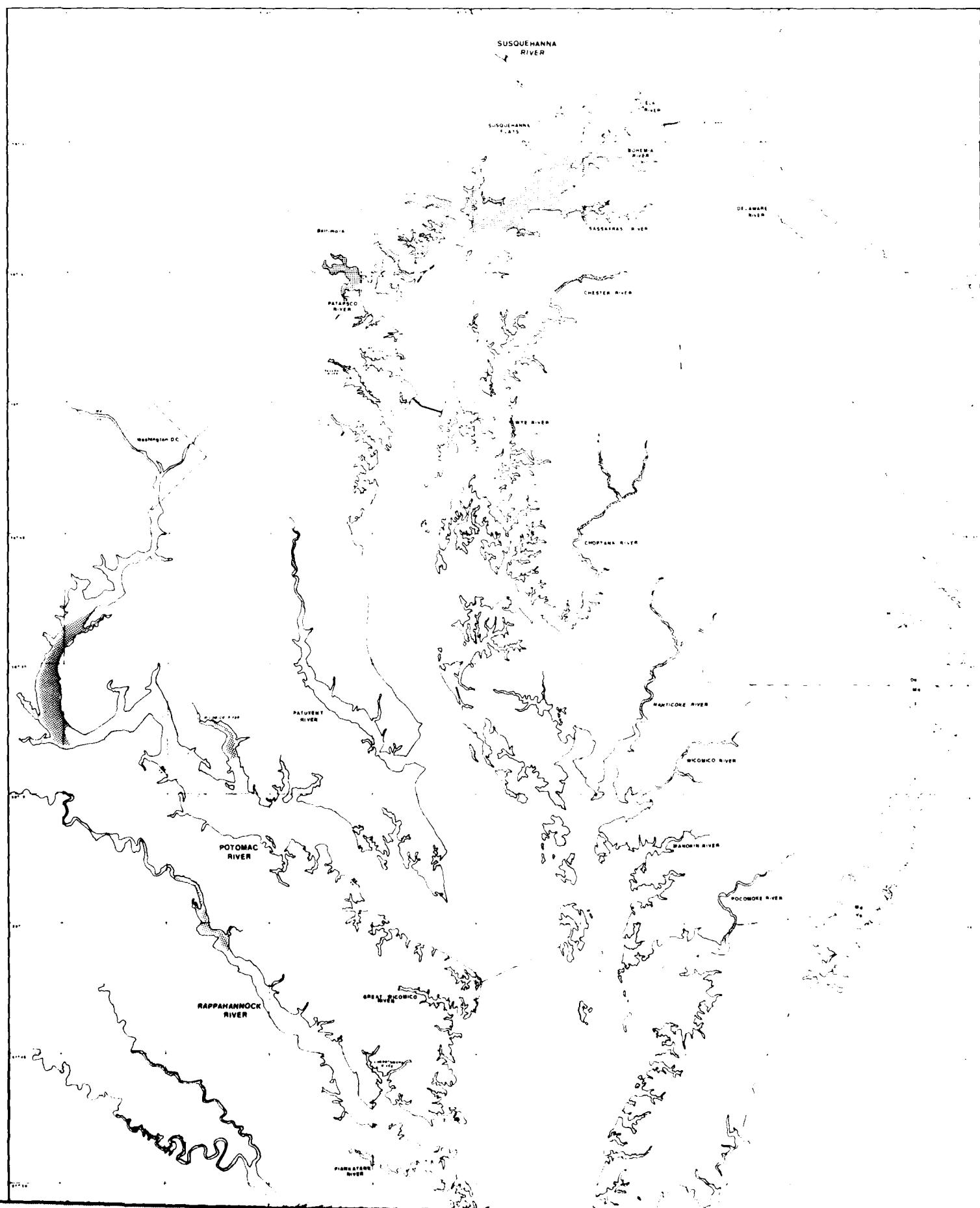
Plate 26

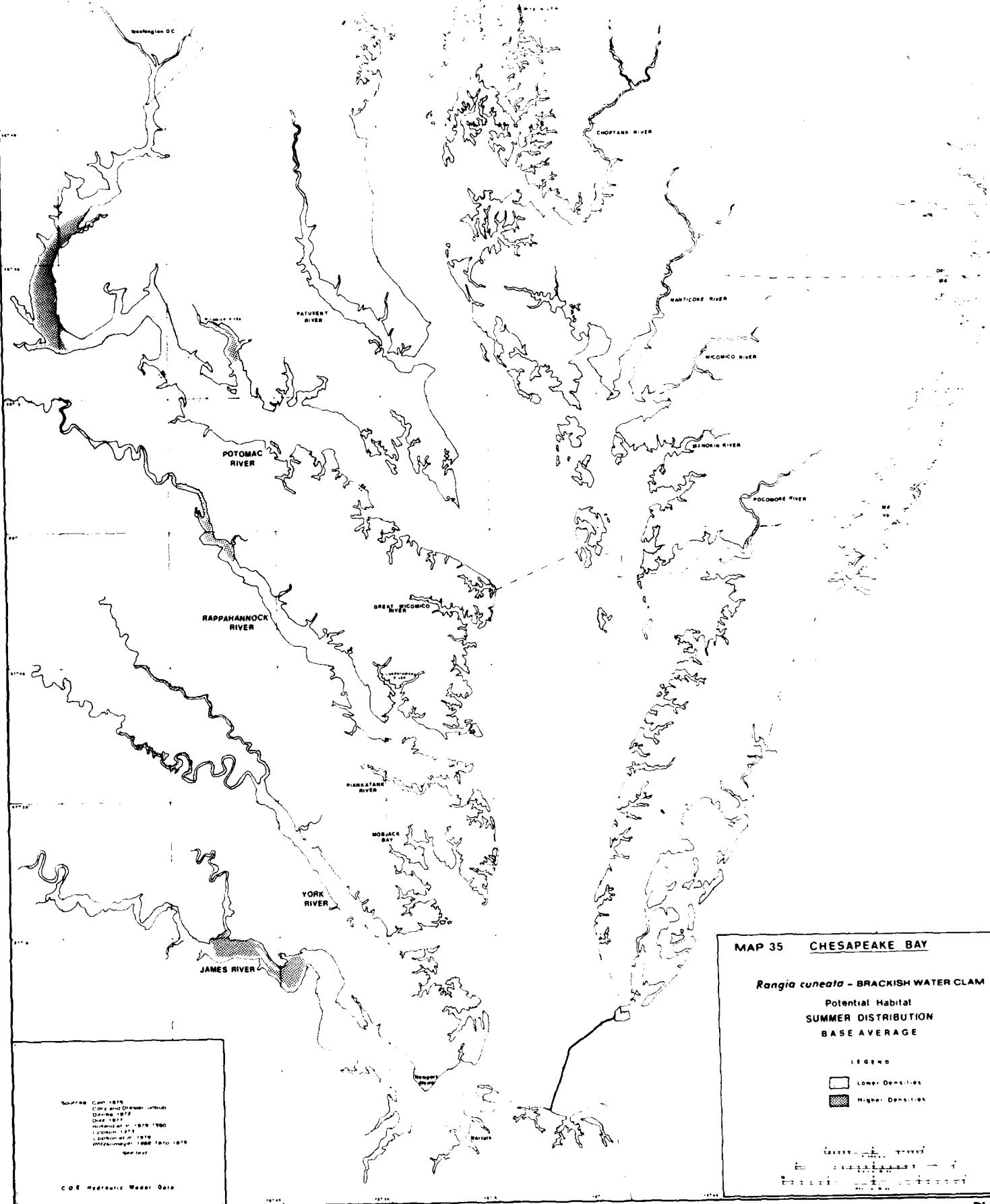


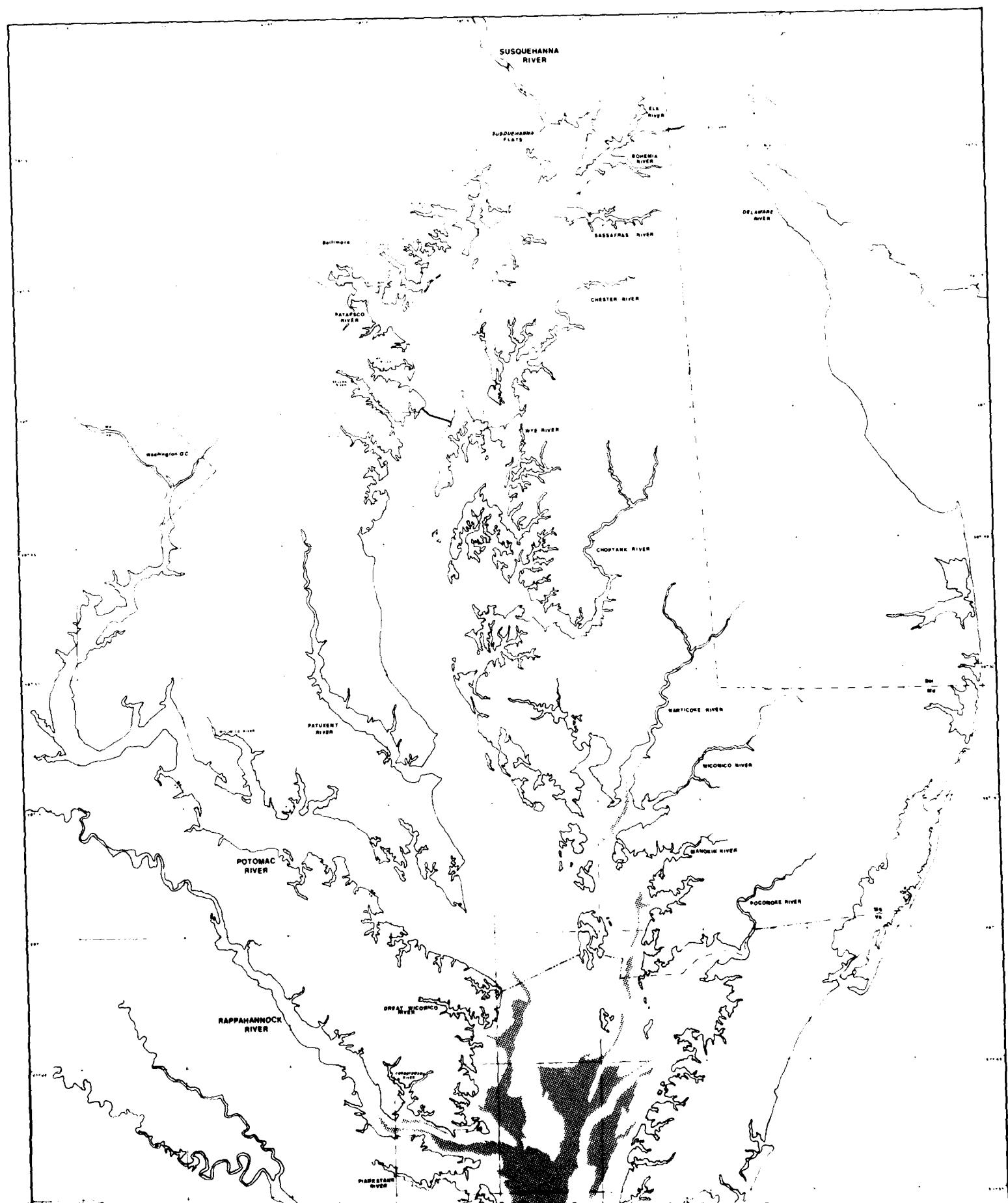


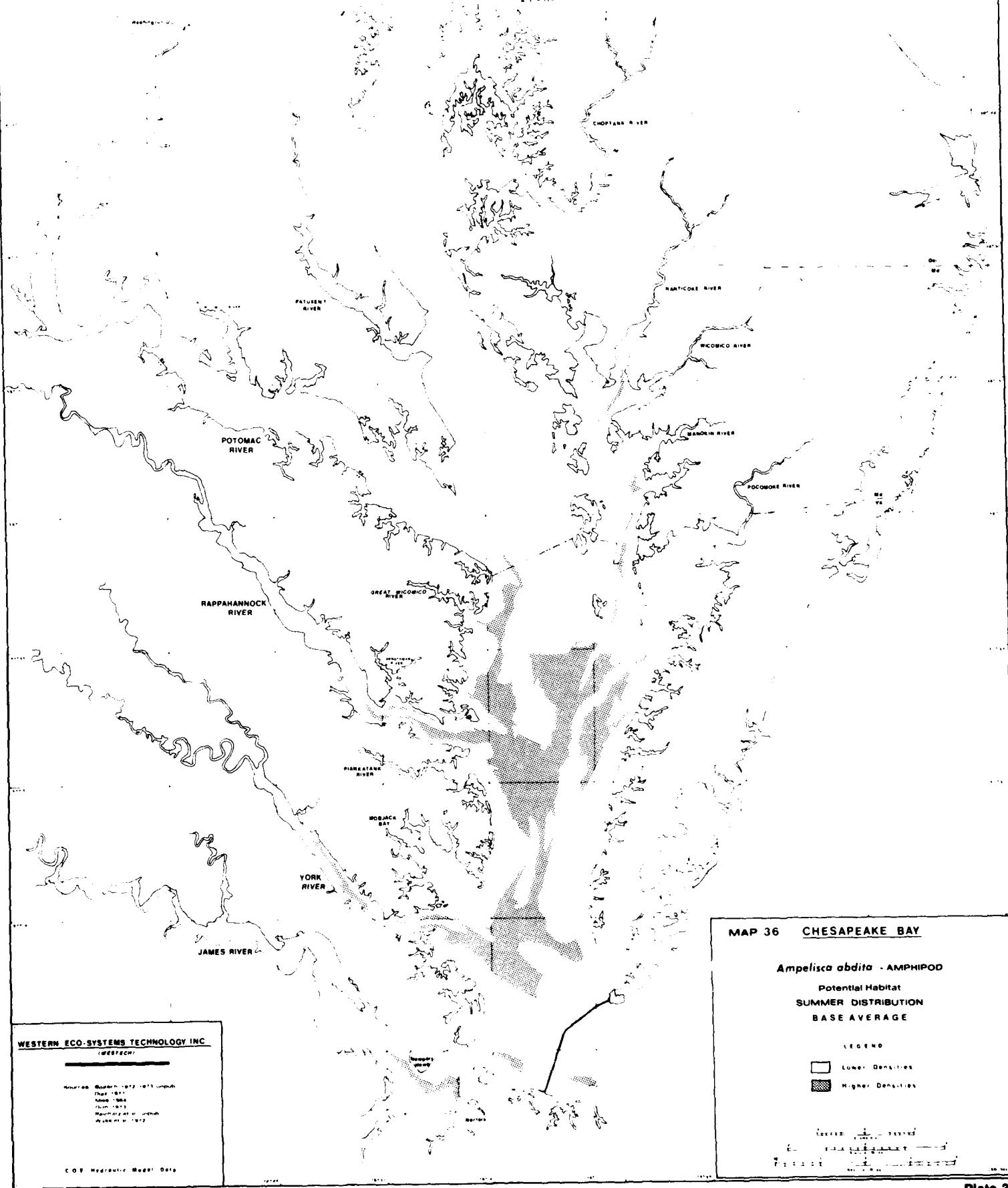


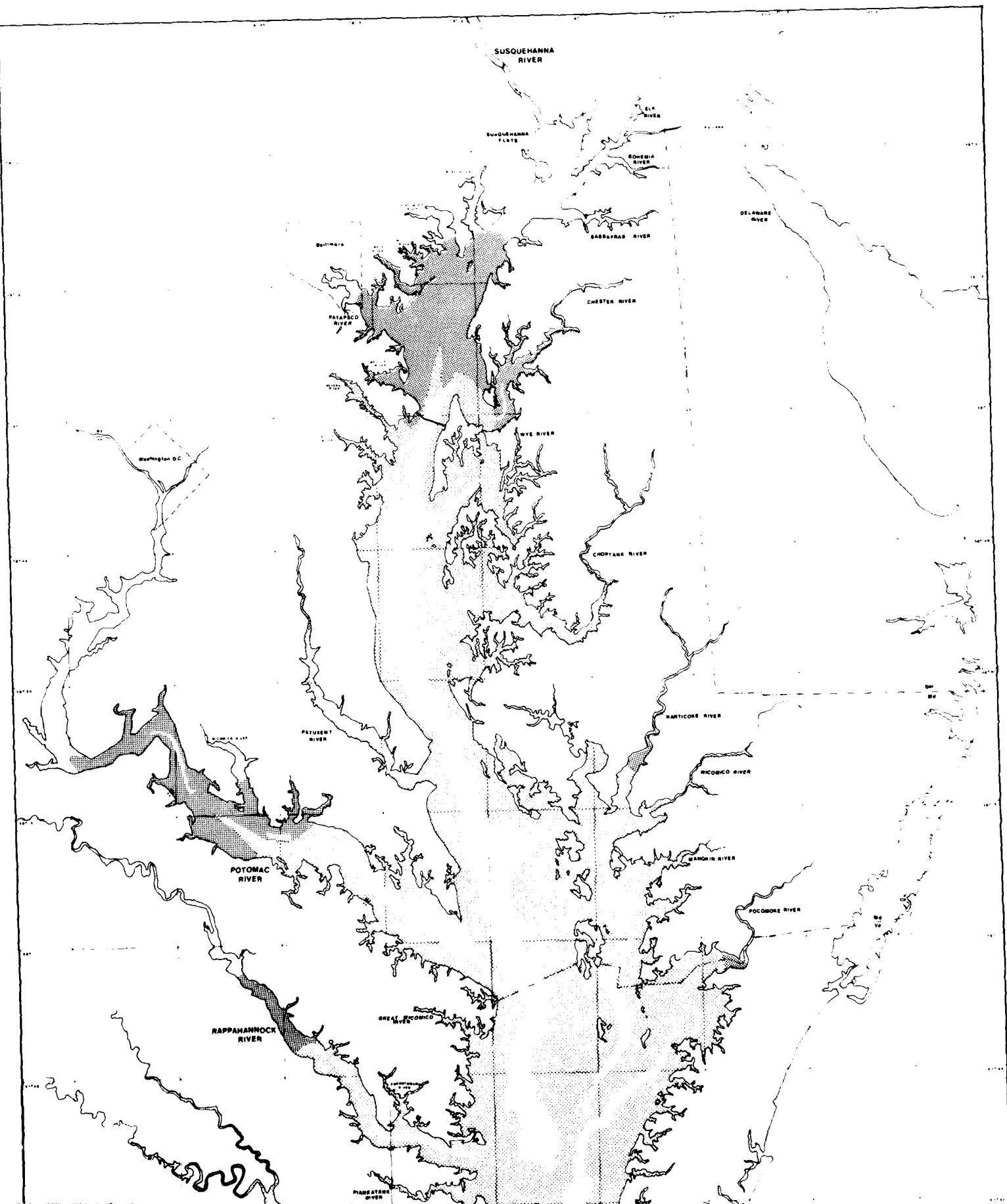


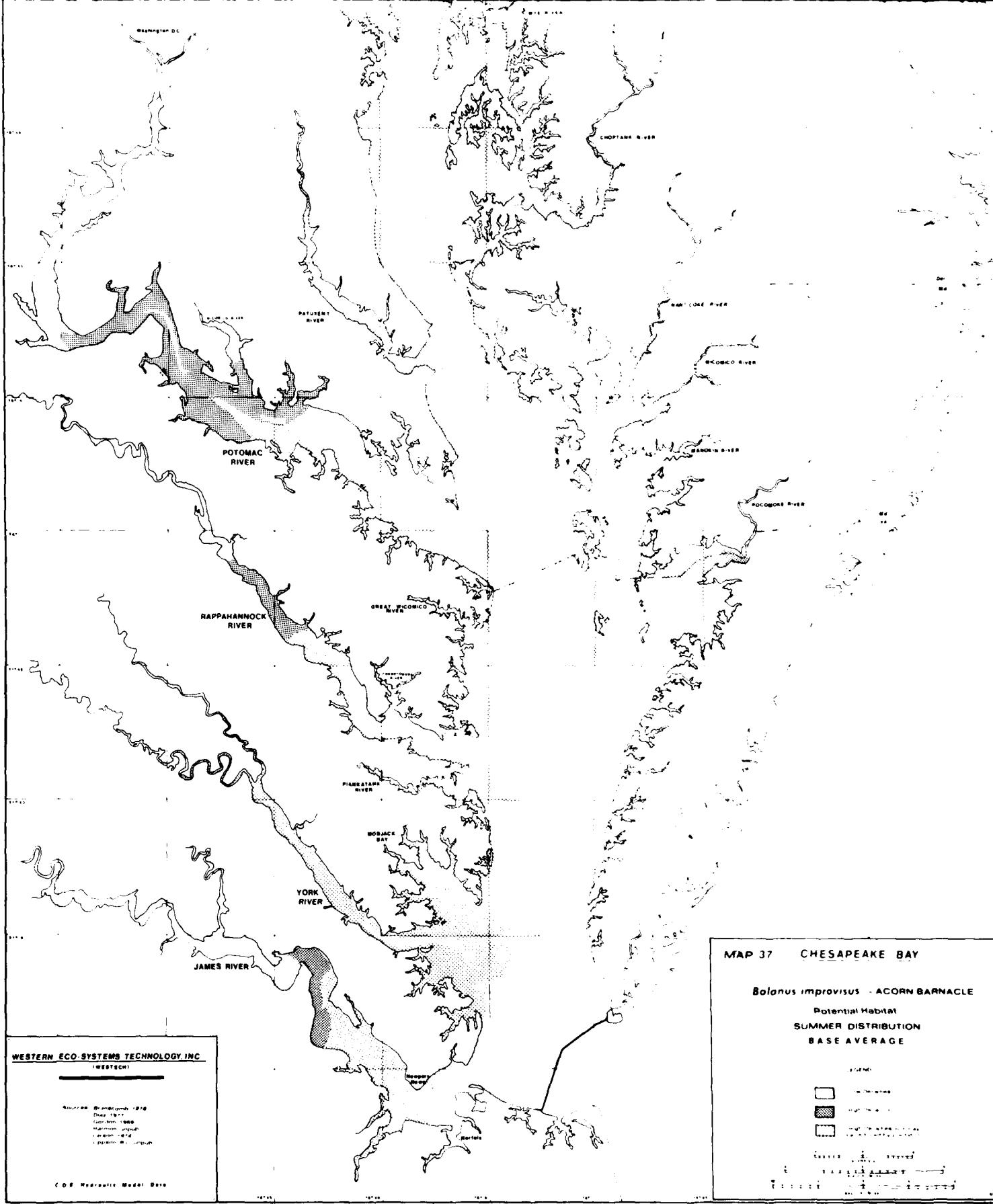


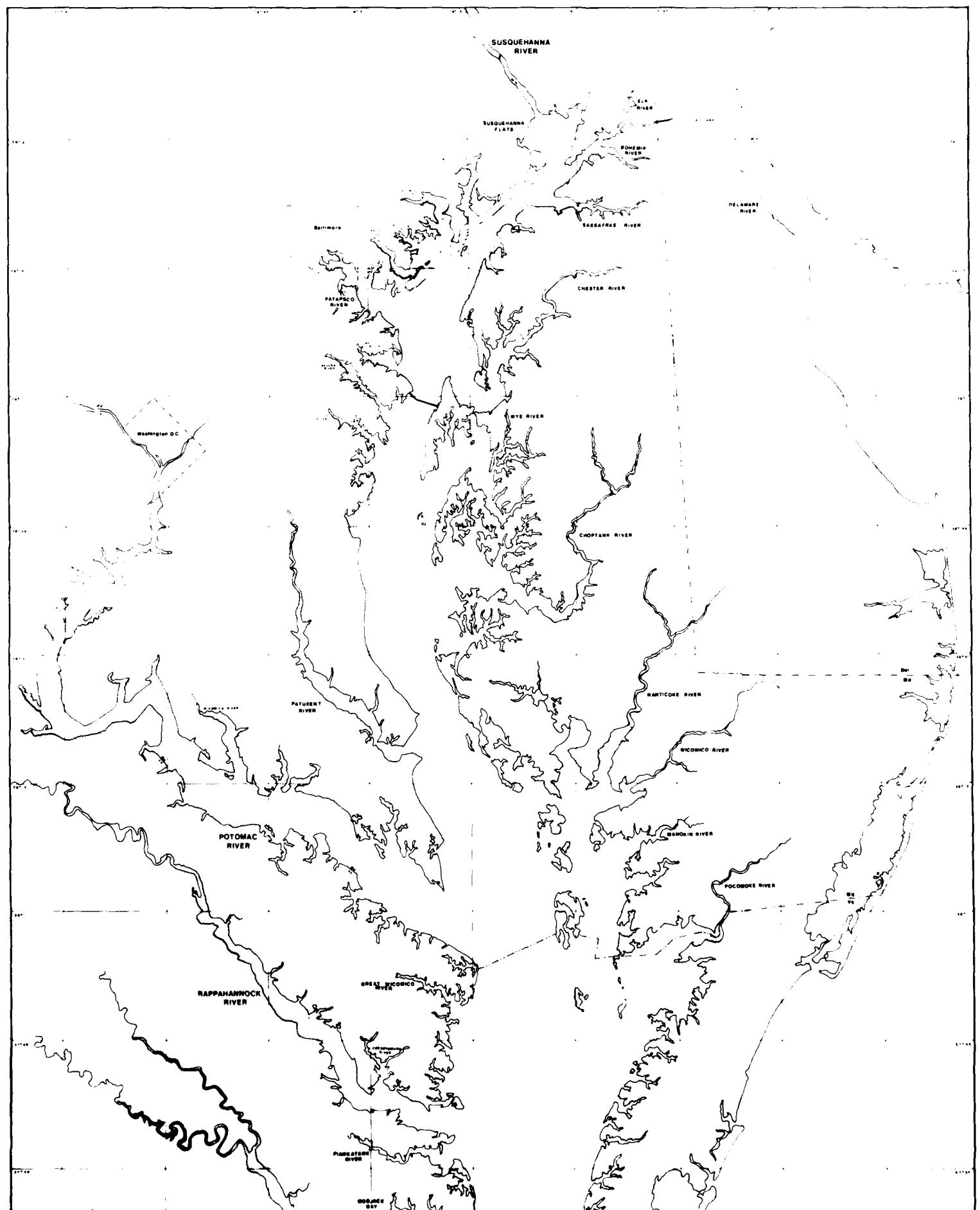


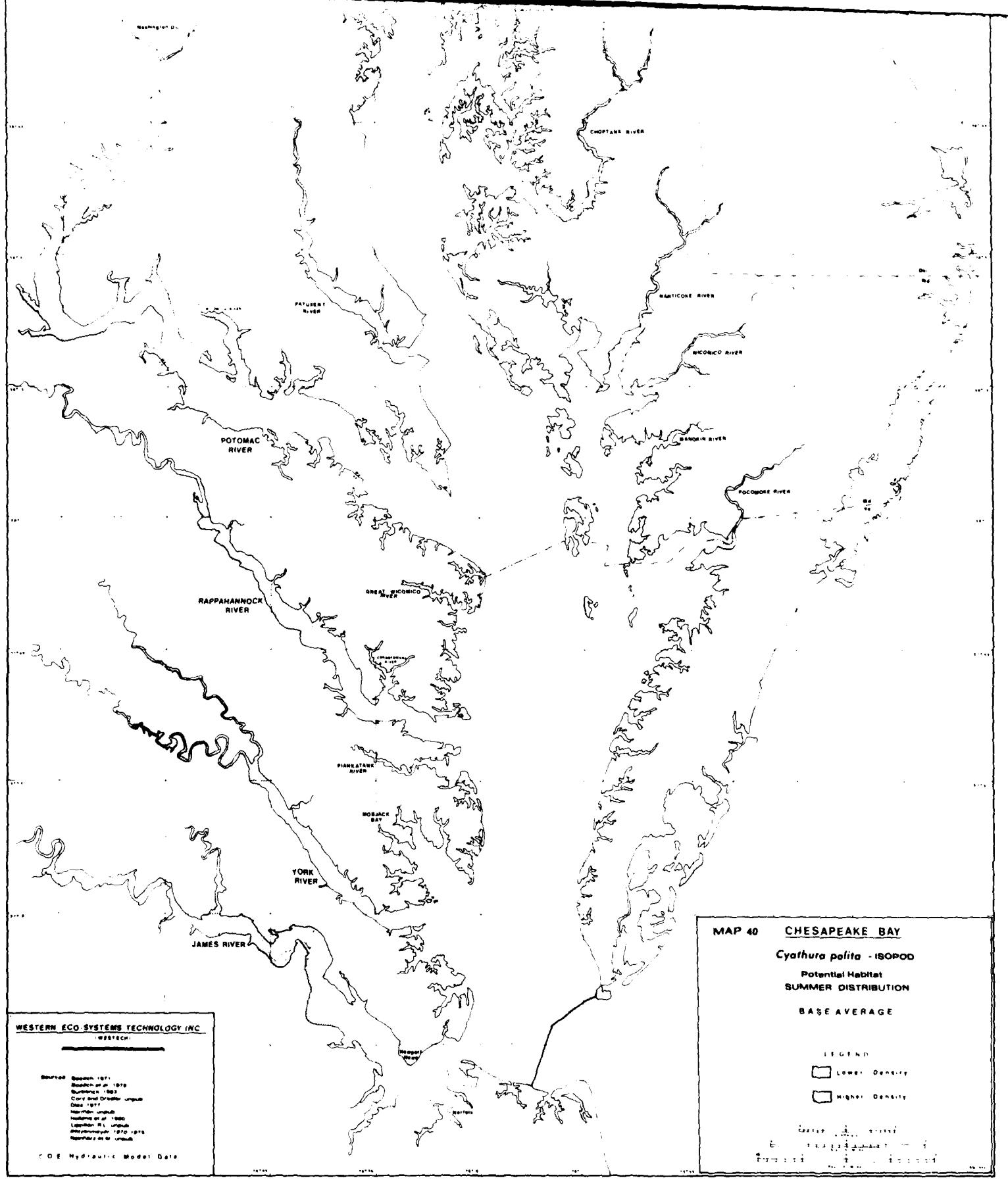


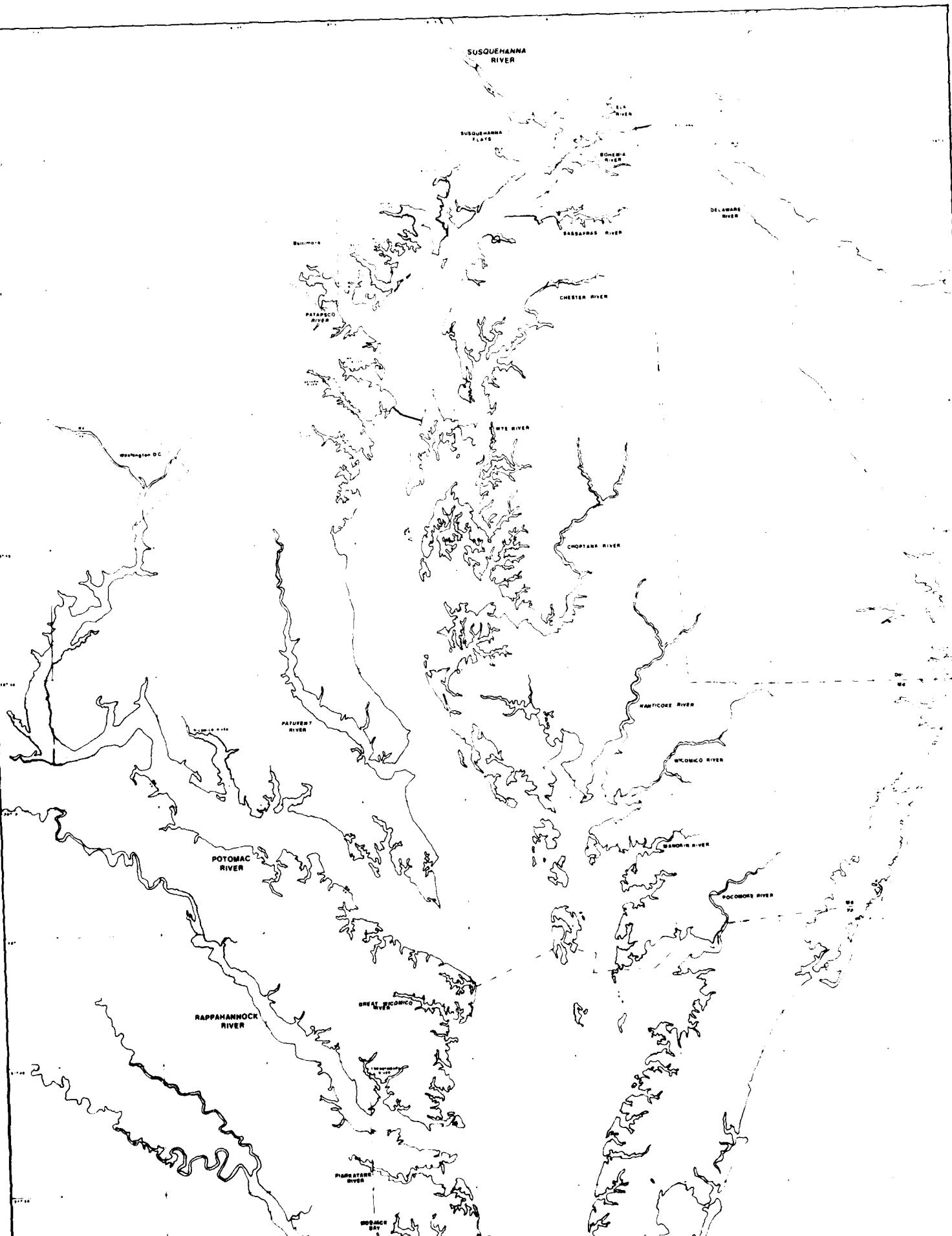












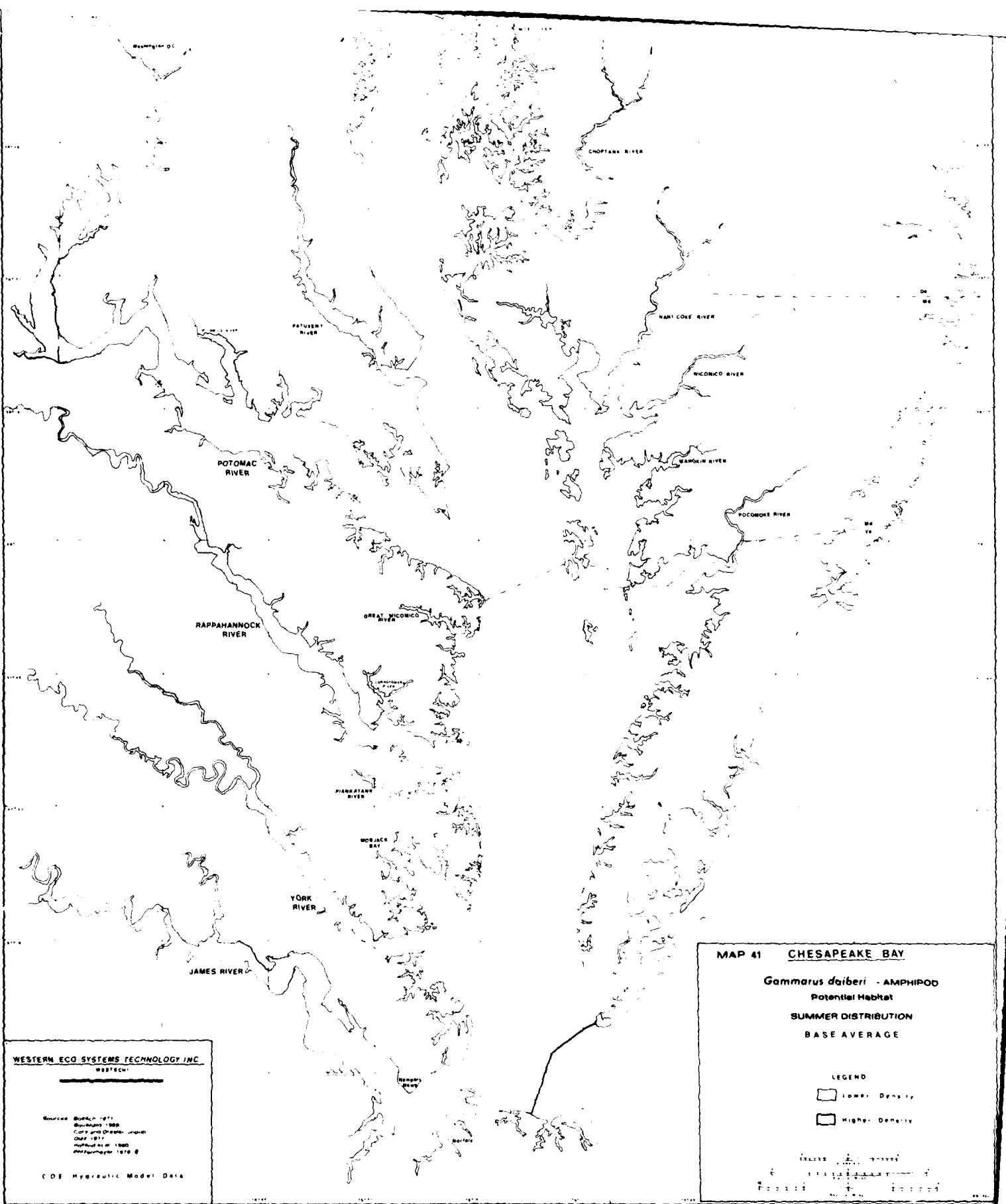
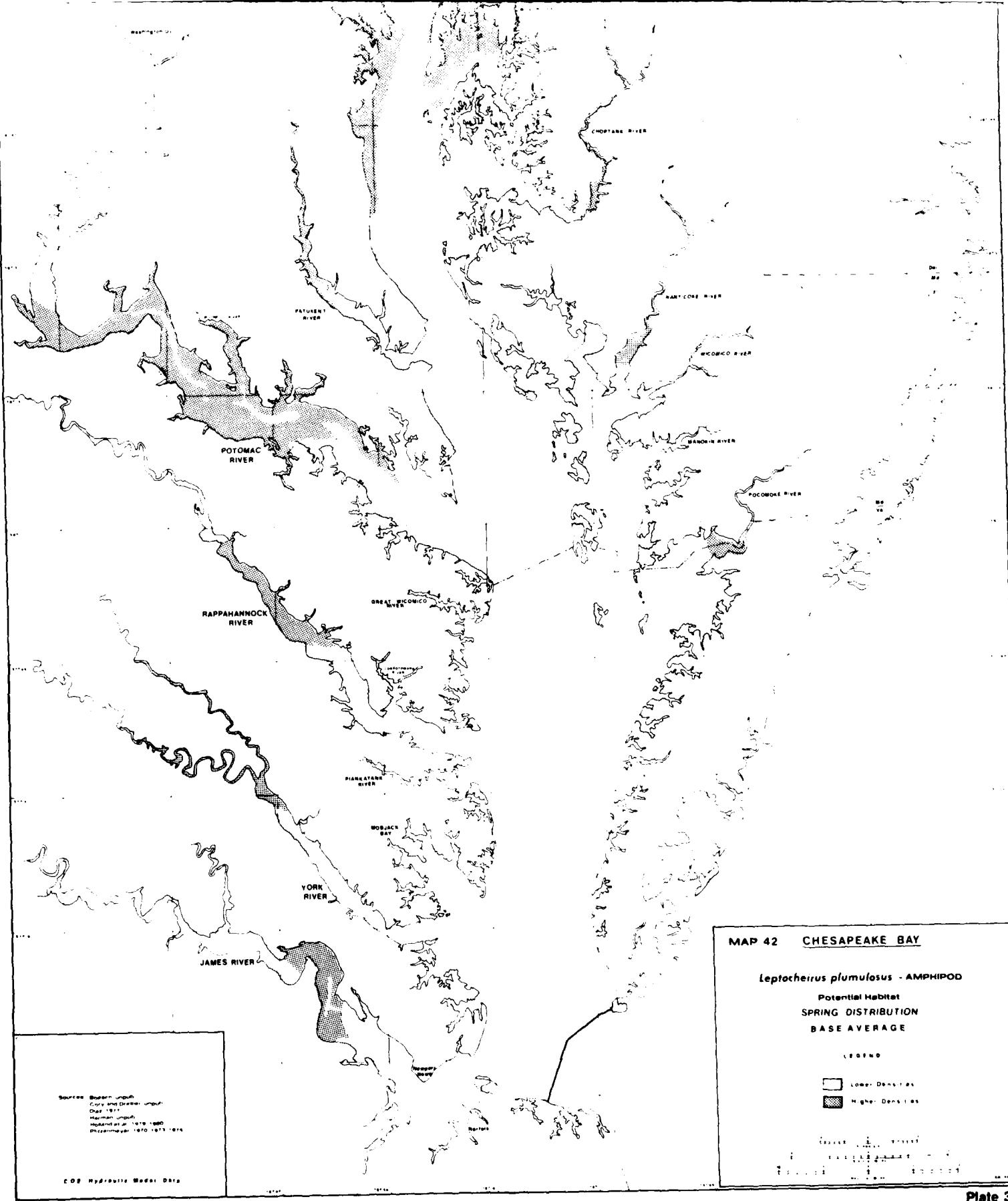
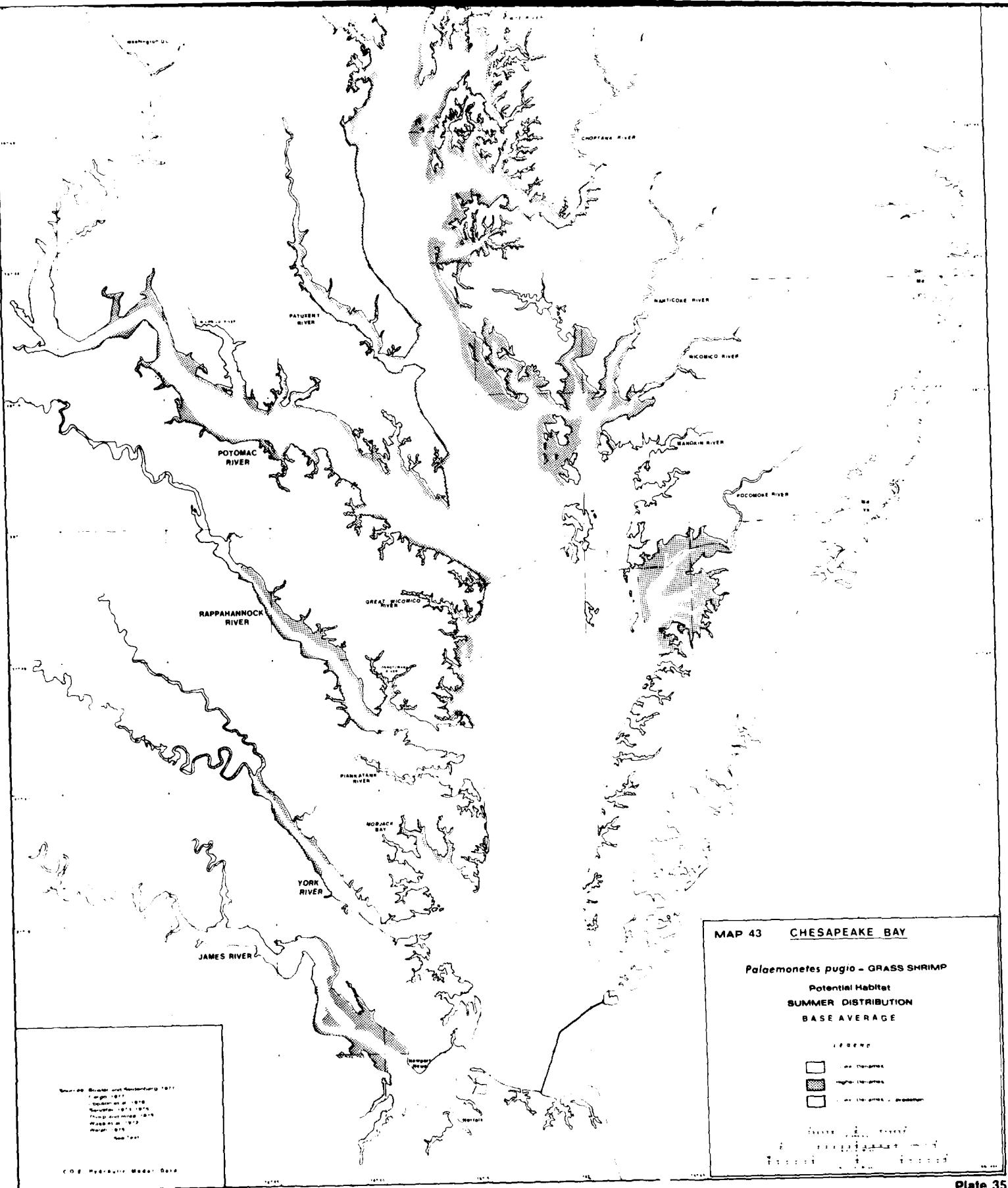


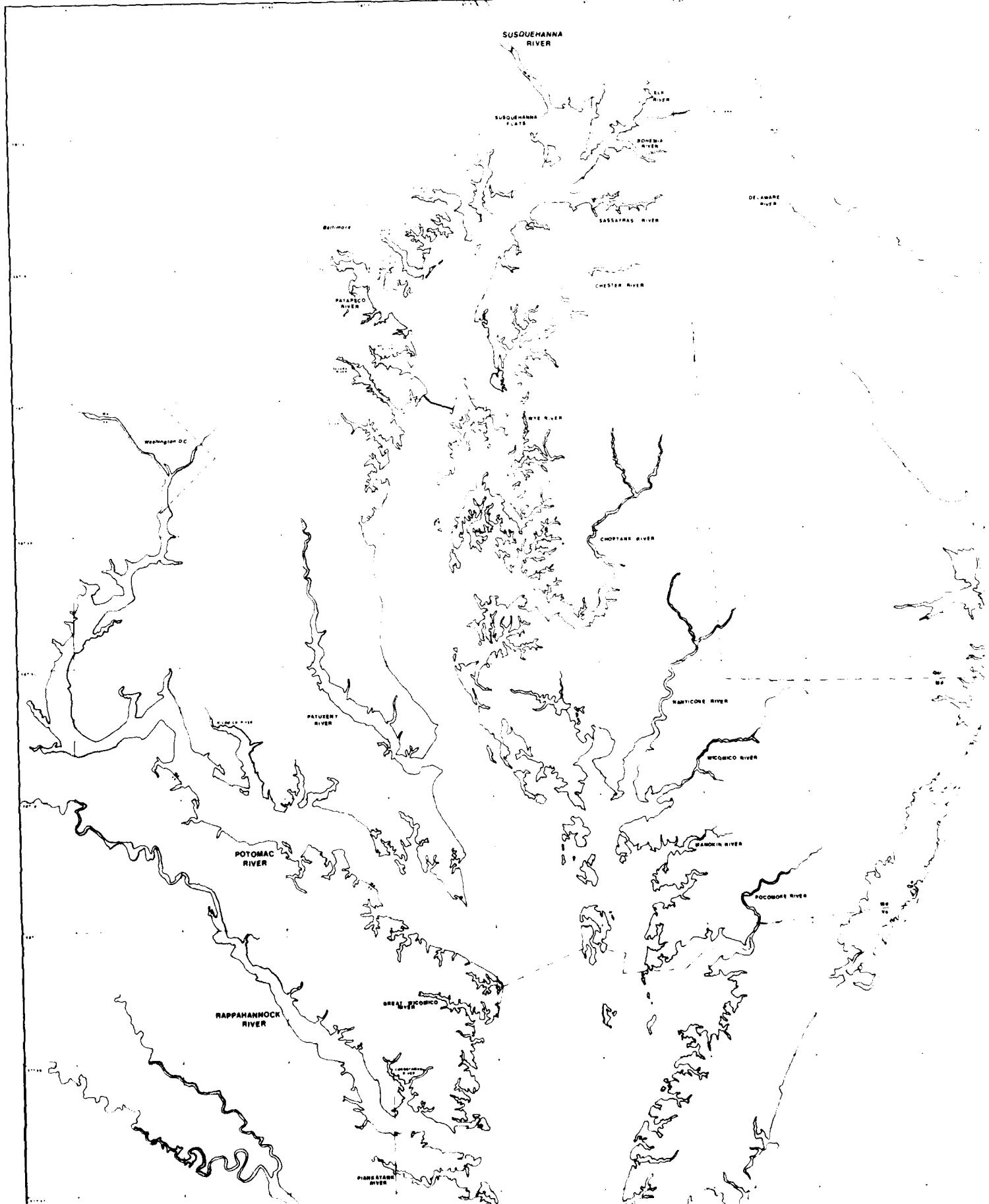
Plate 33

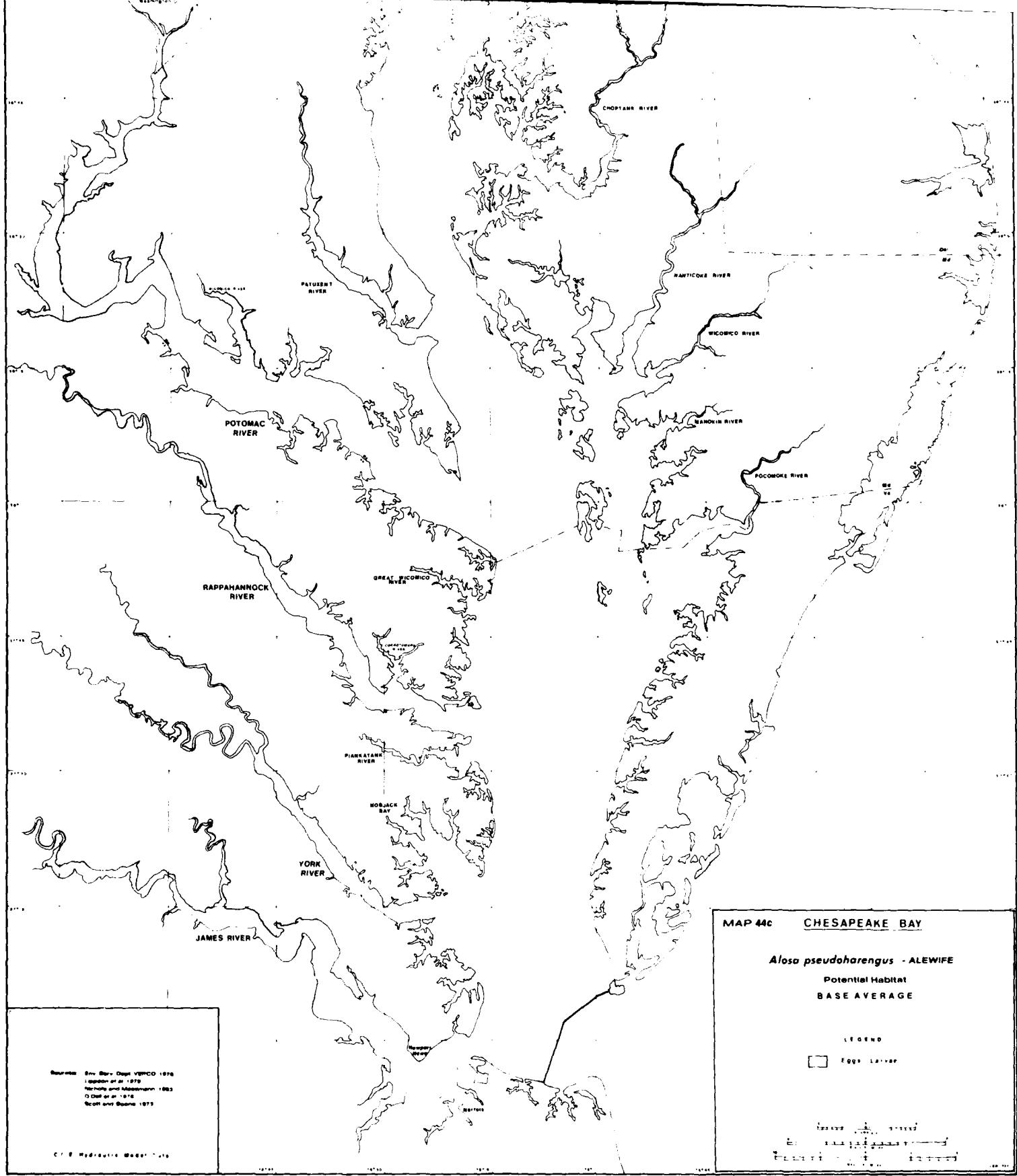


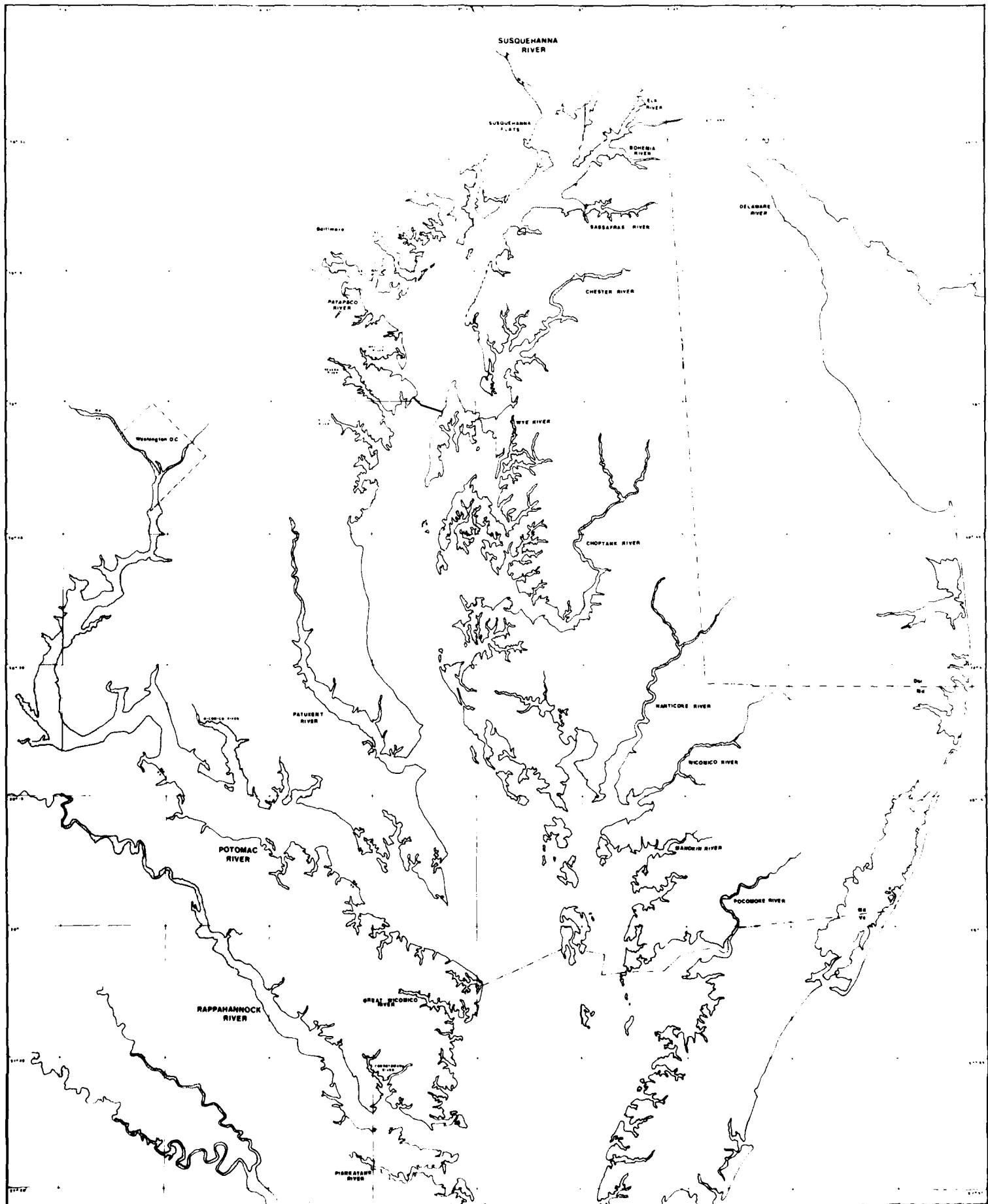


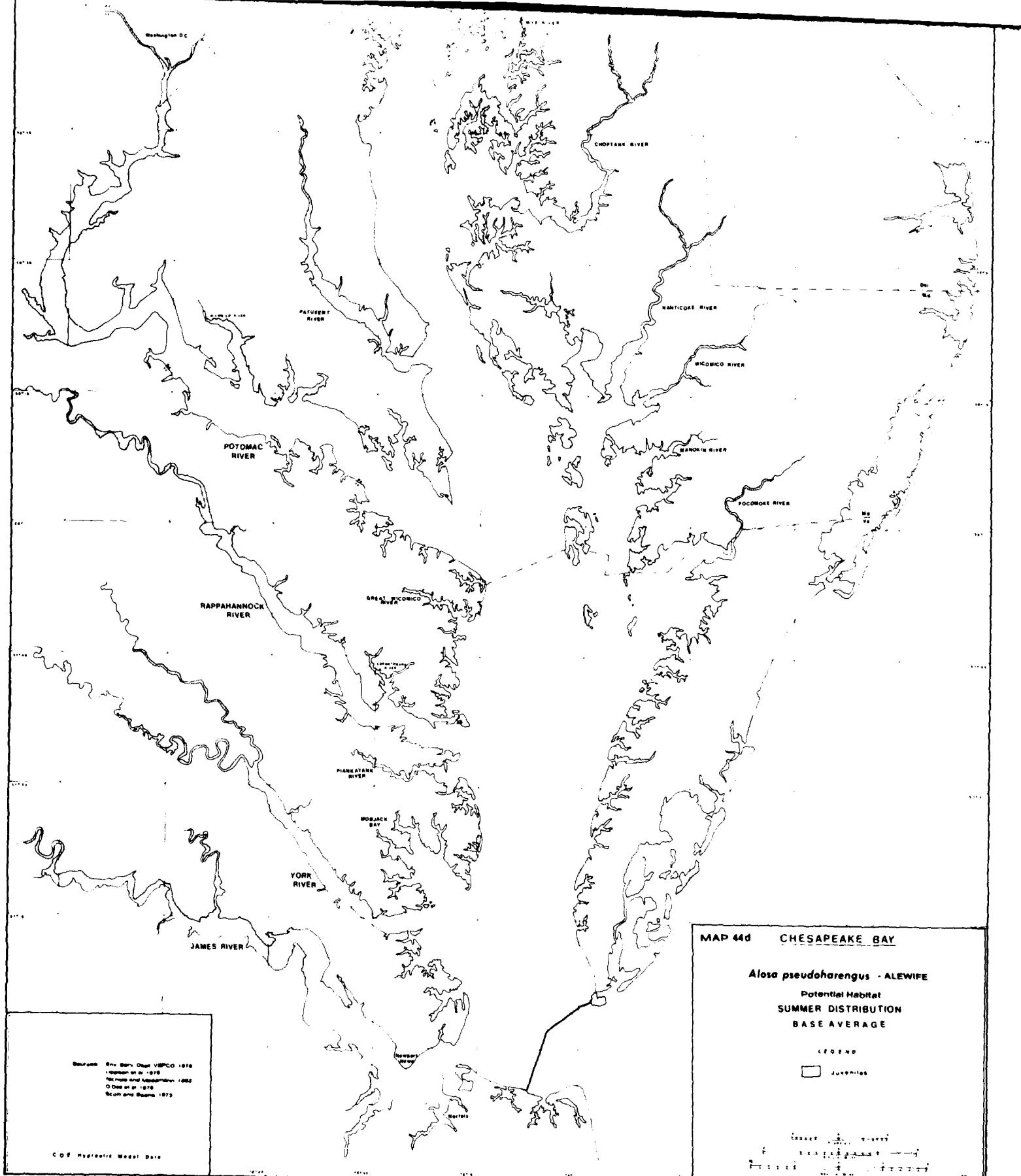


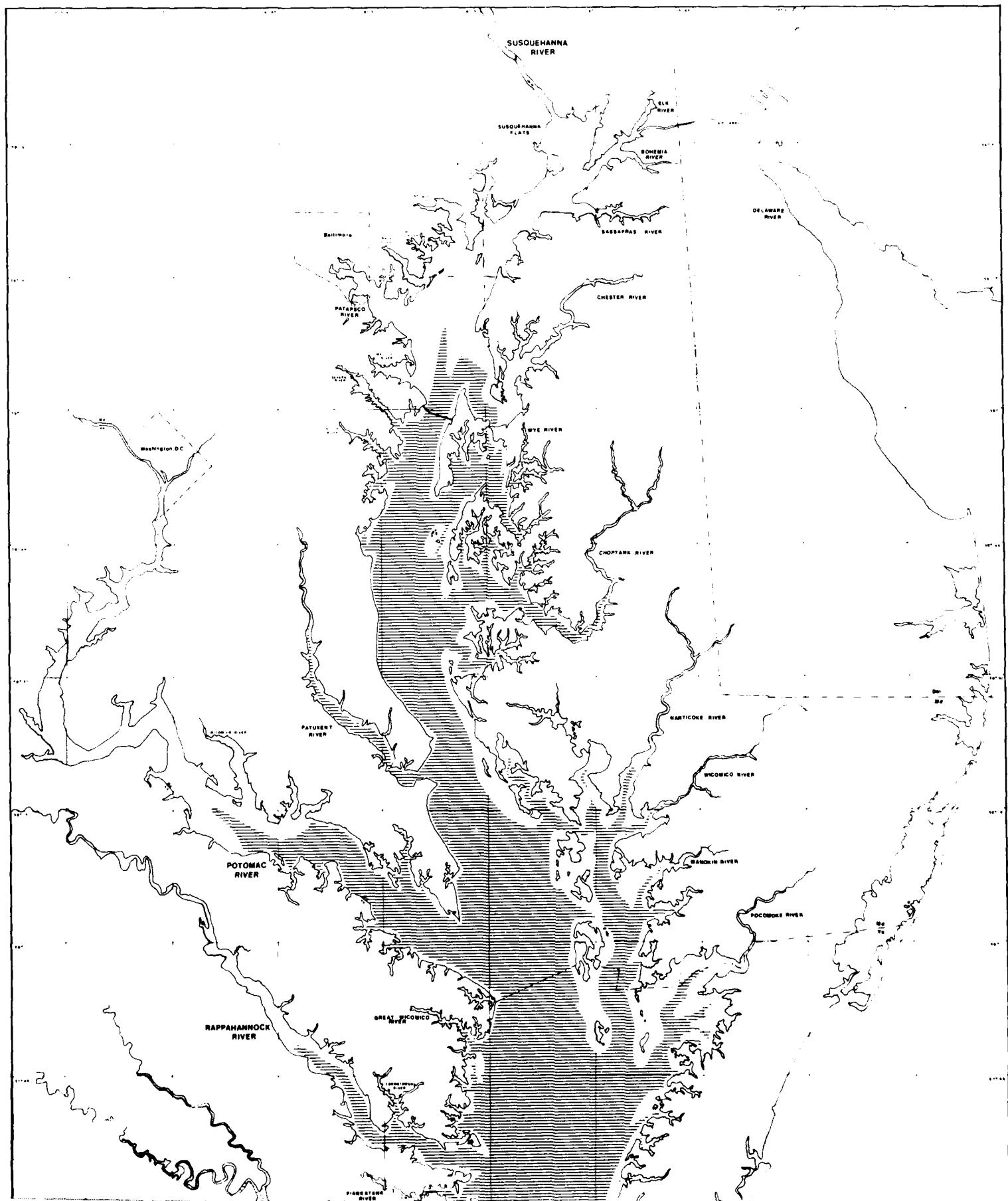


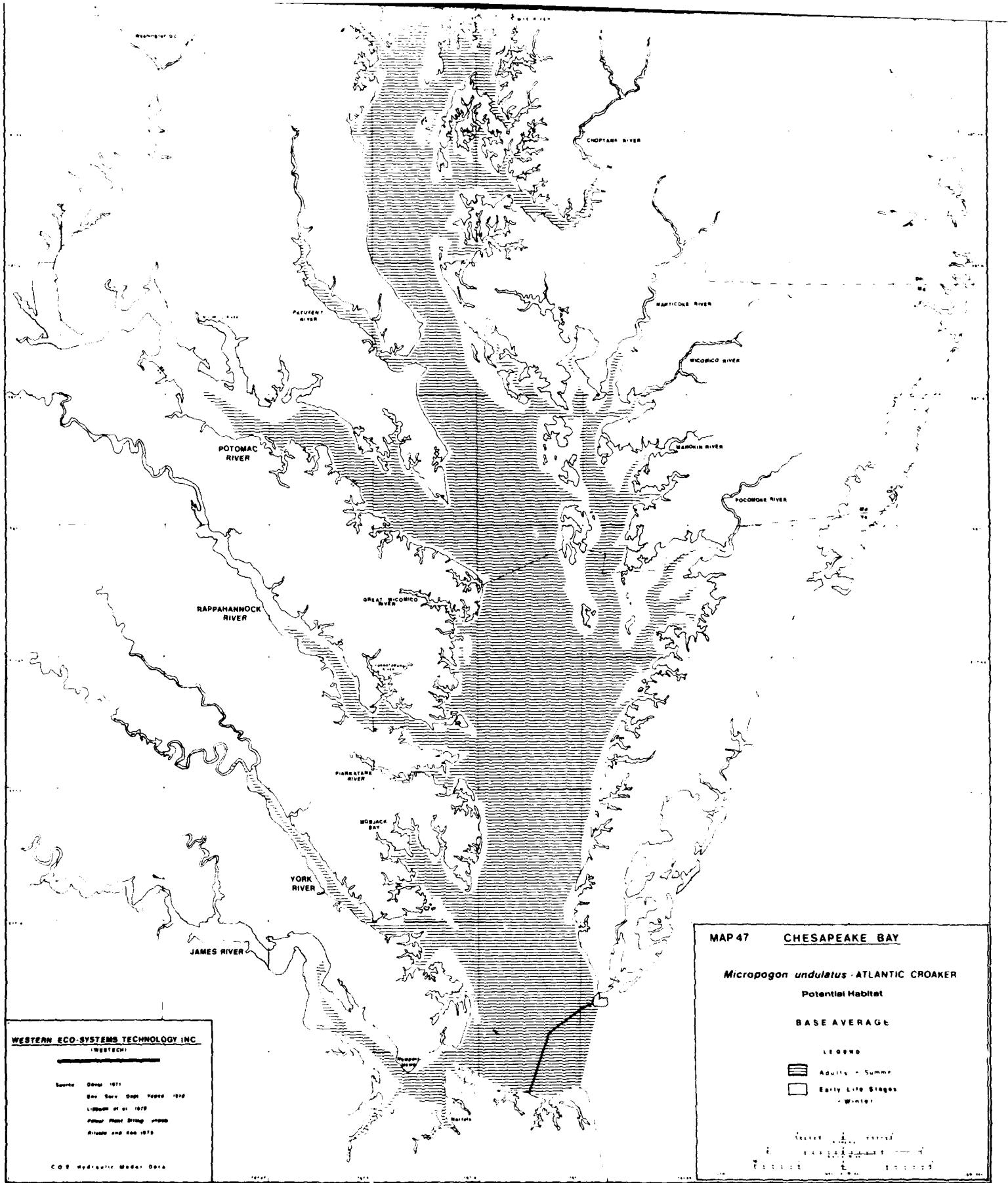


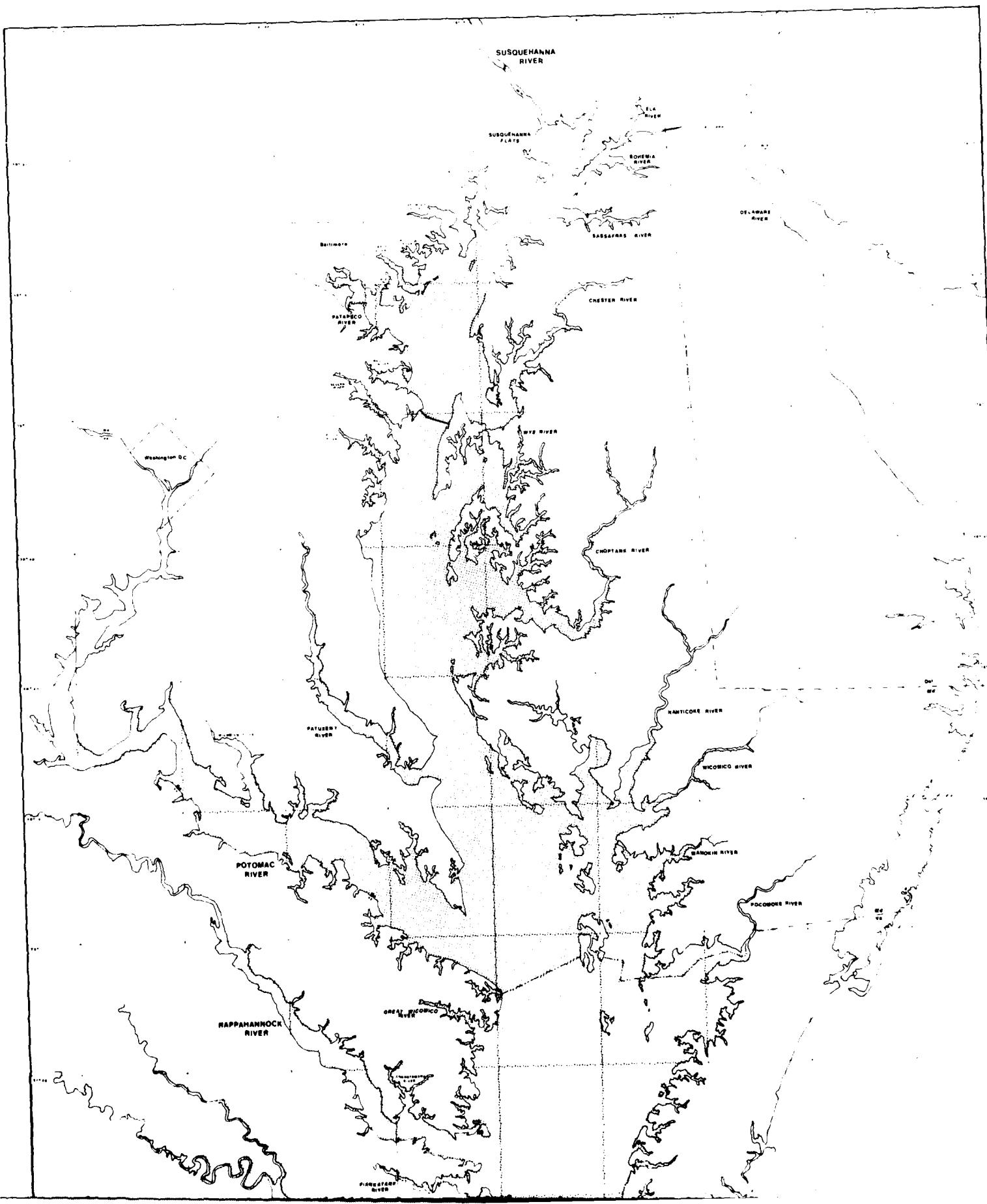


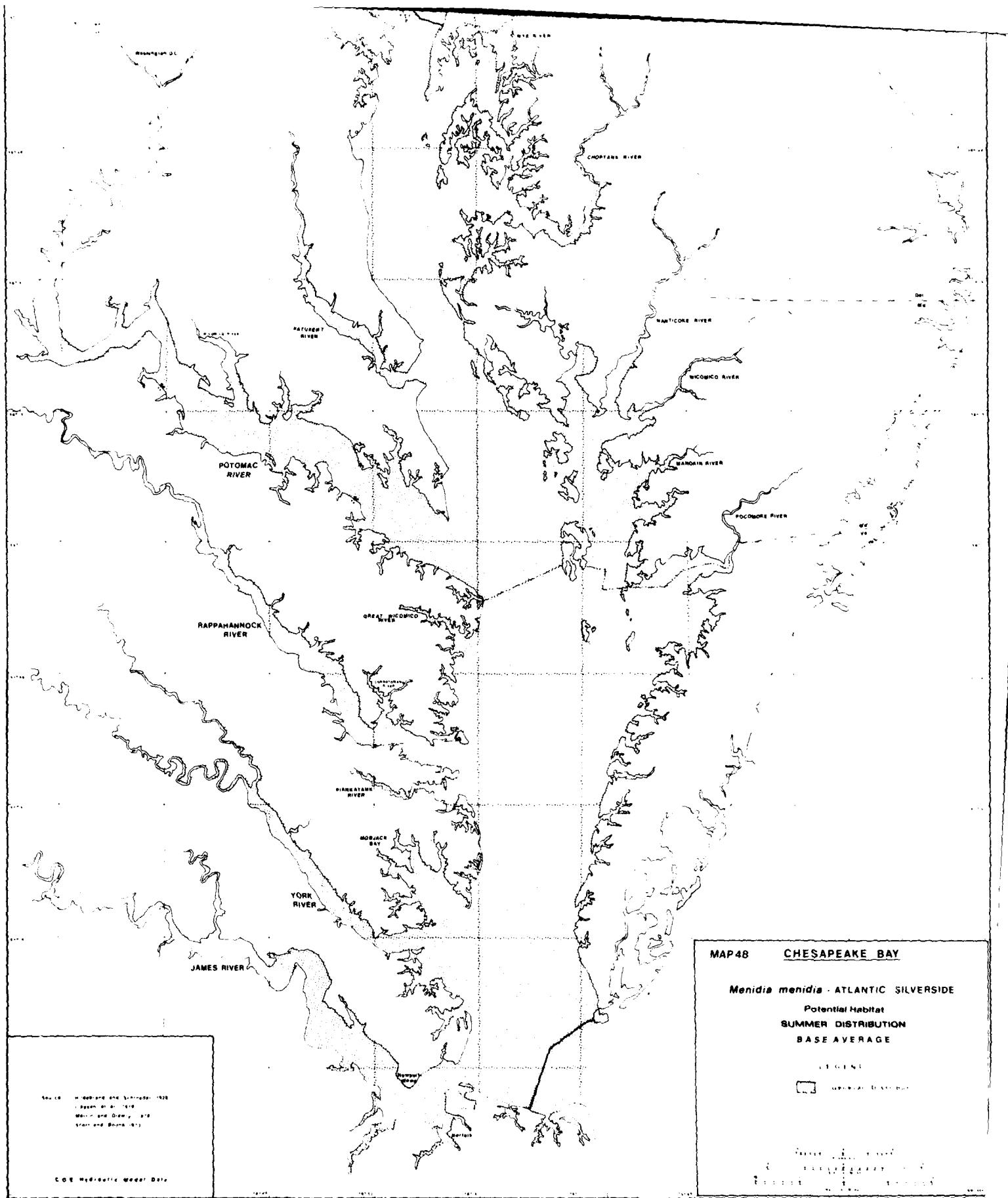


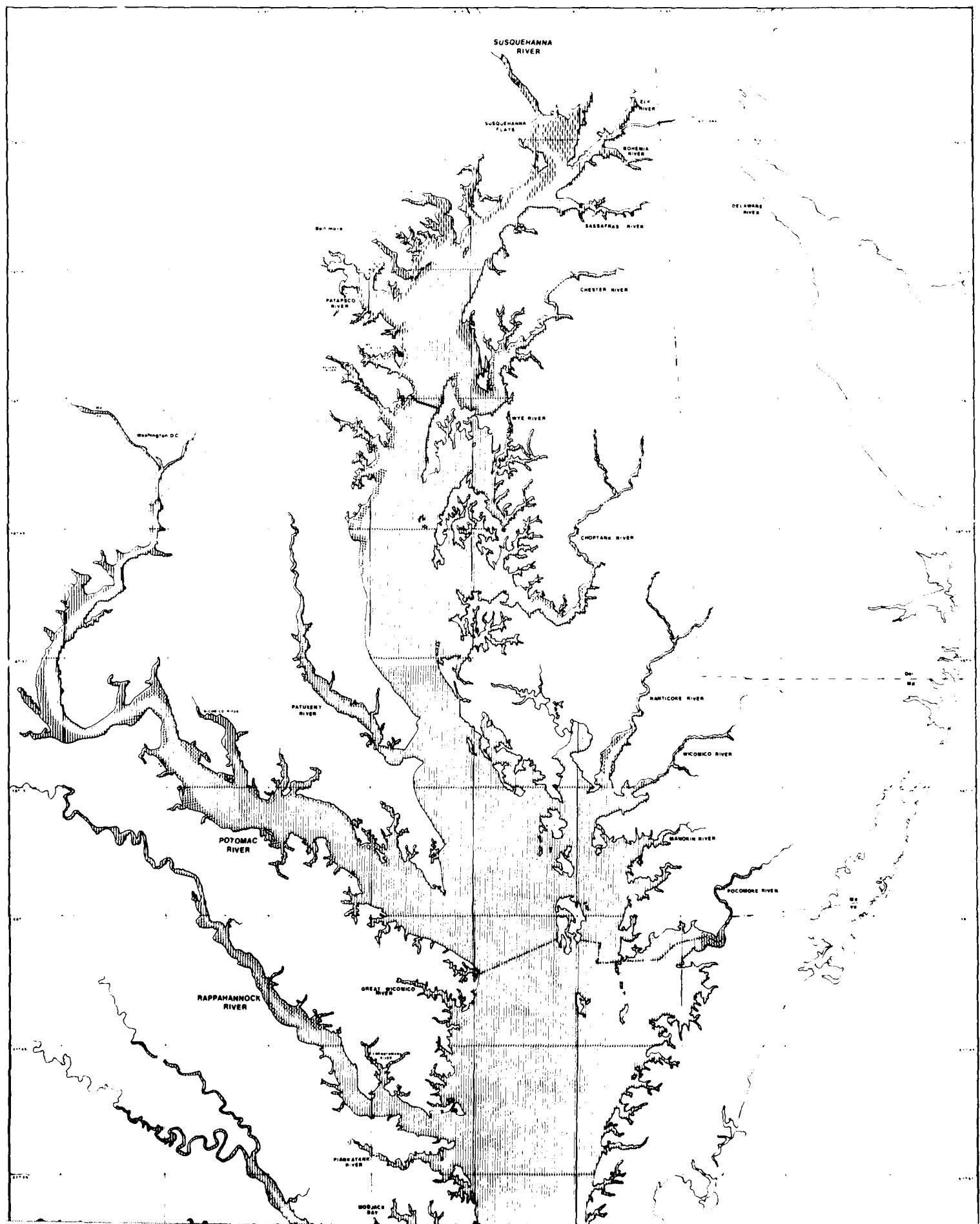


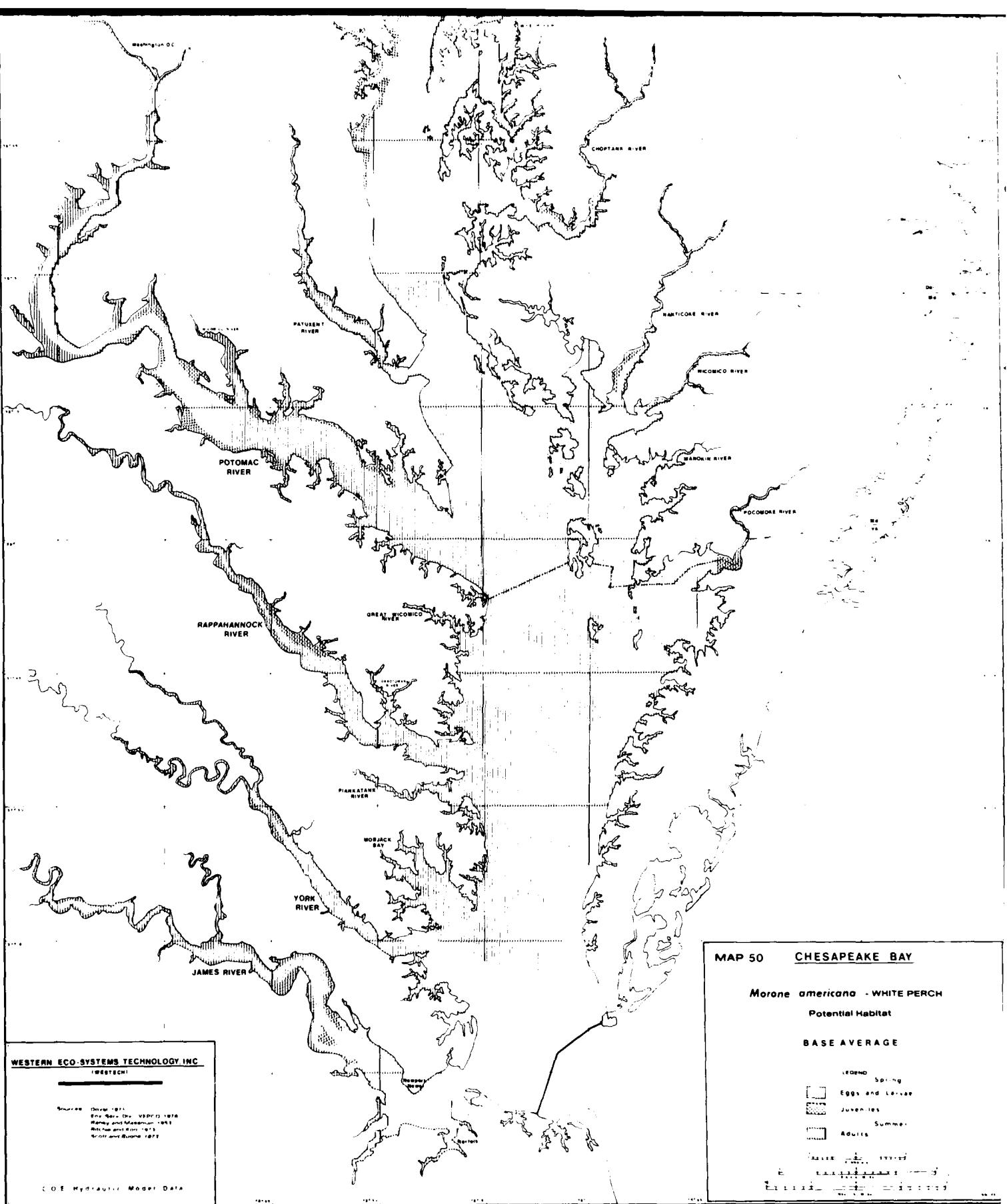


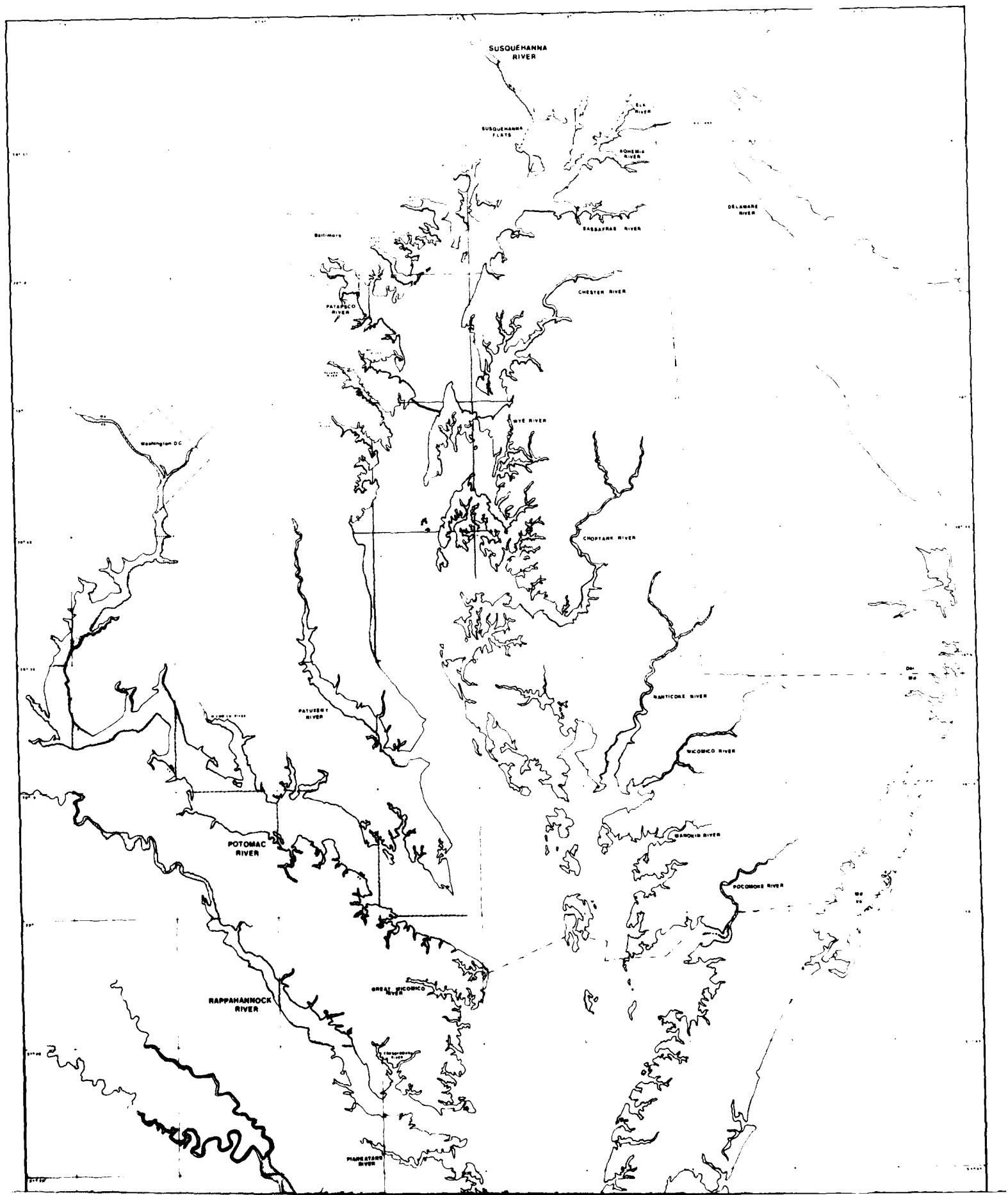


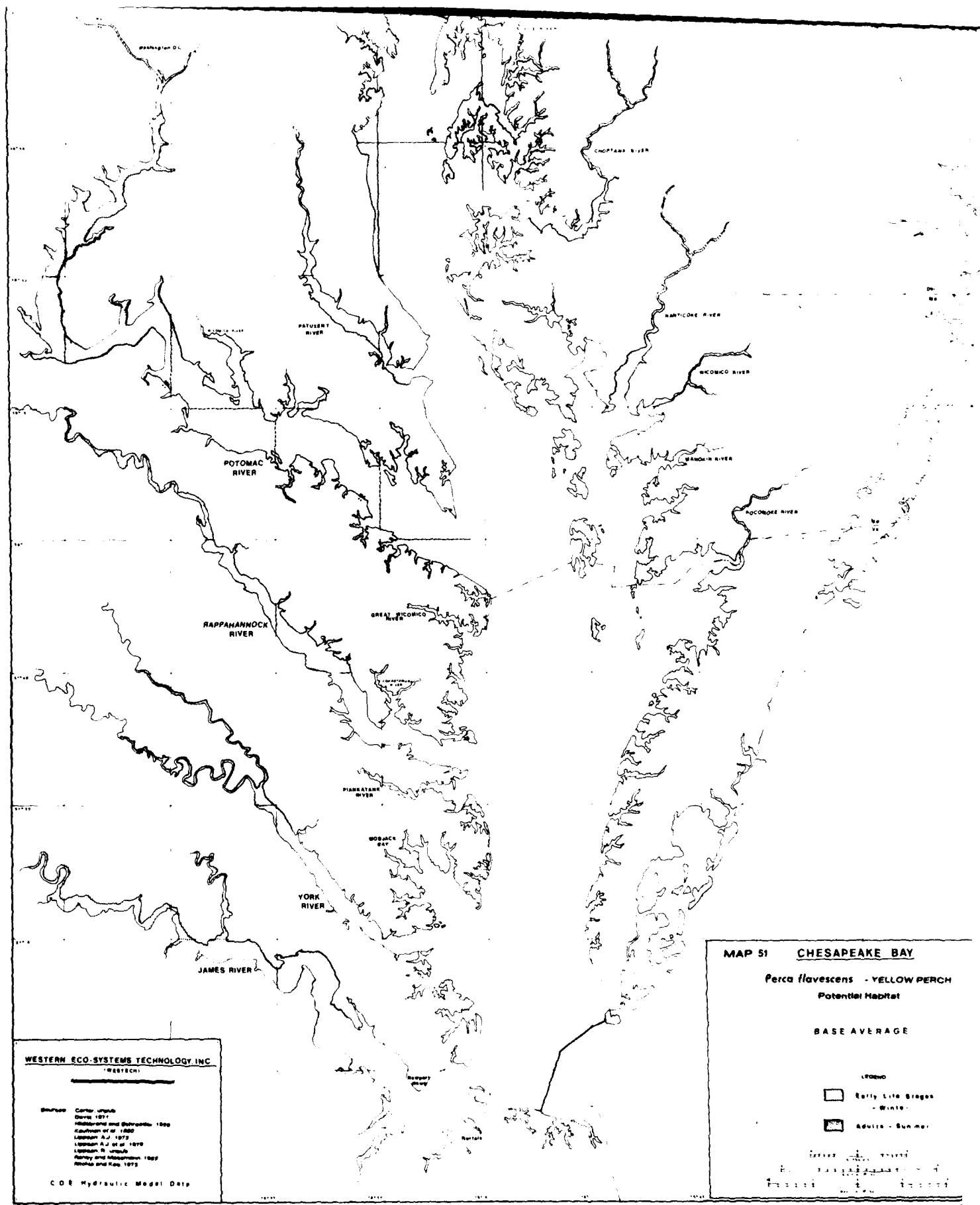


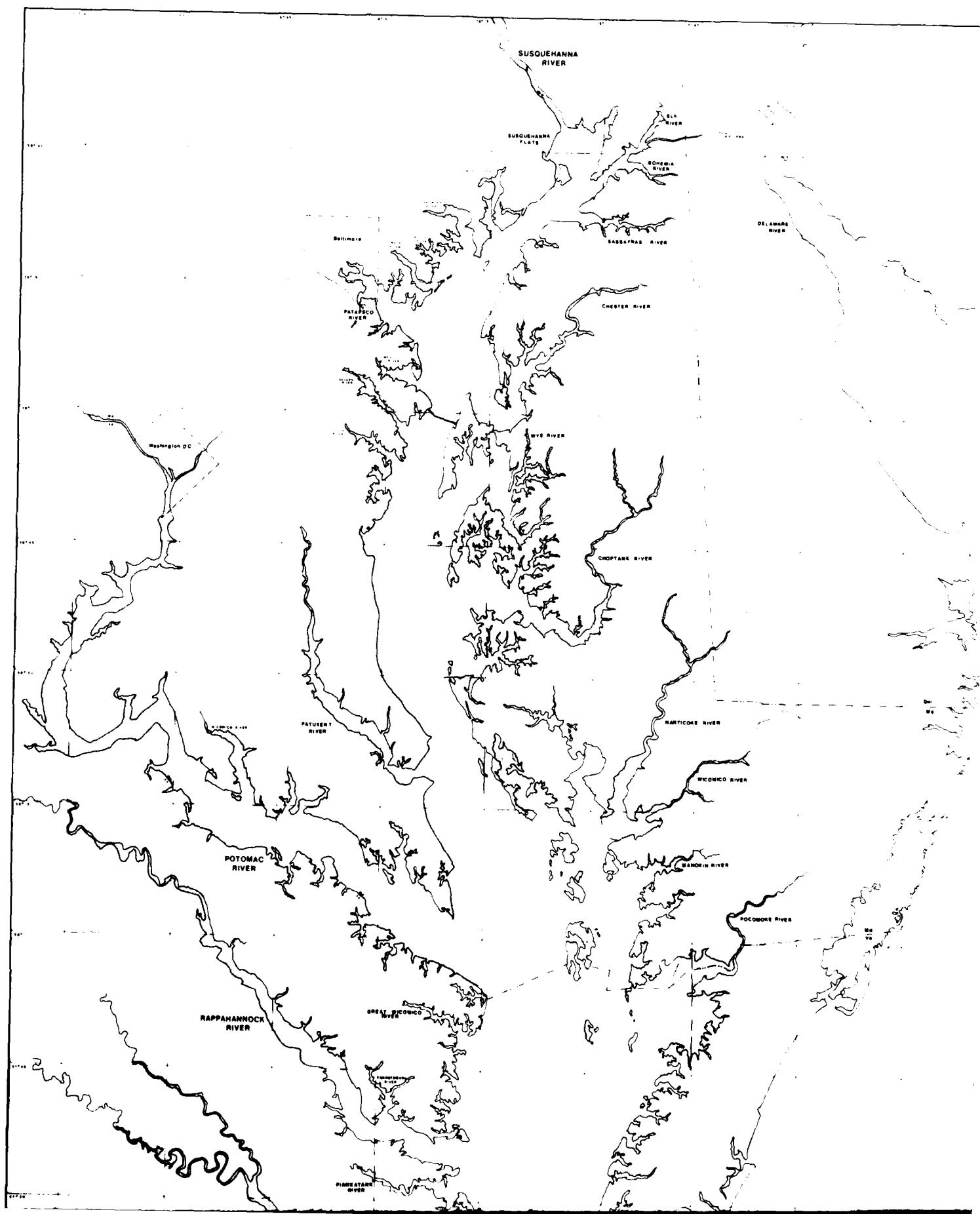


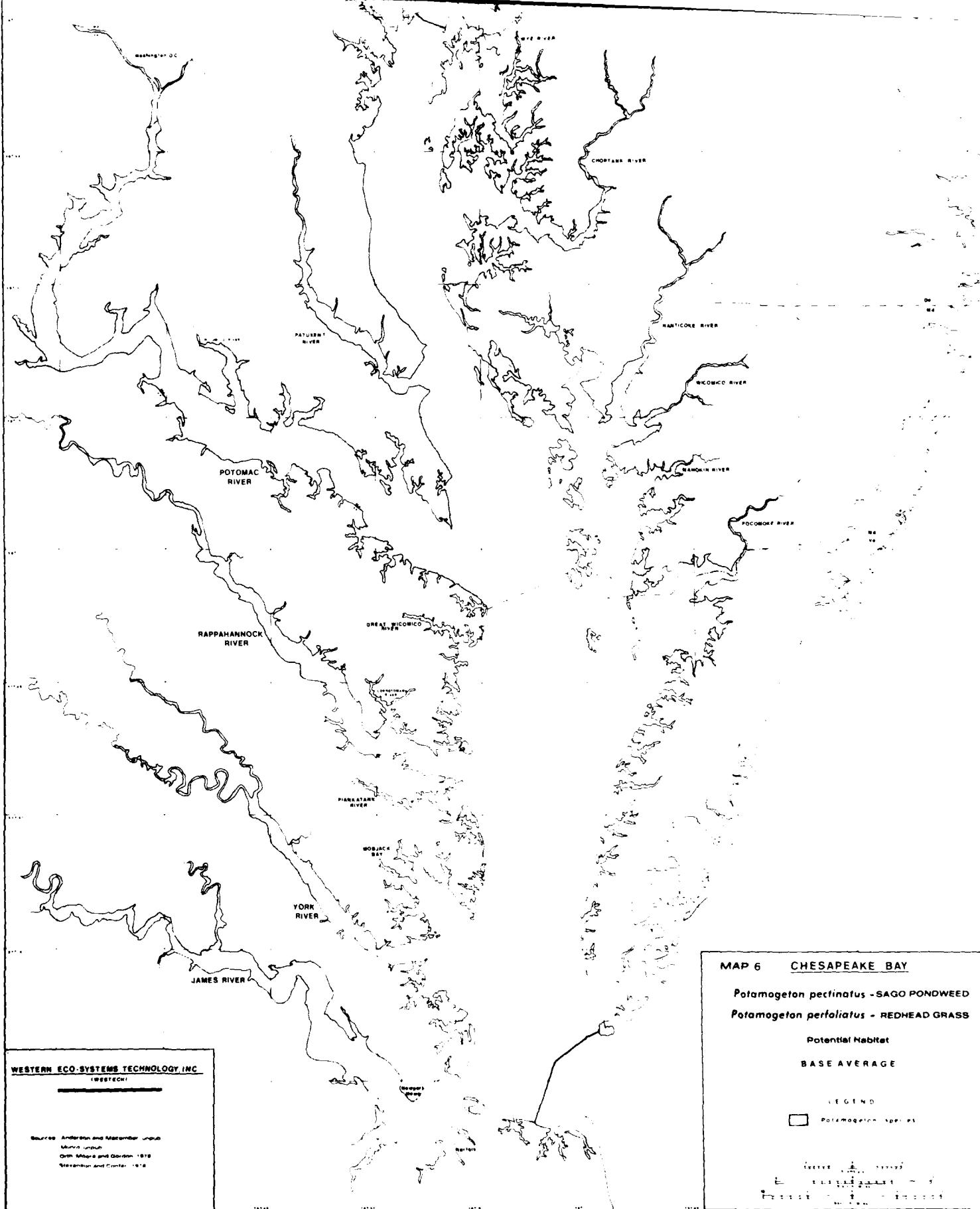


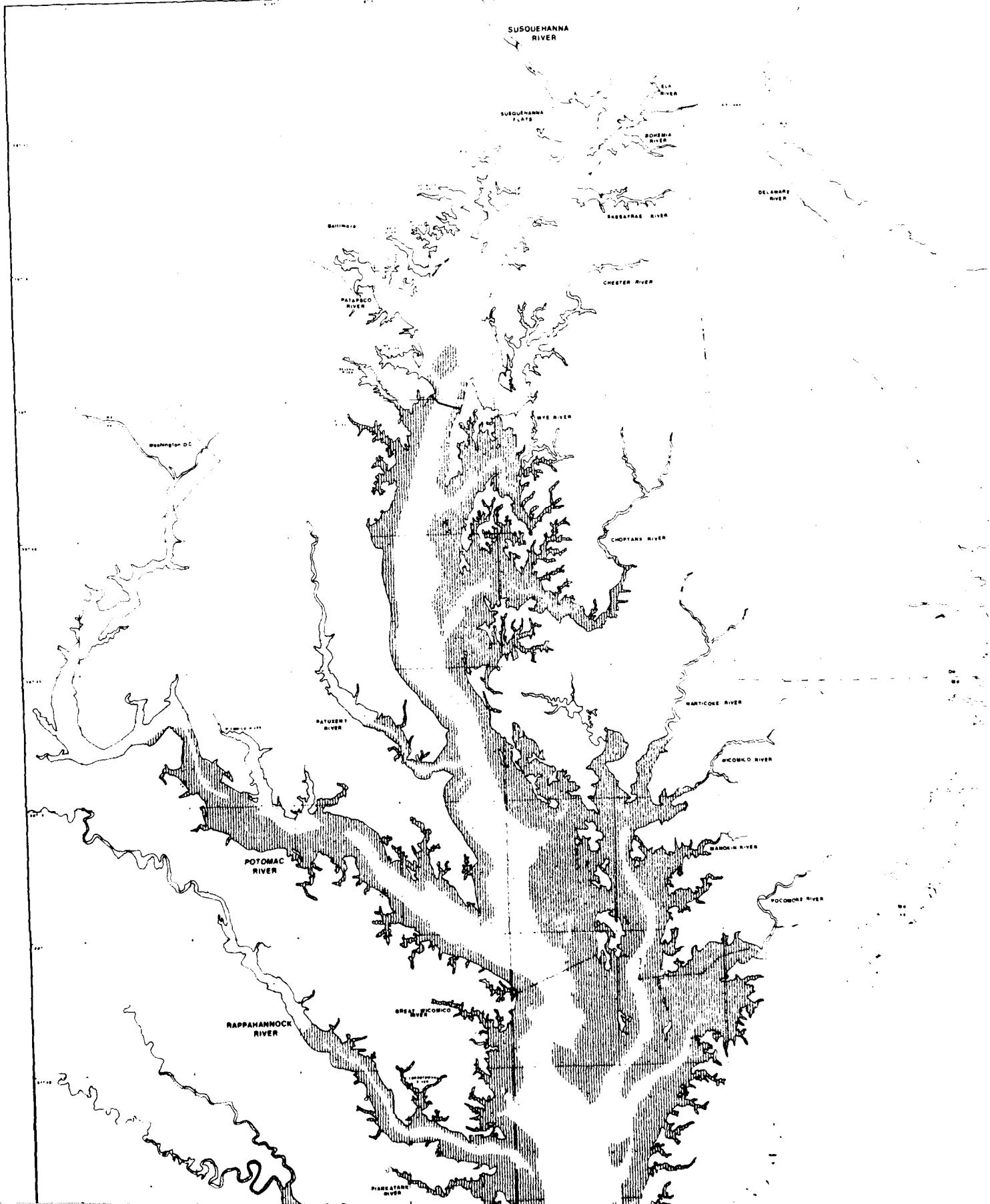












AD AM6/403

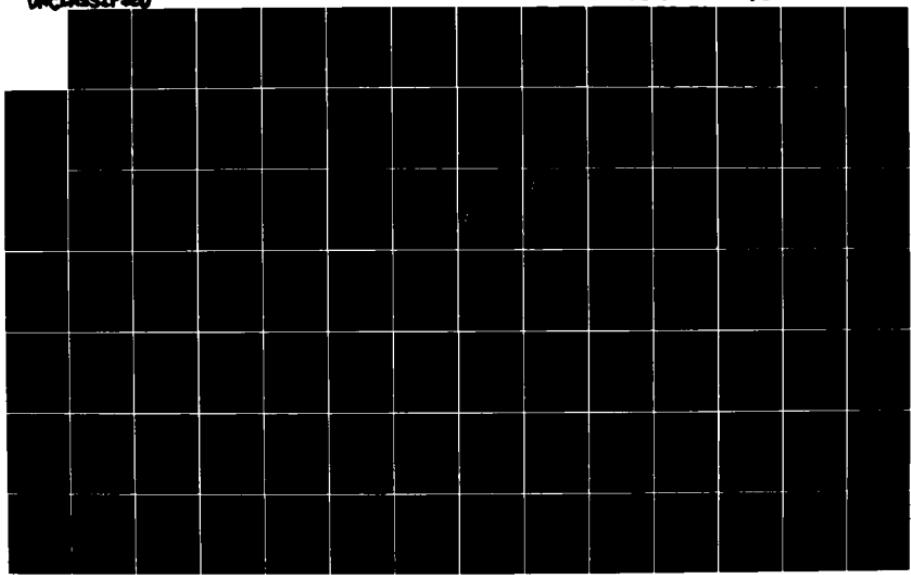
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MAP FOLIO(U) CORPS OF ENGINEERS BALTIMORE MD BALTIMORE
DISTRICT SEP 84 CMB-84-L-APP-F

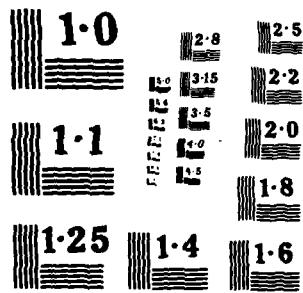
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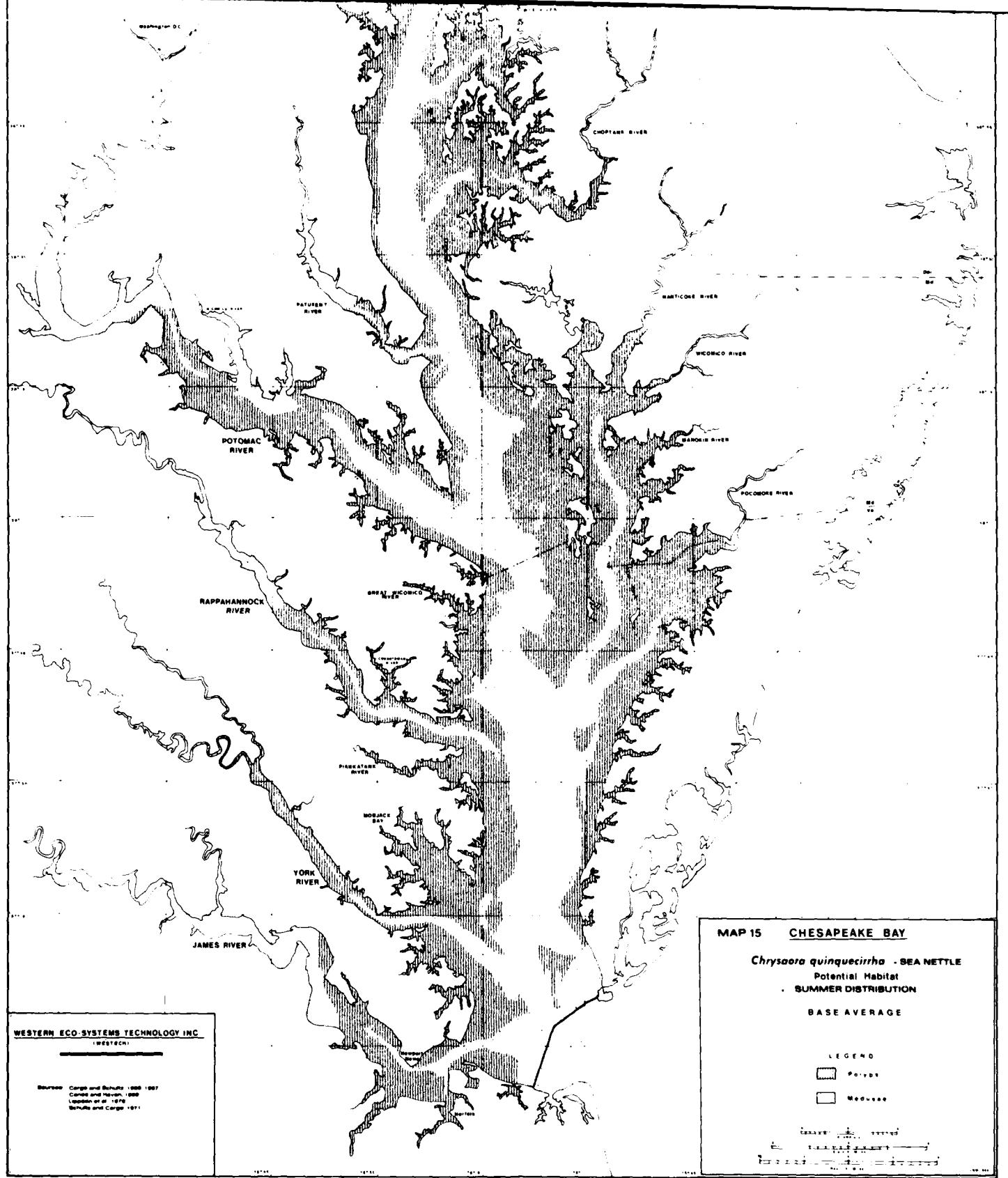
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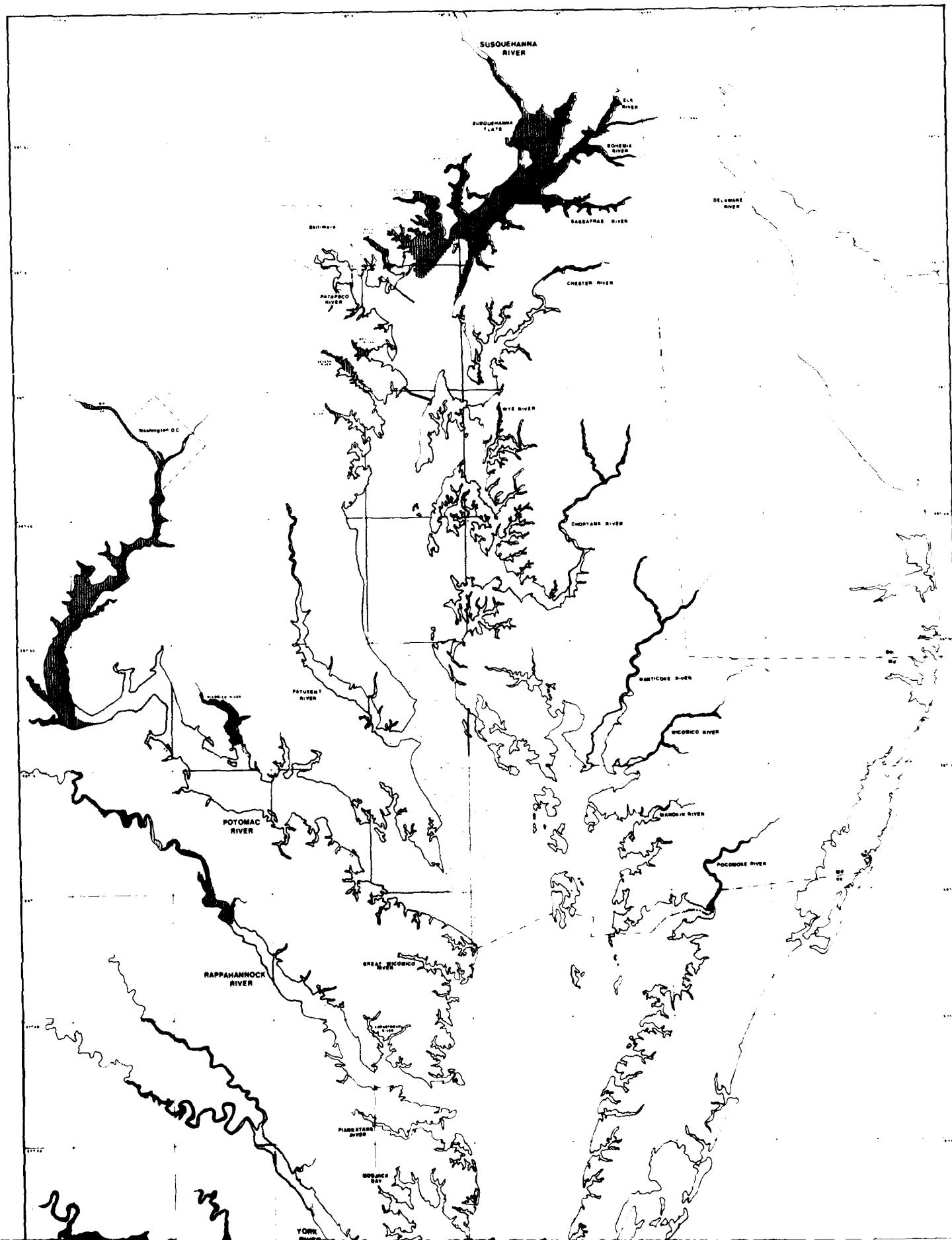
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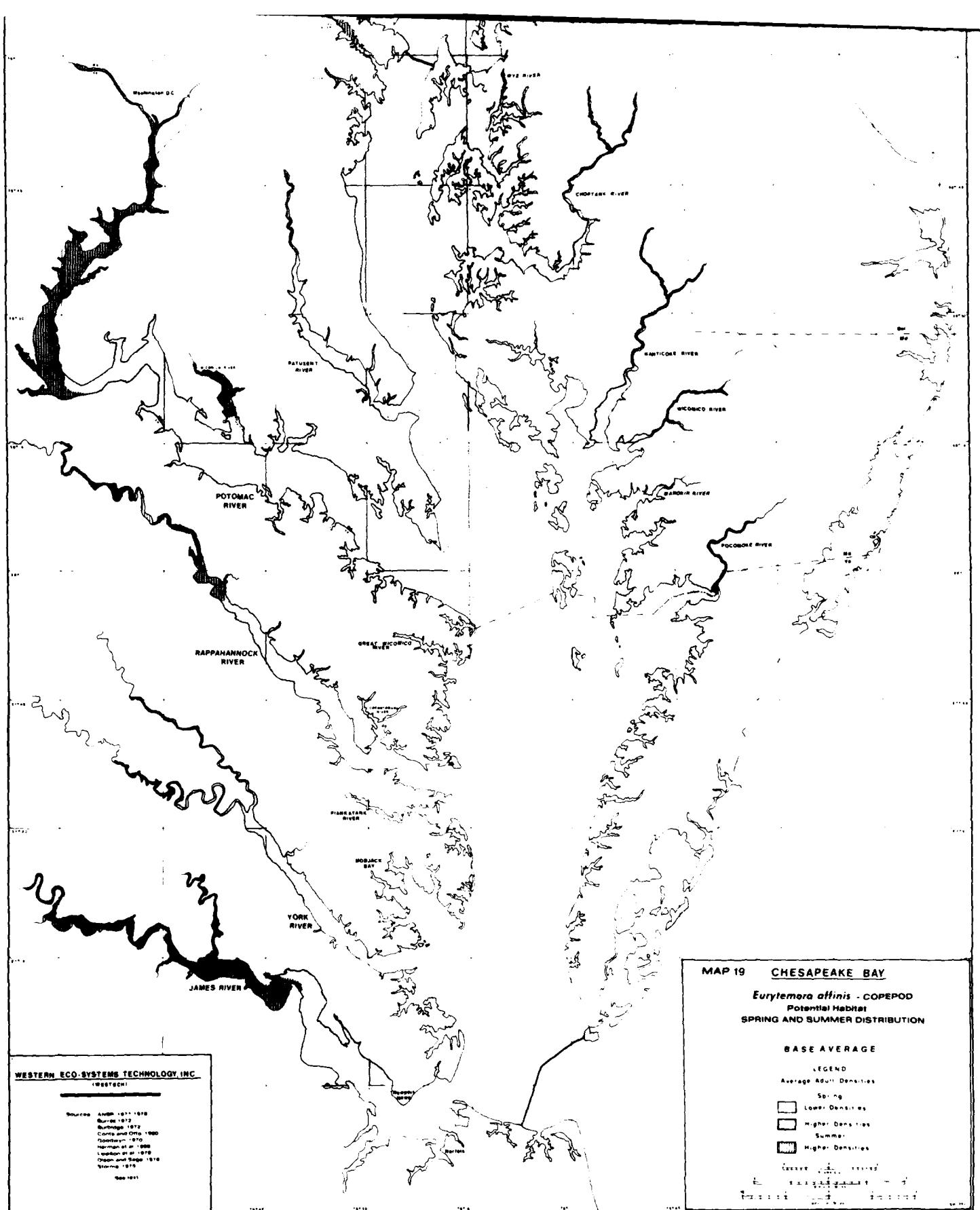
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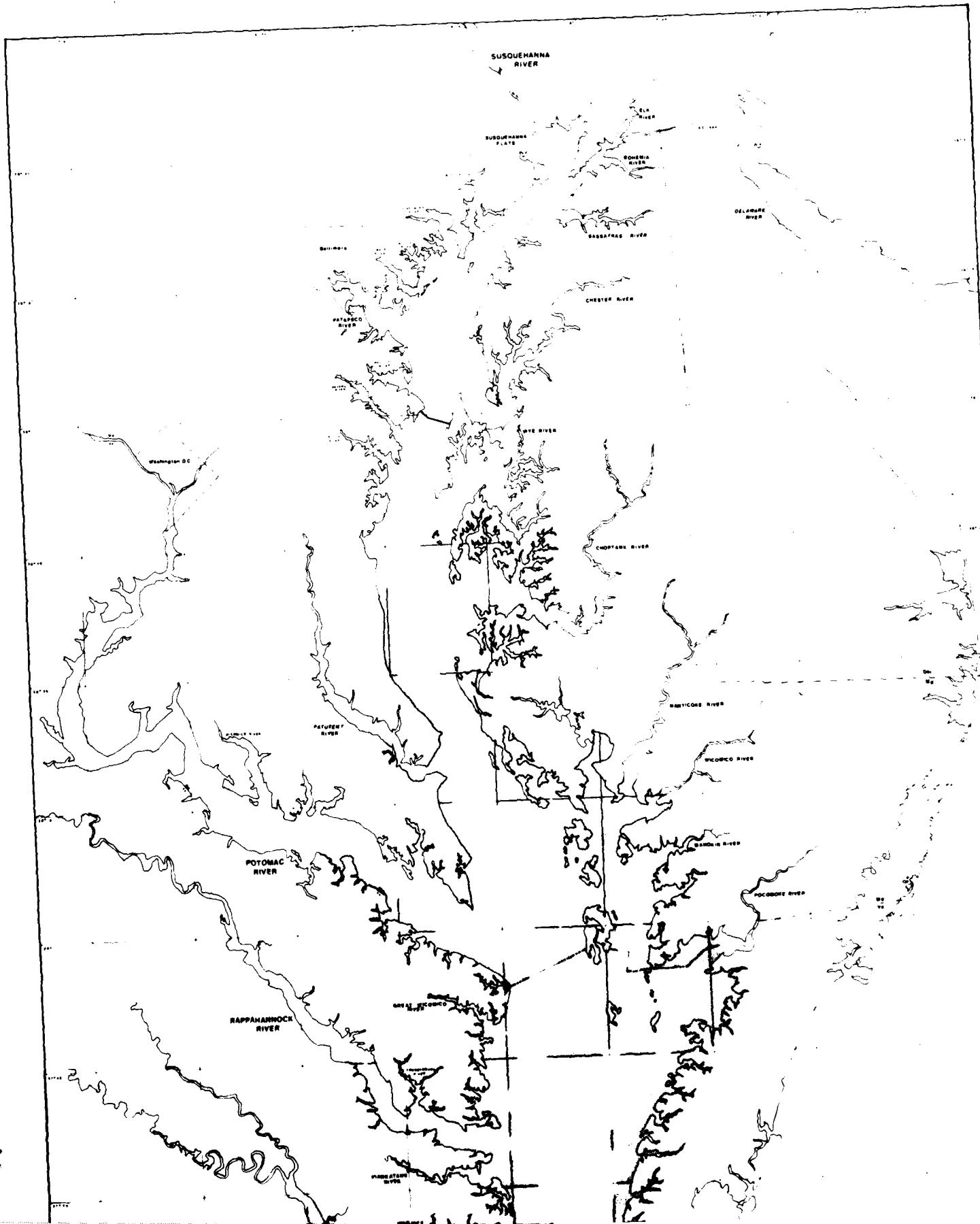


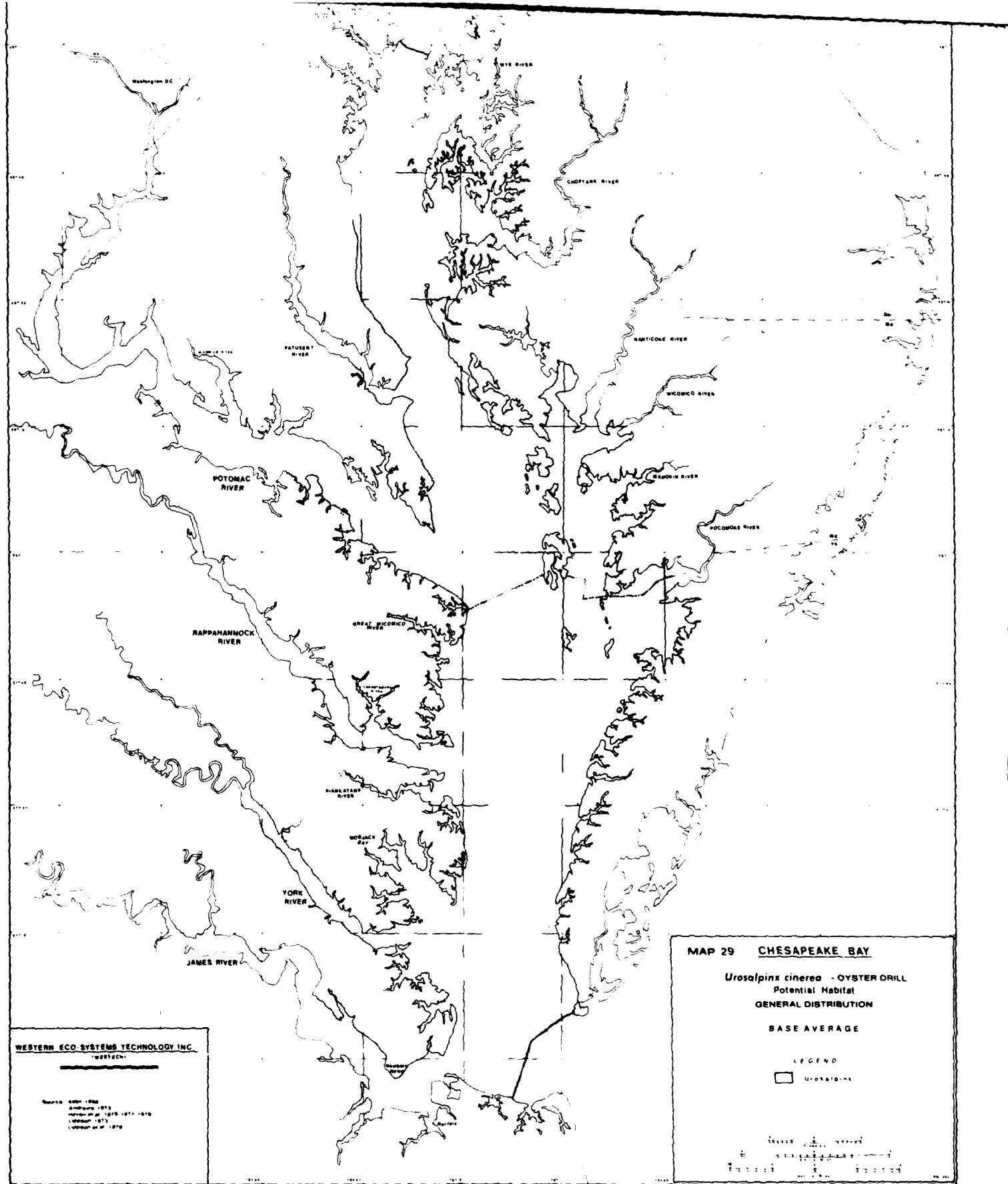


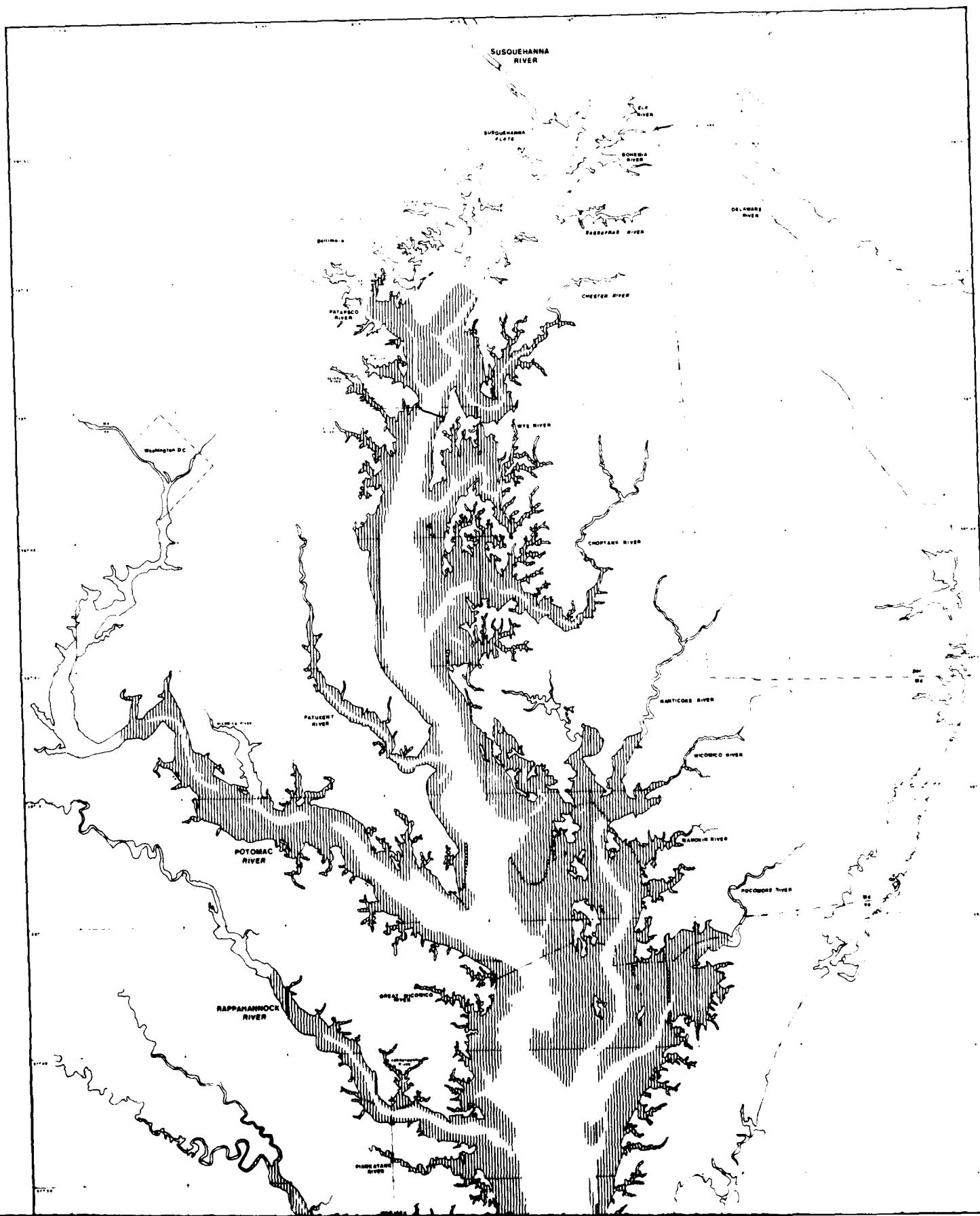


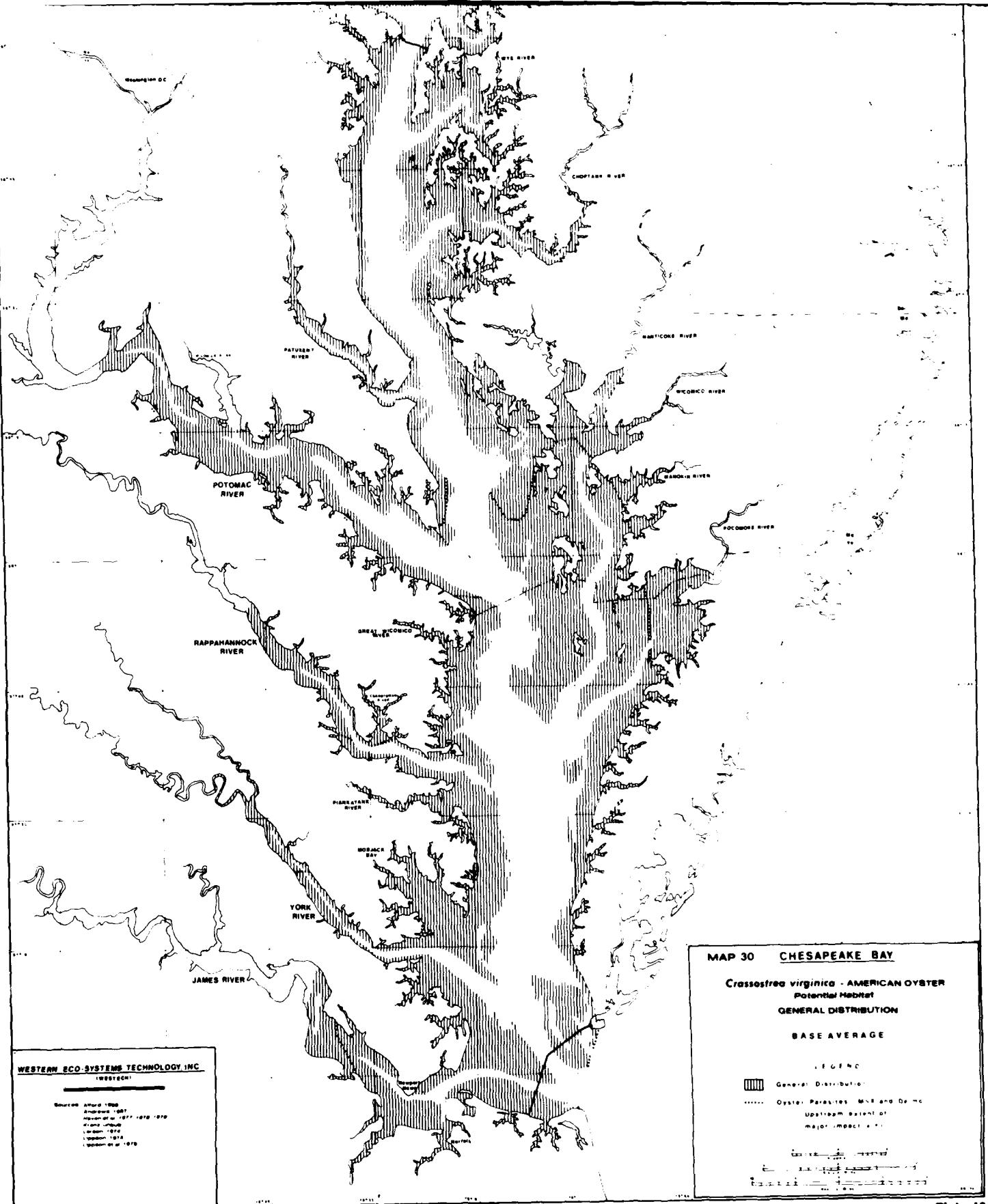


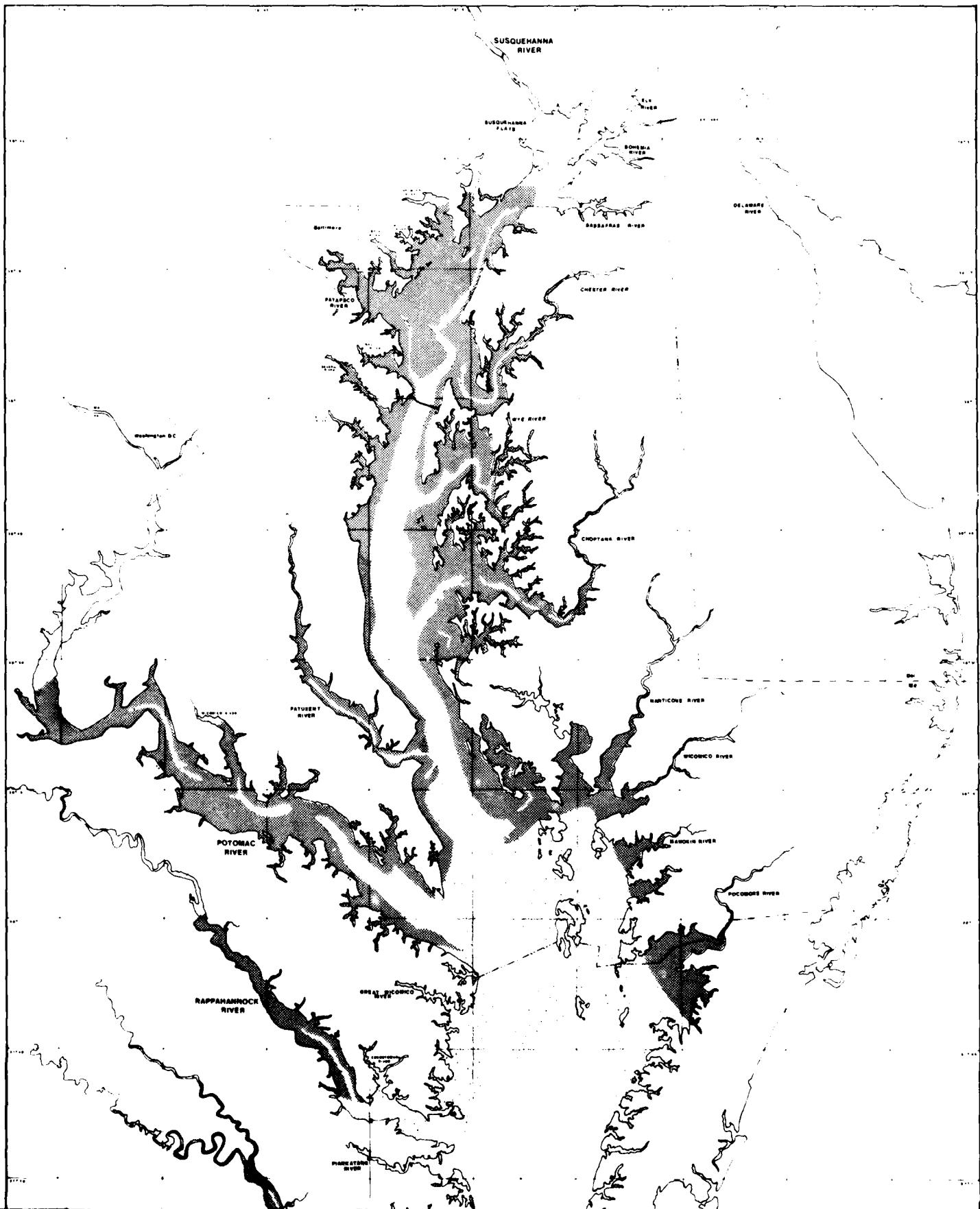


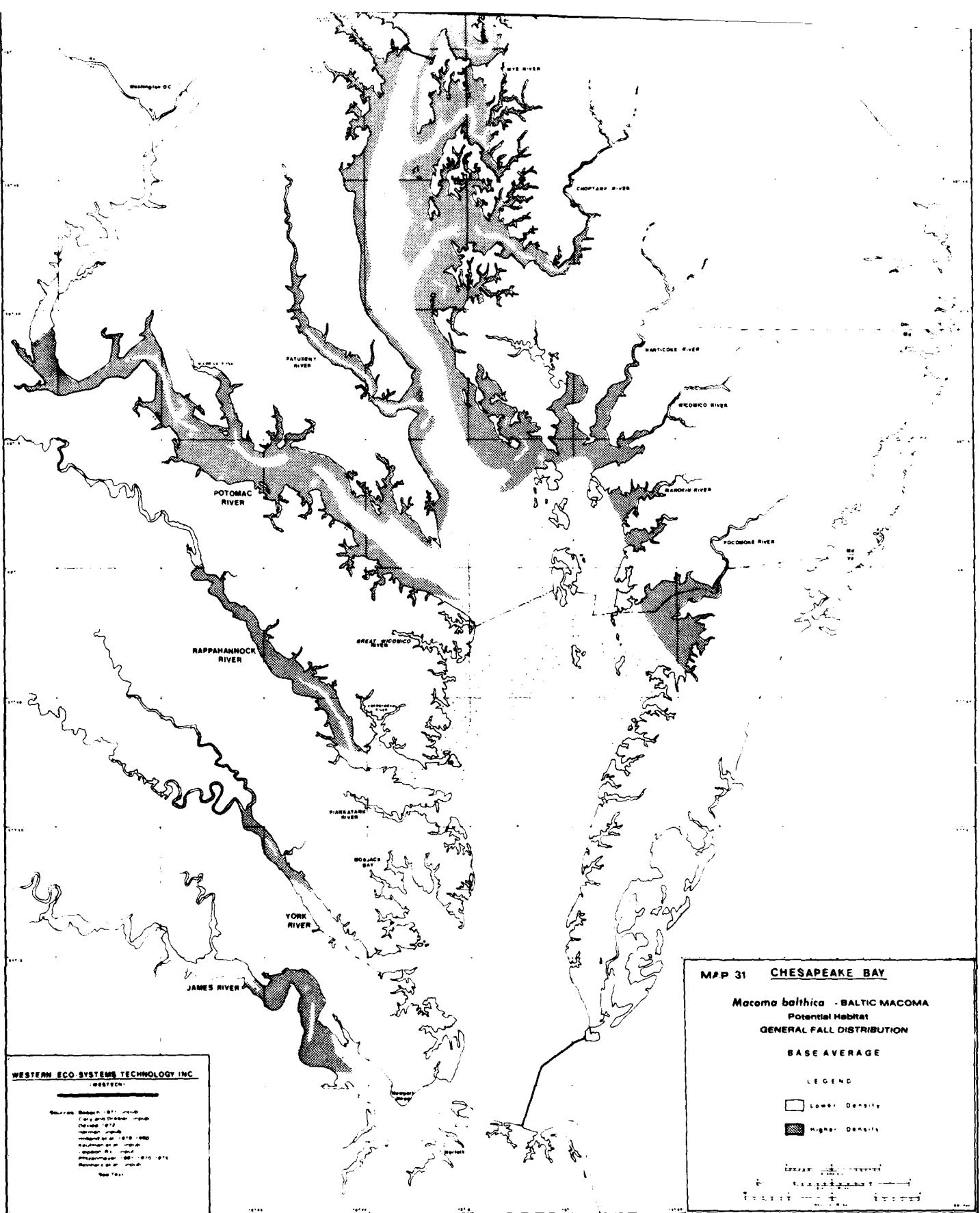


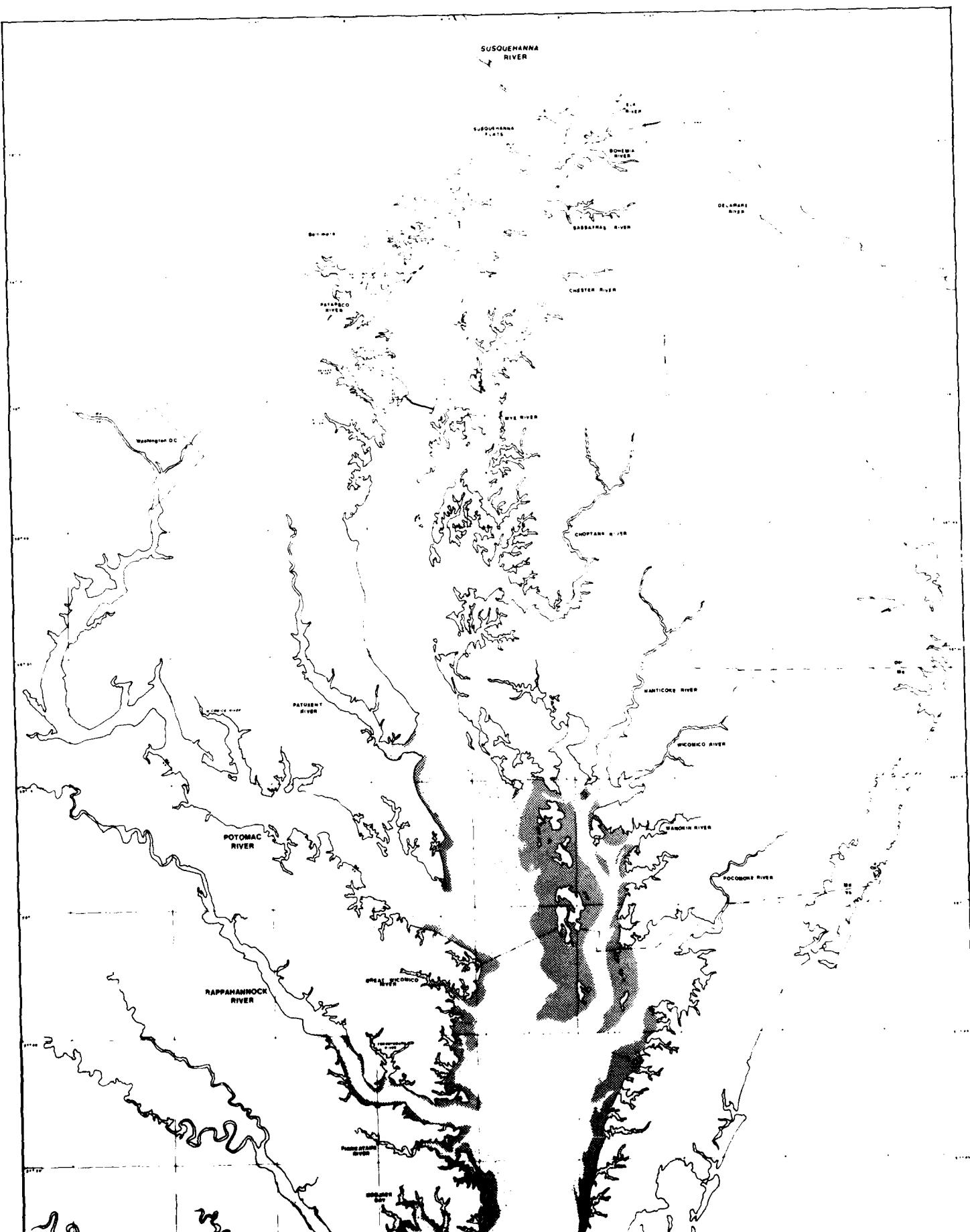


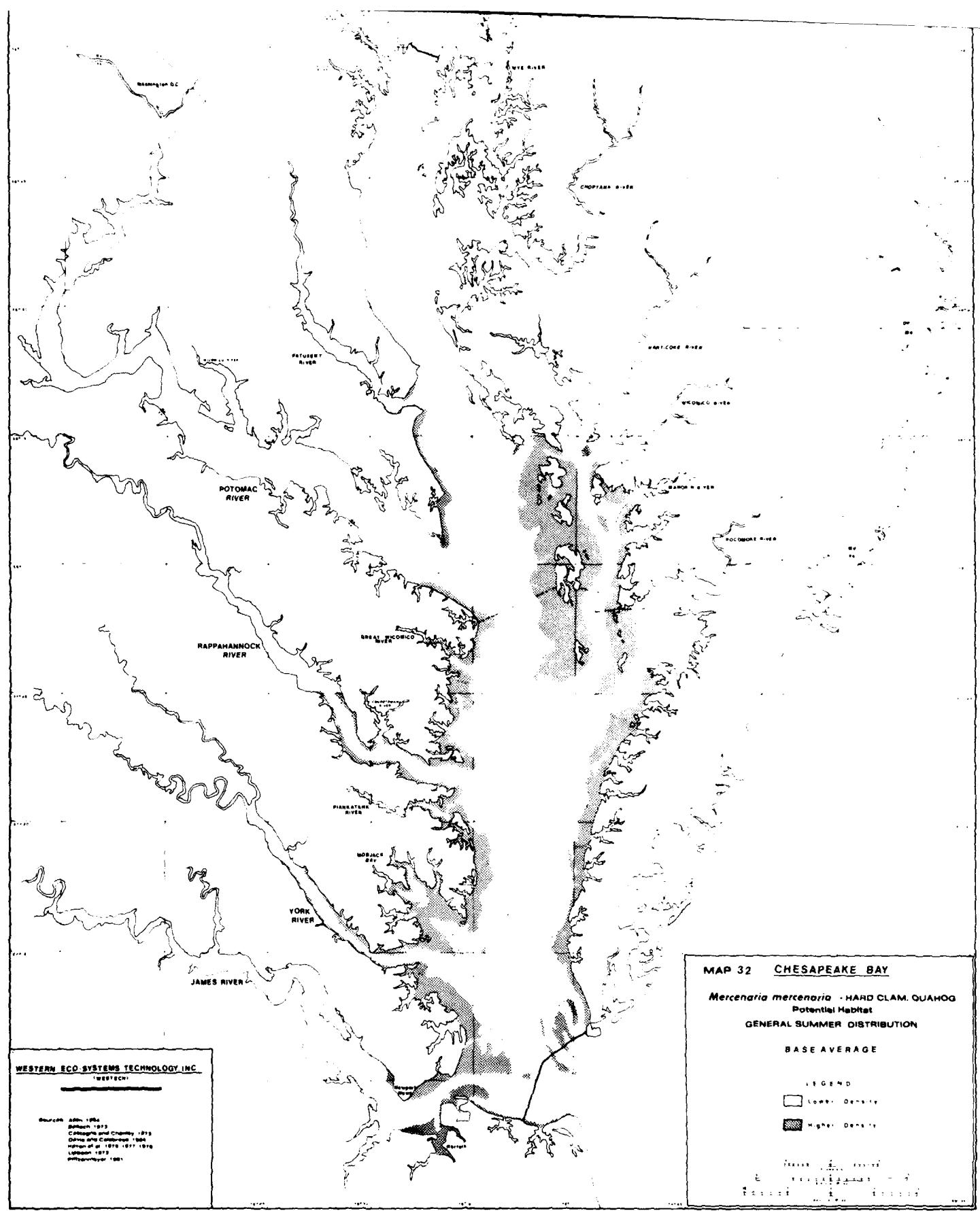


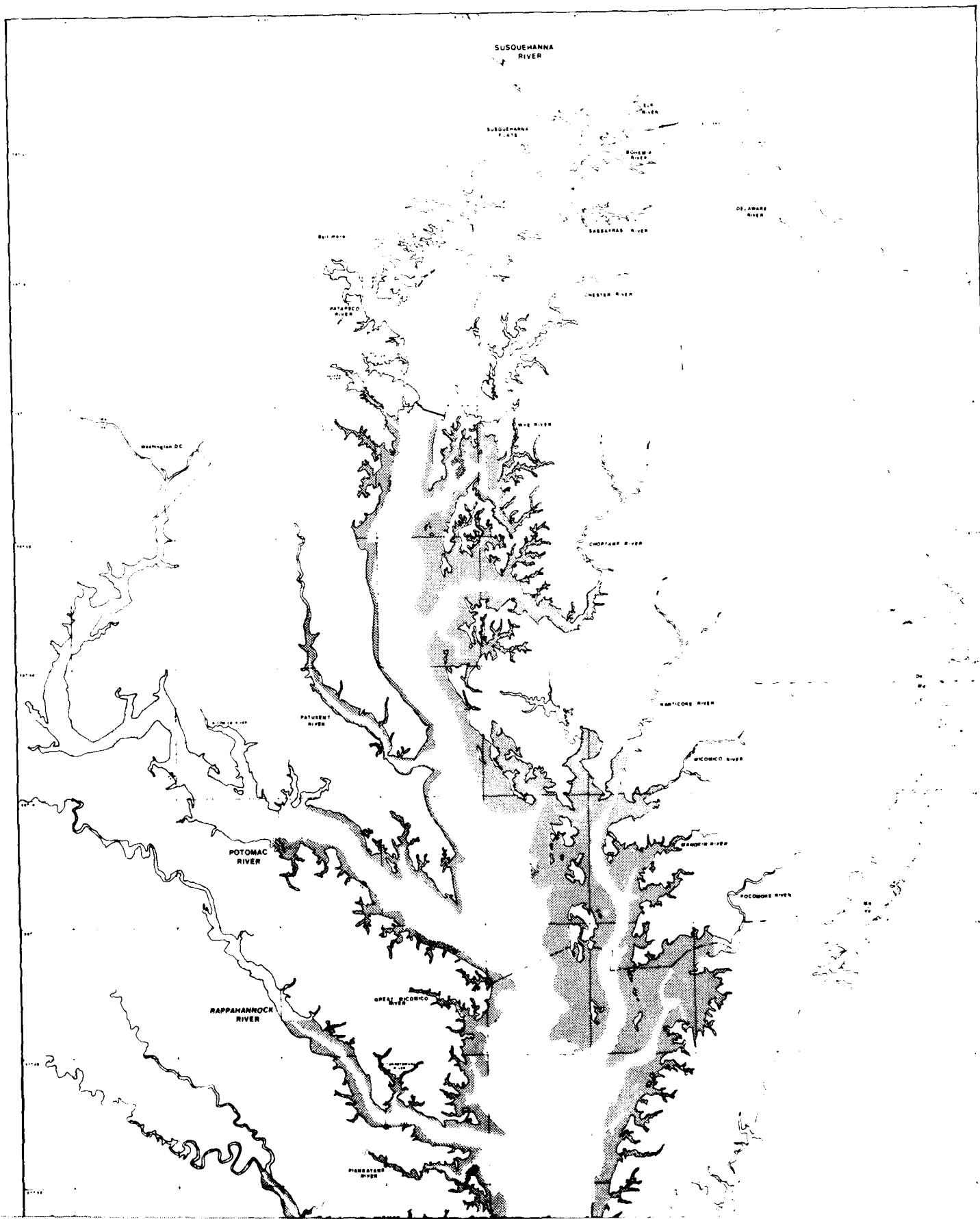












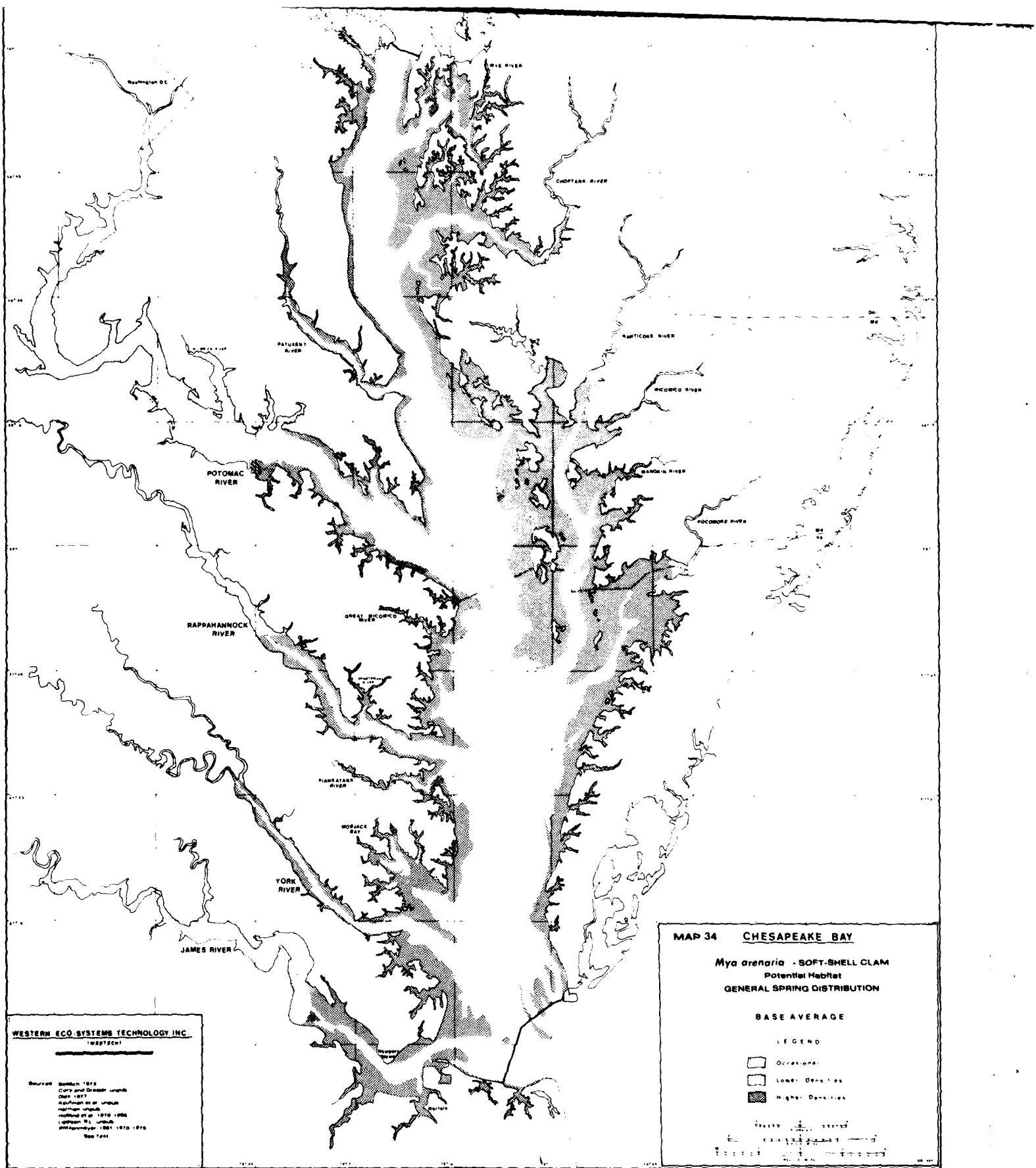
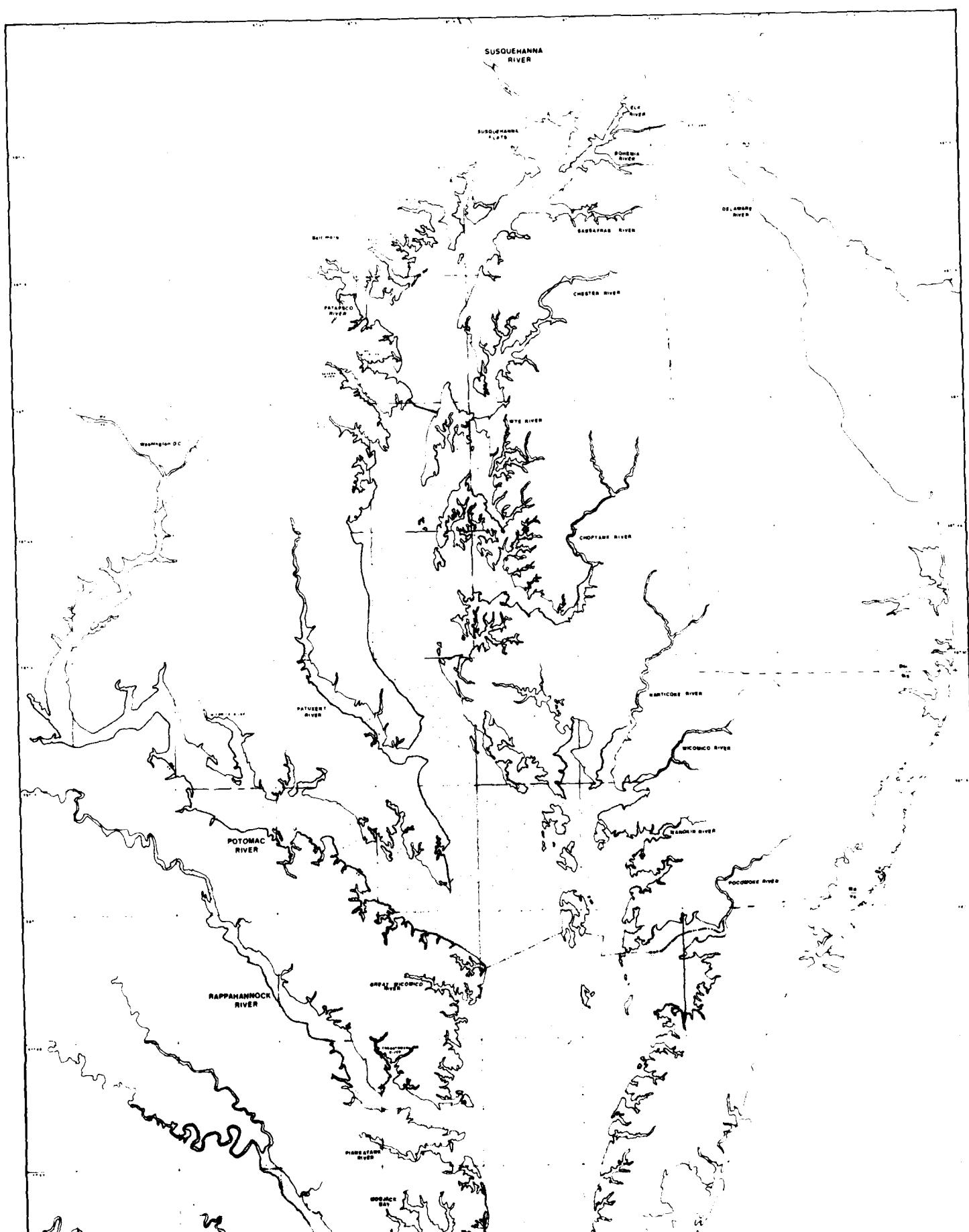
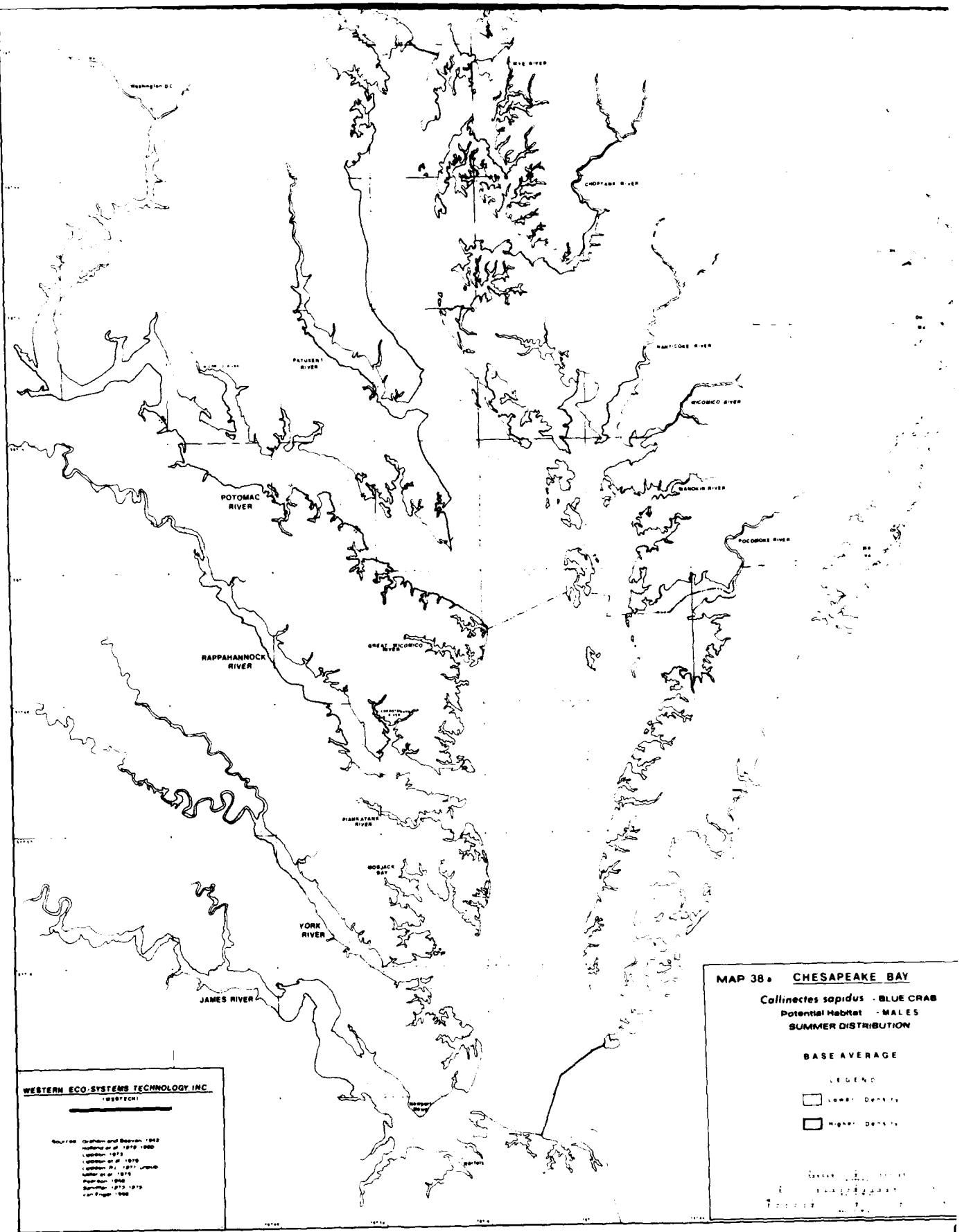
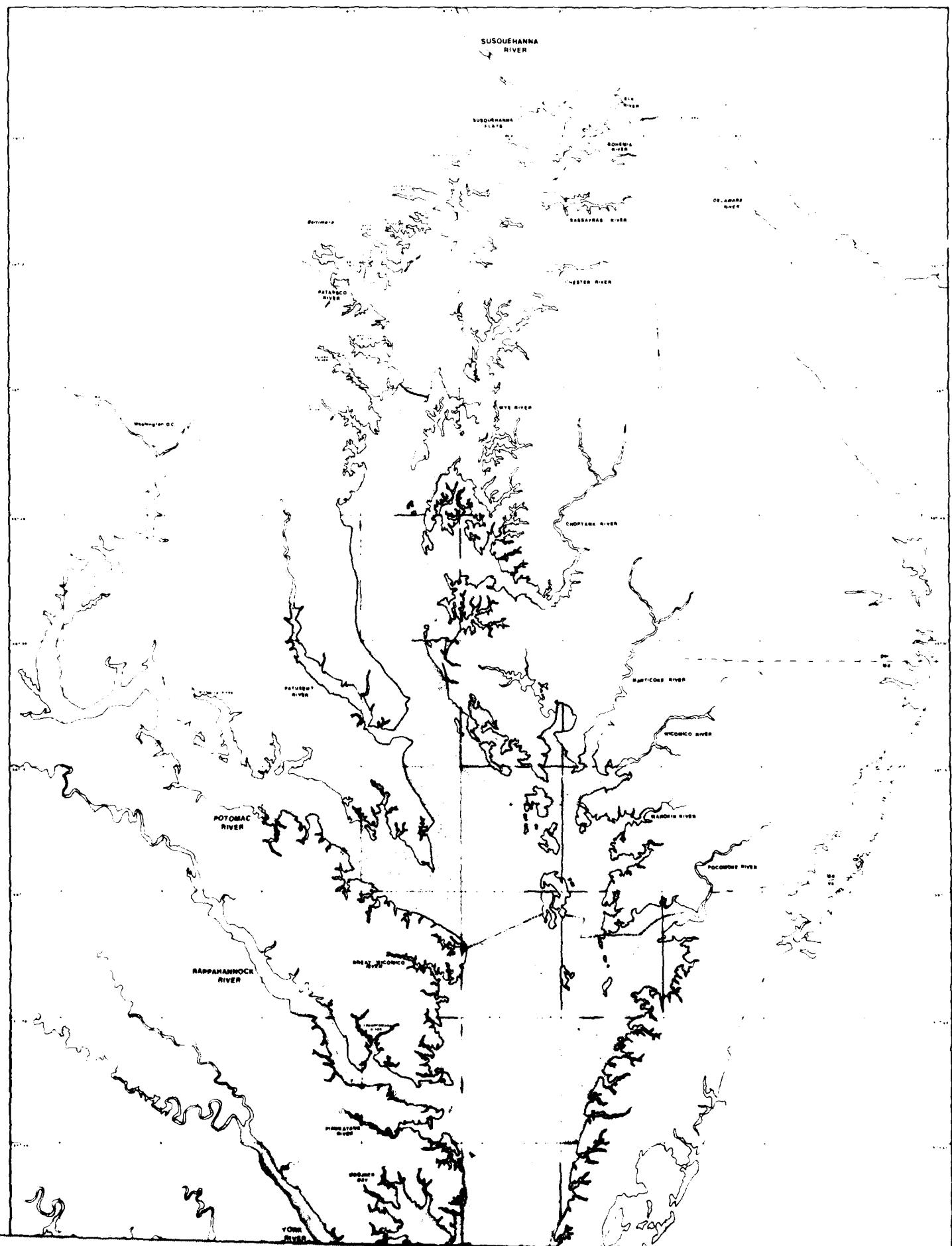
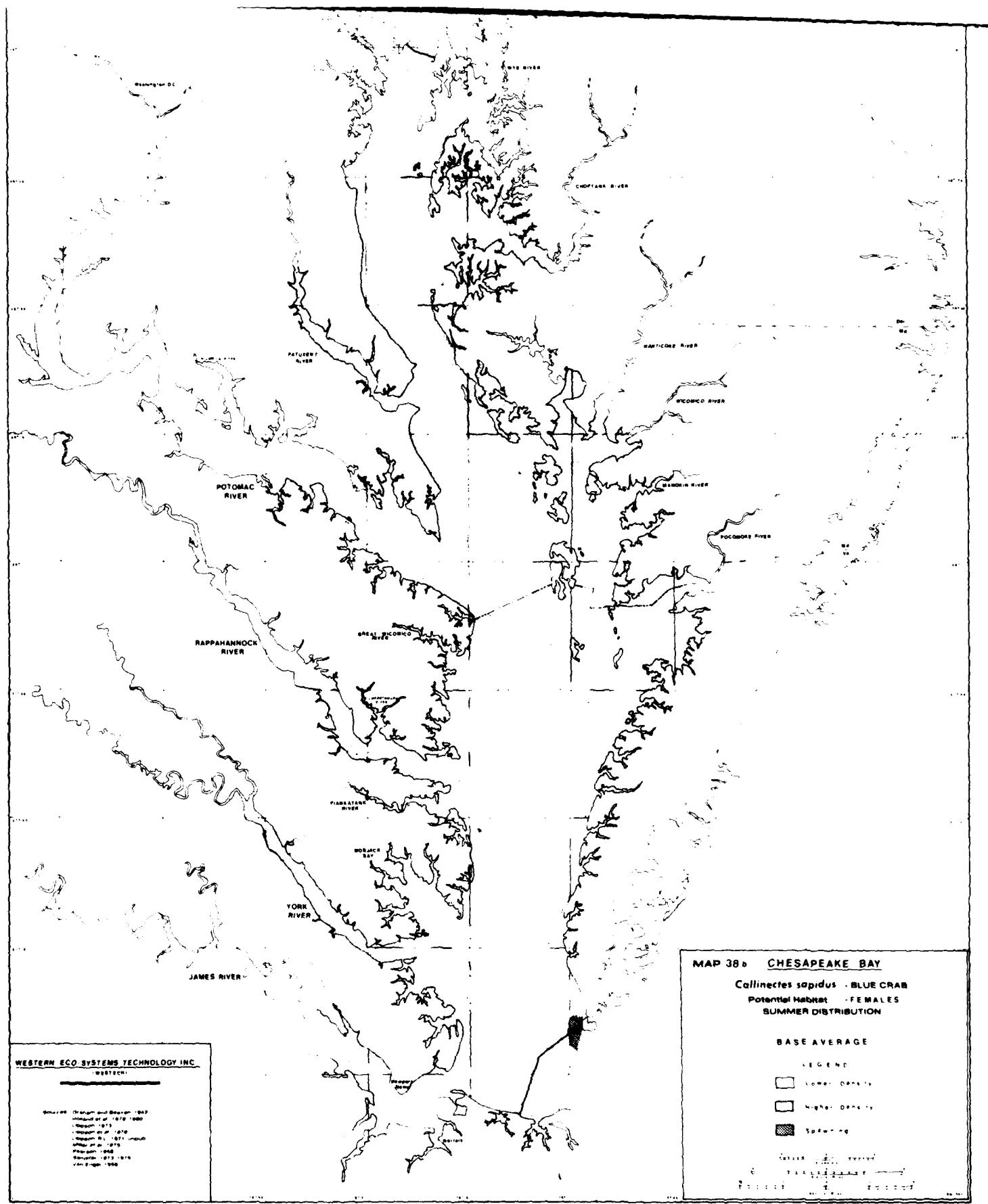


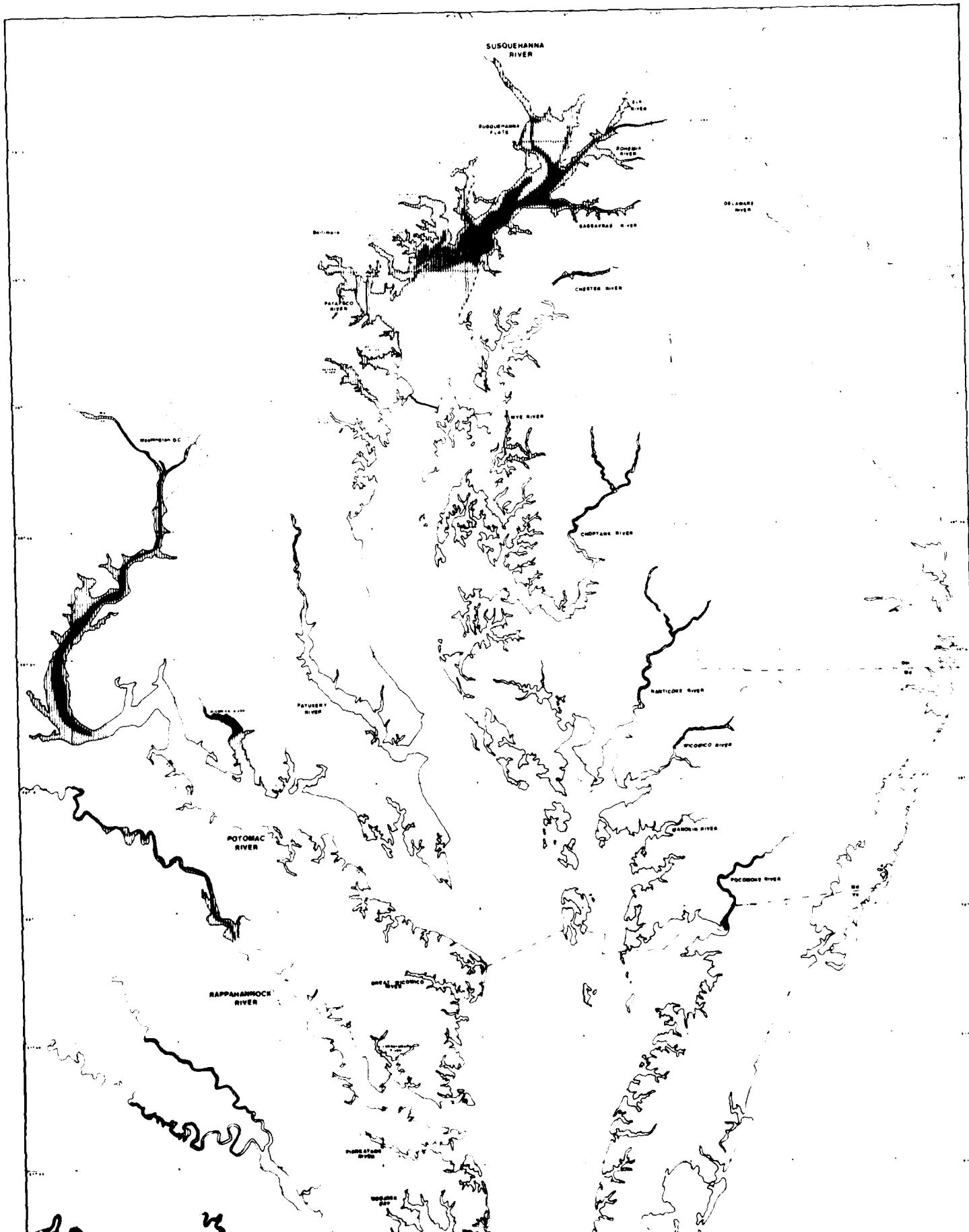
Plate 49

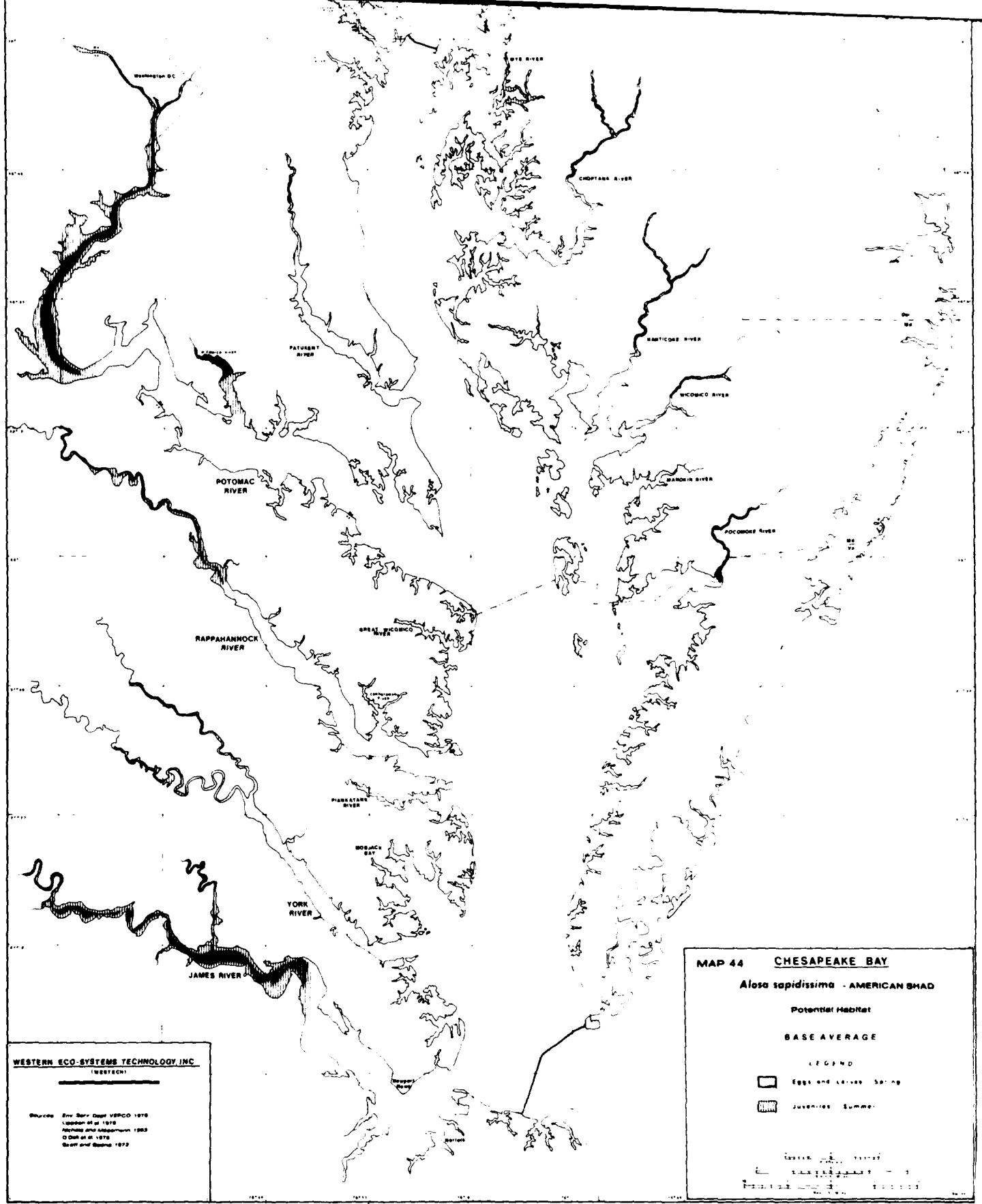


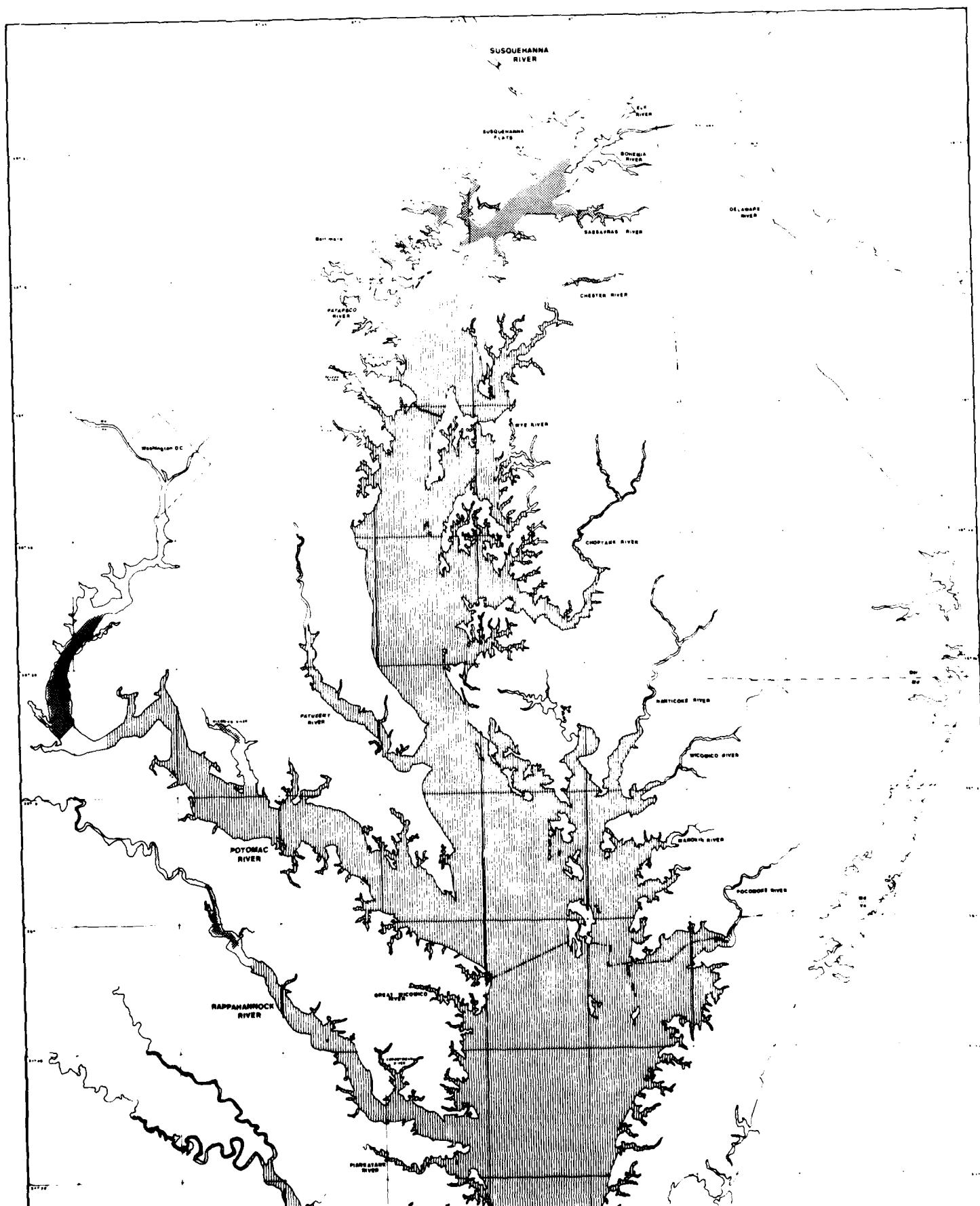


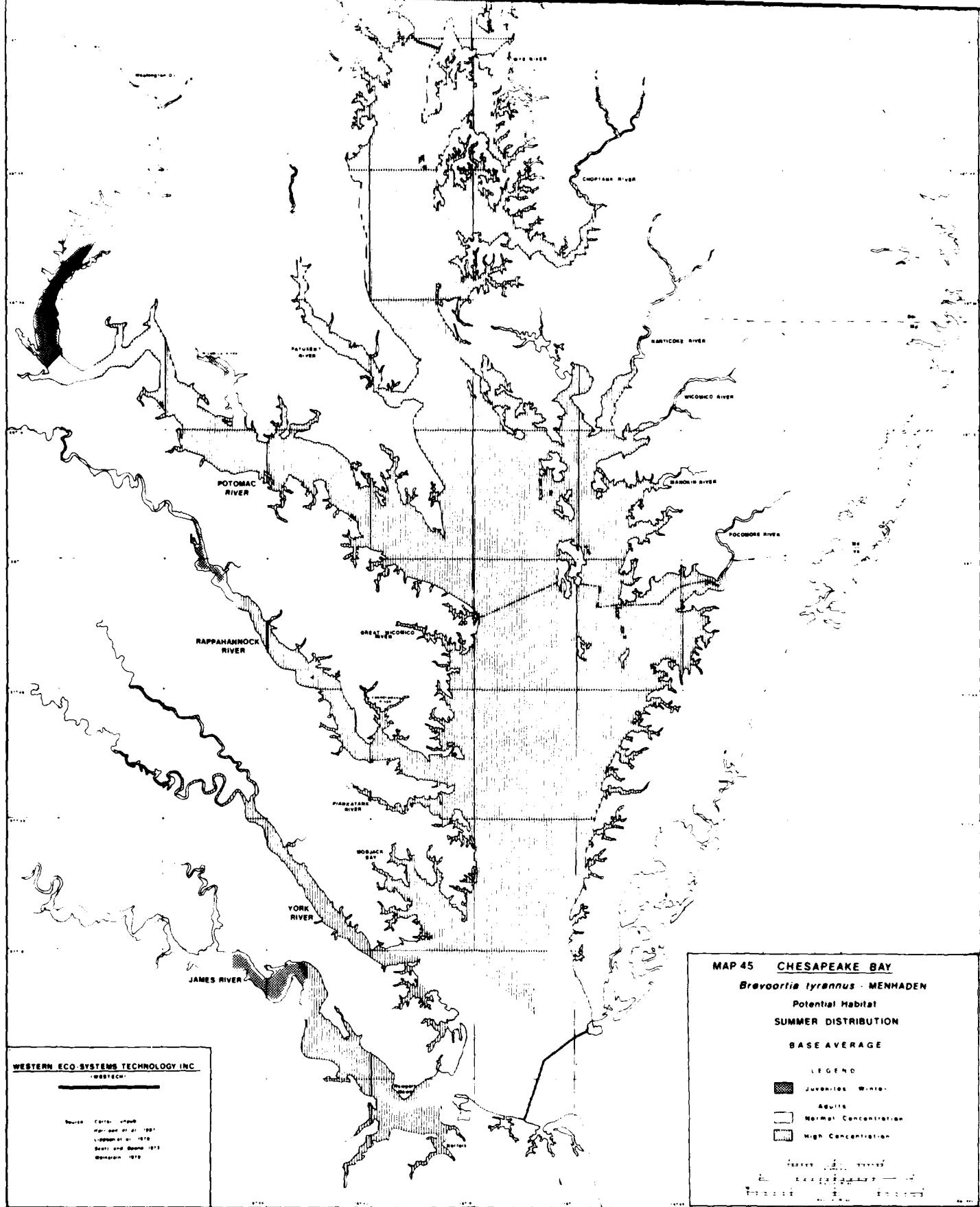


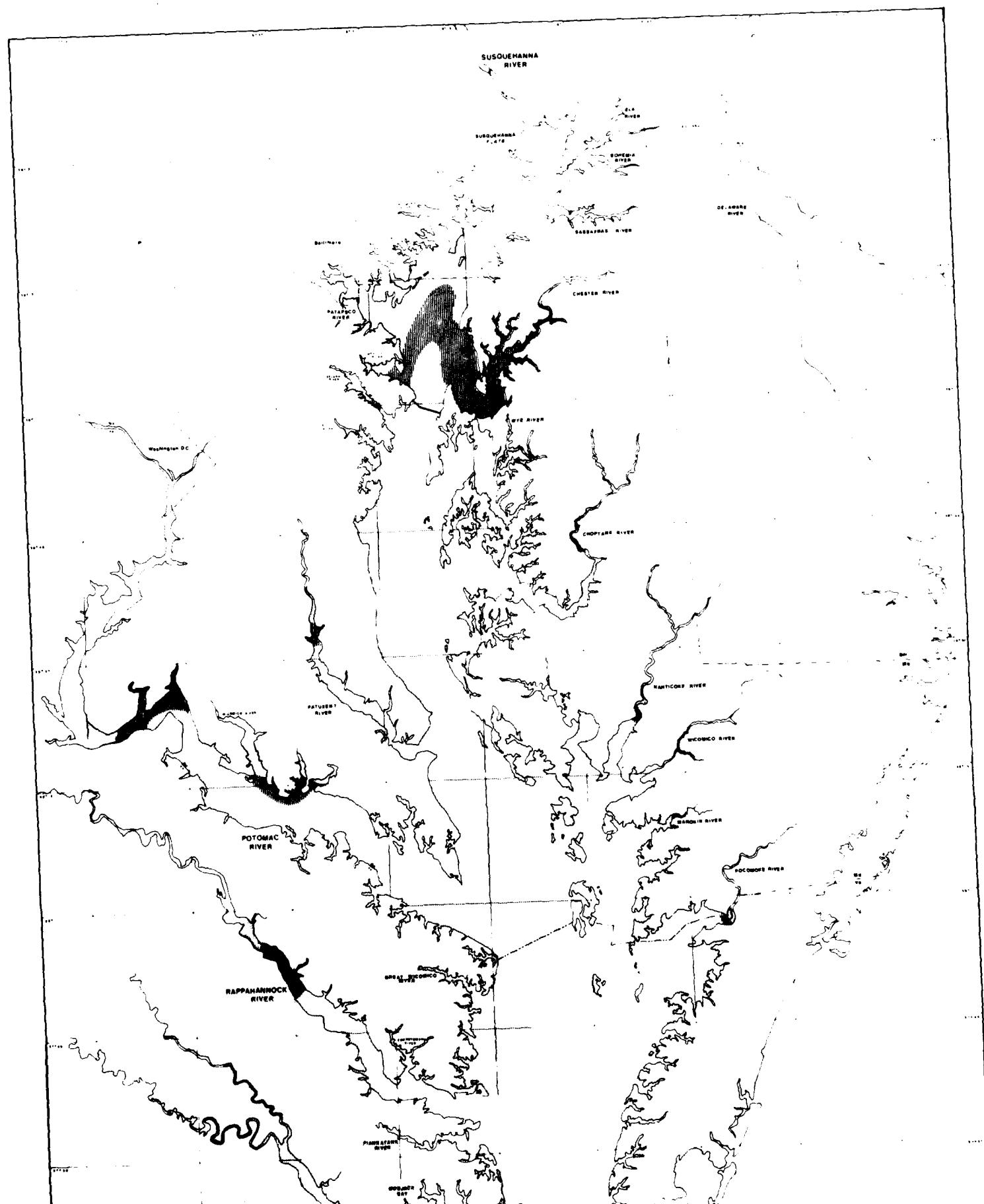


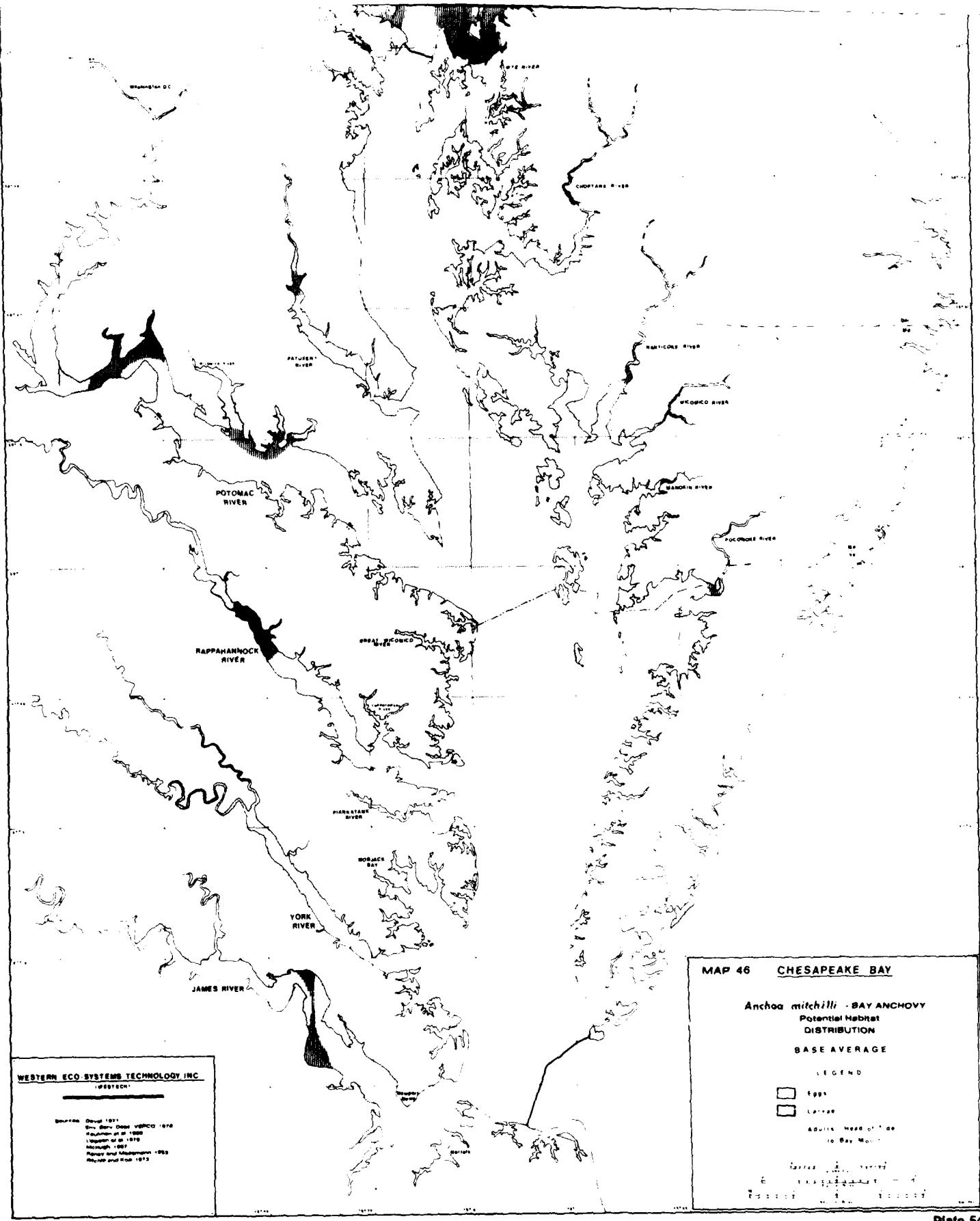


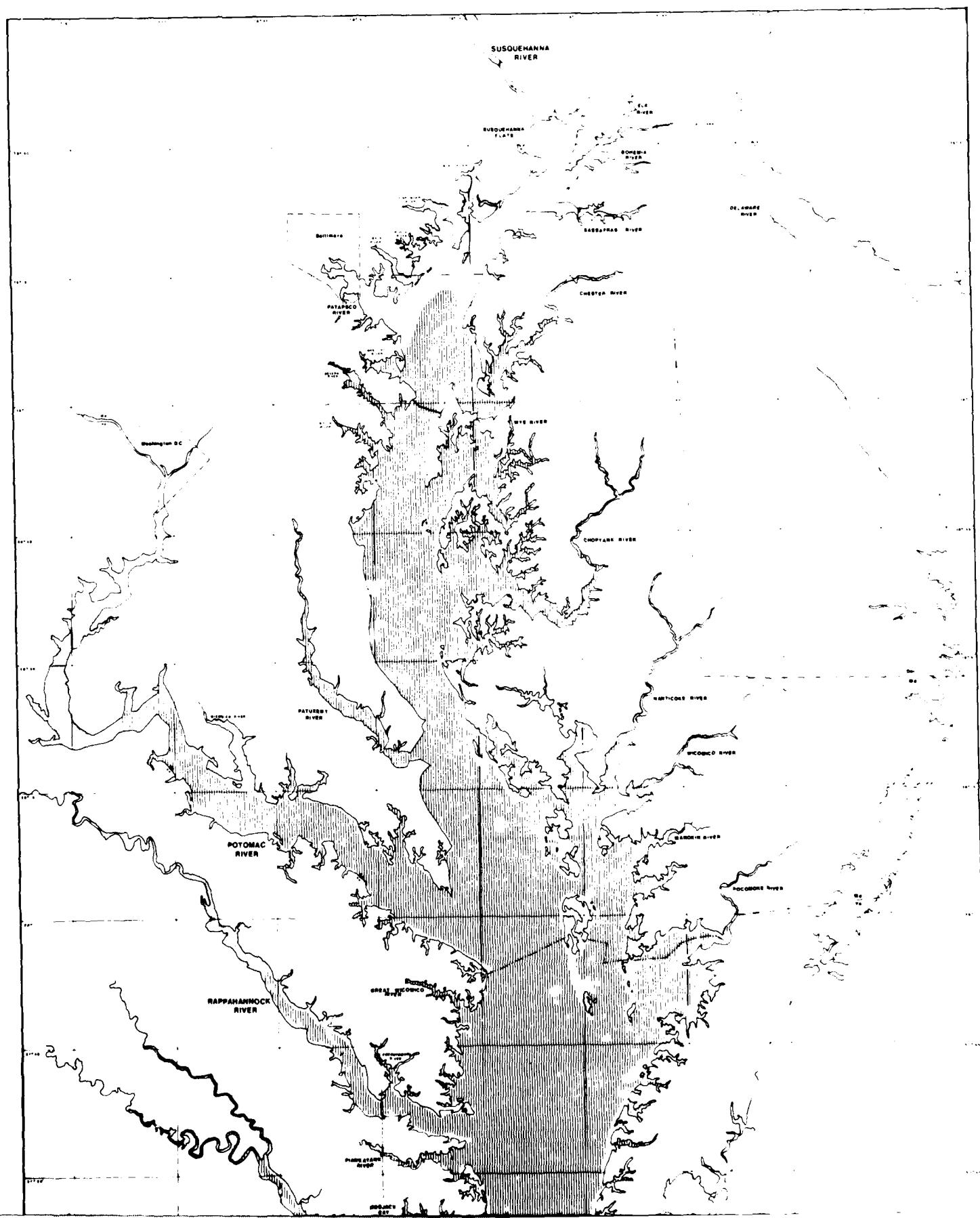


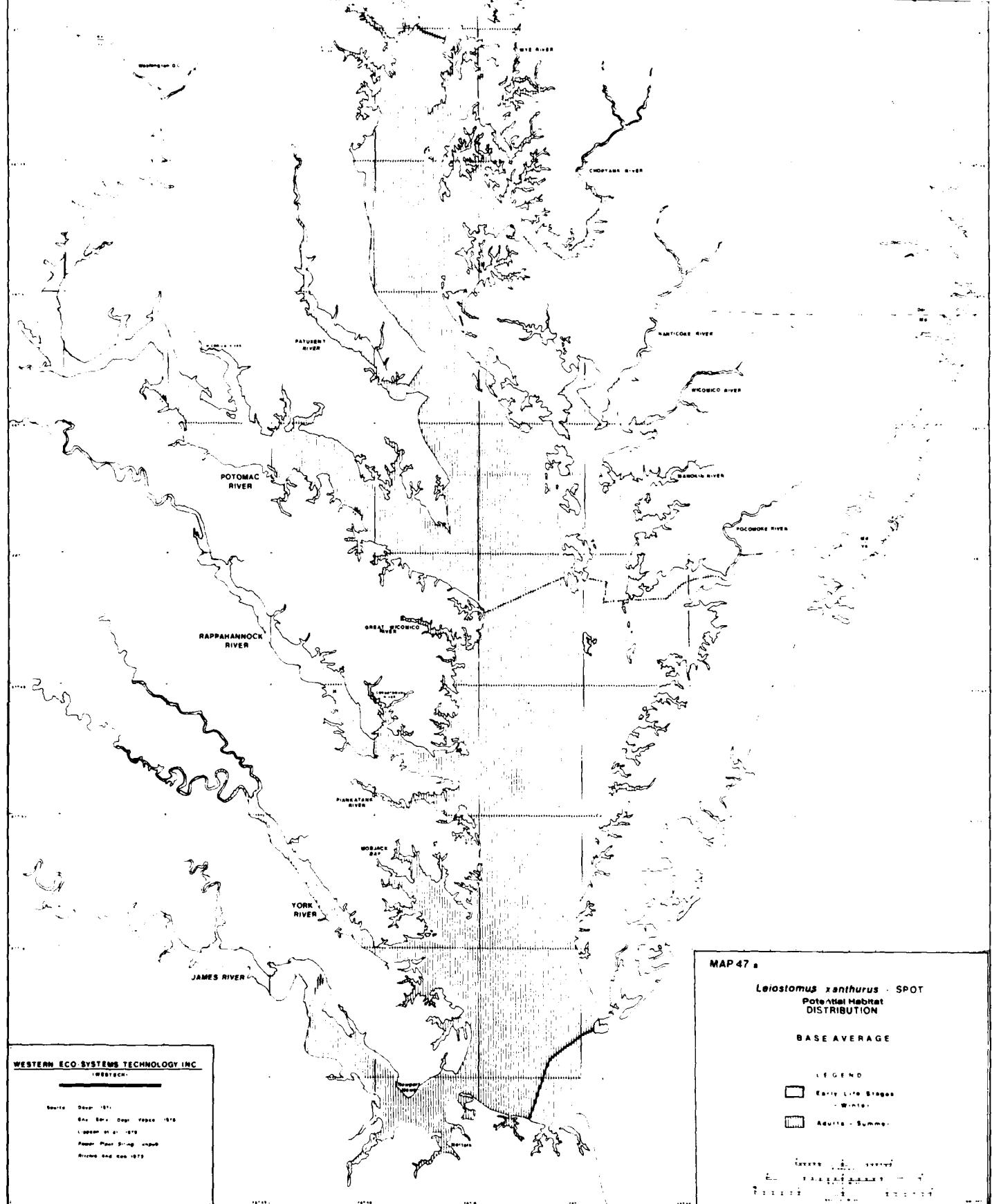


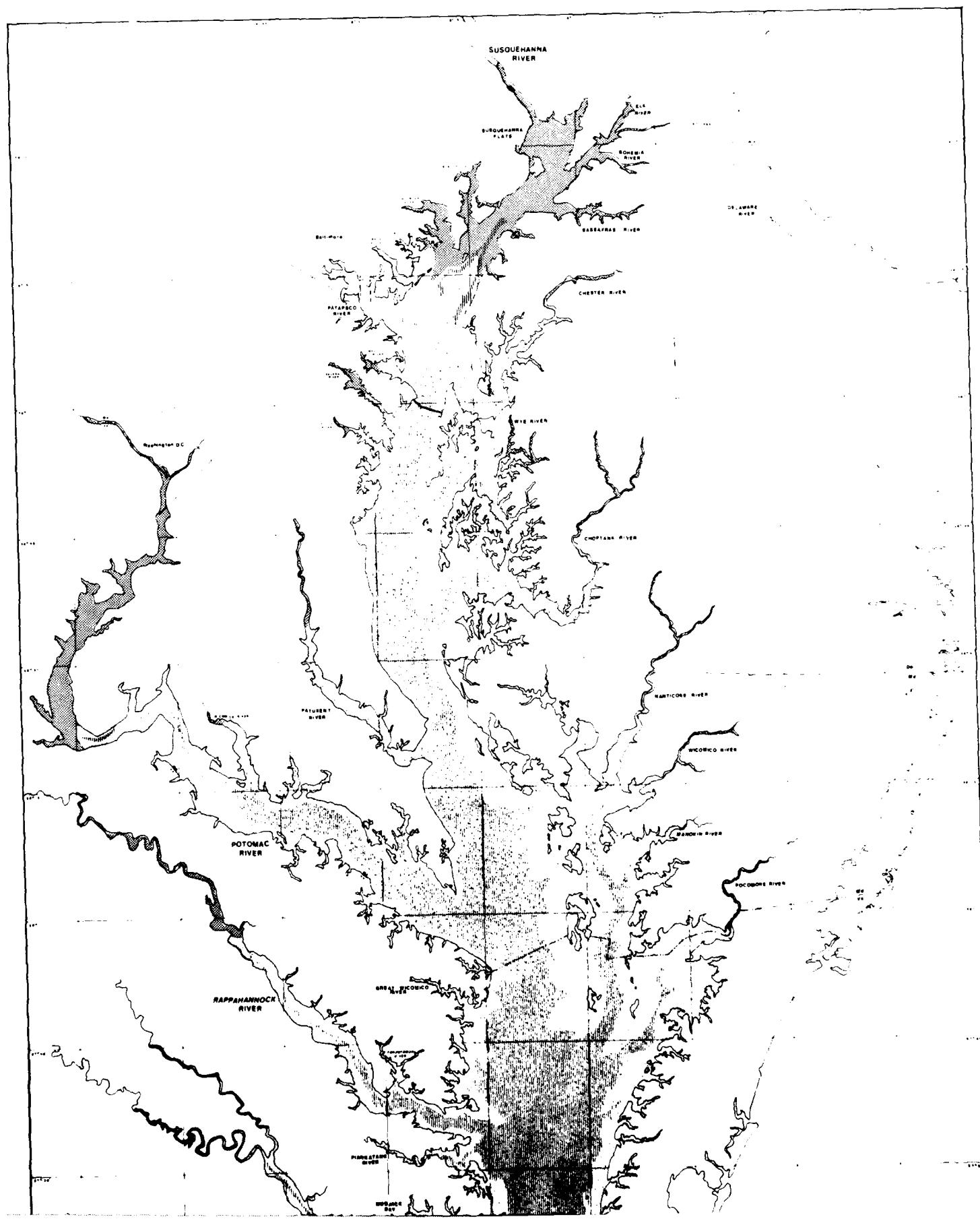


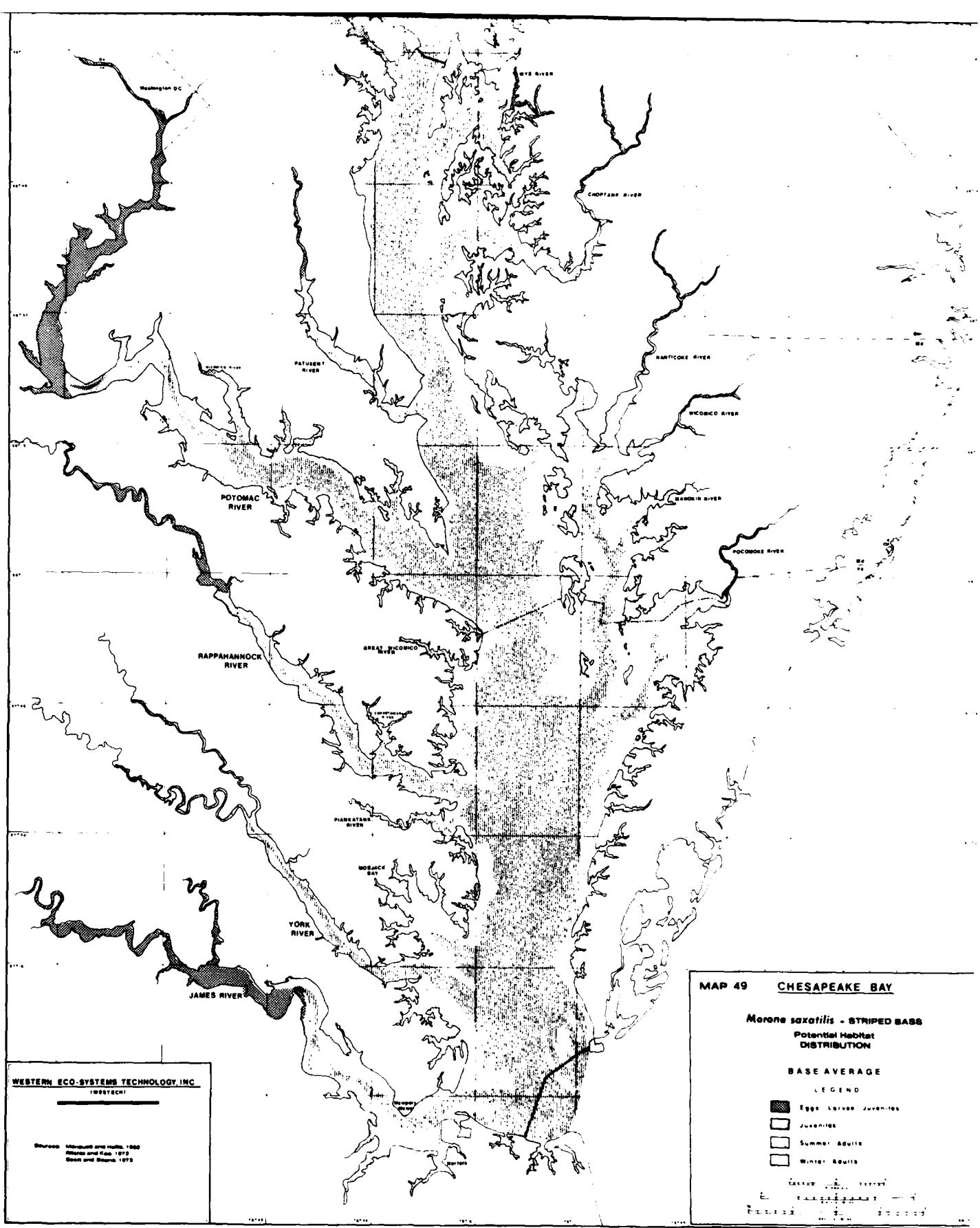


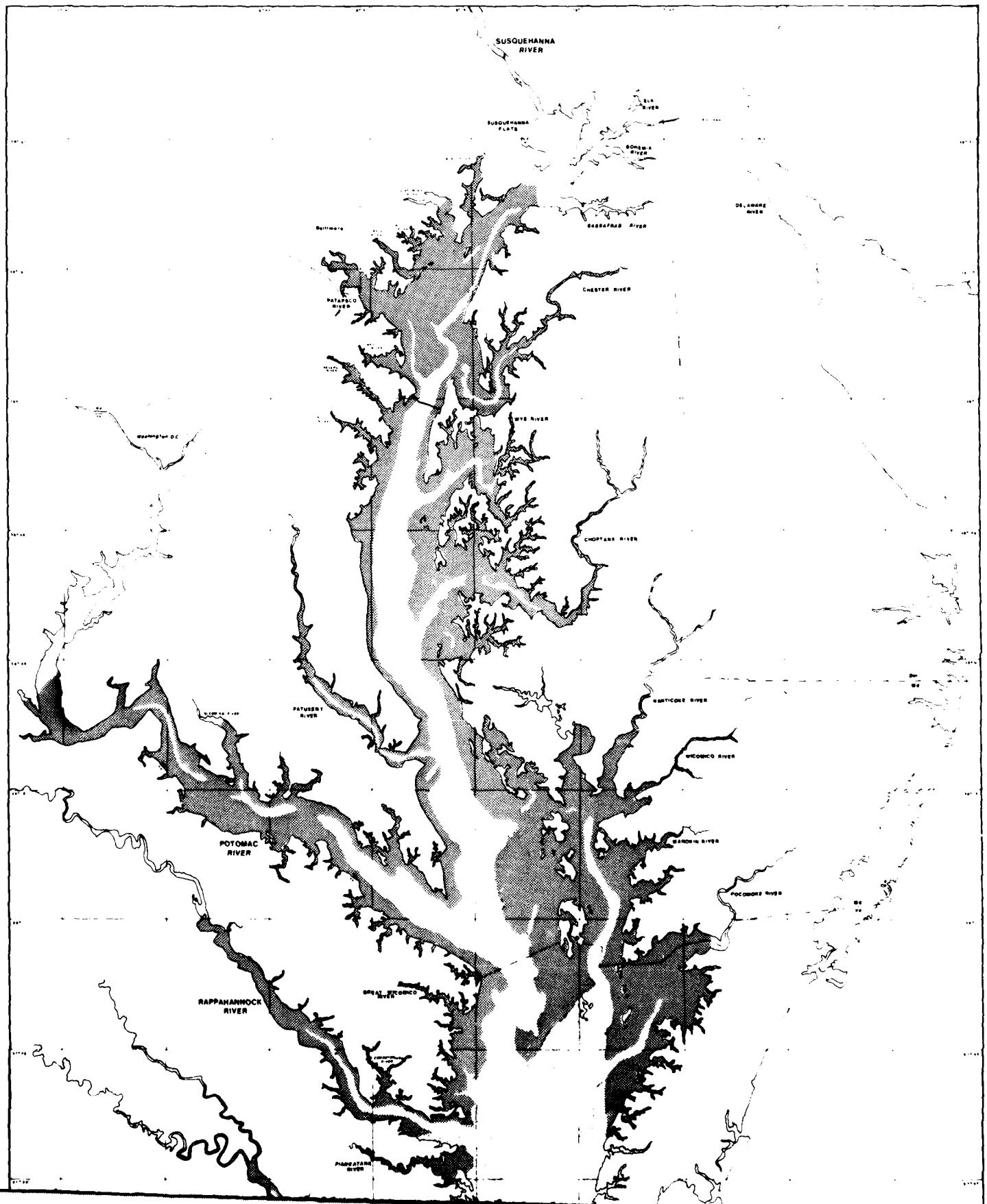


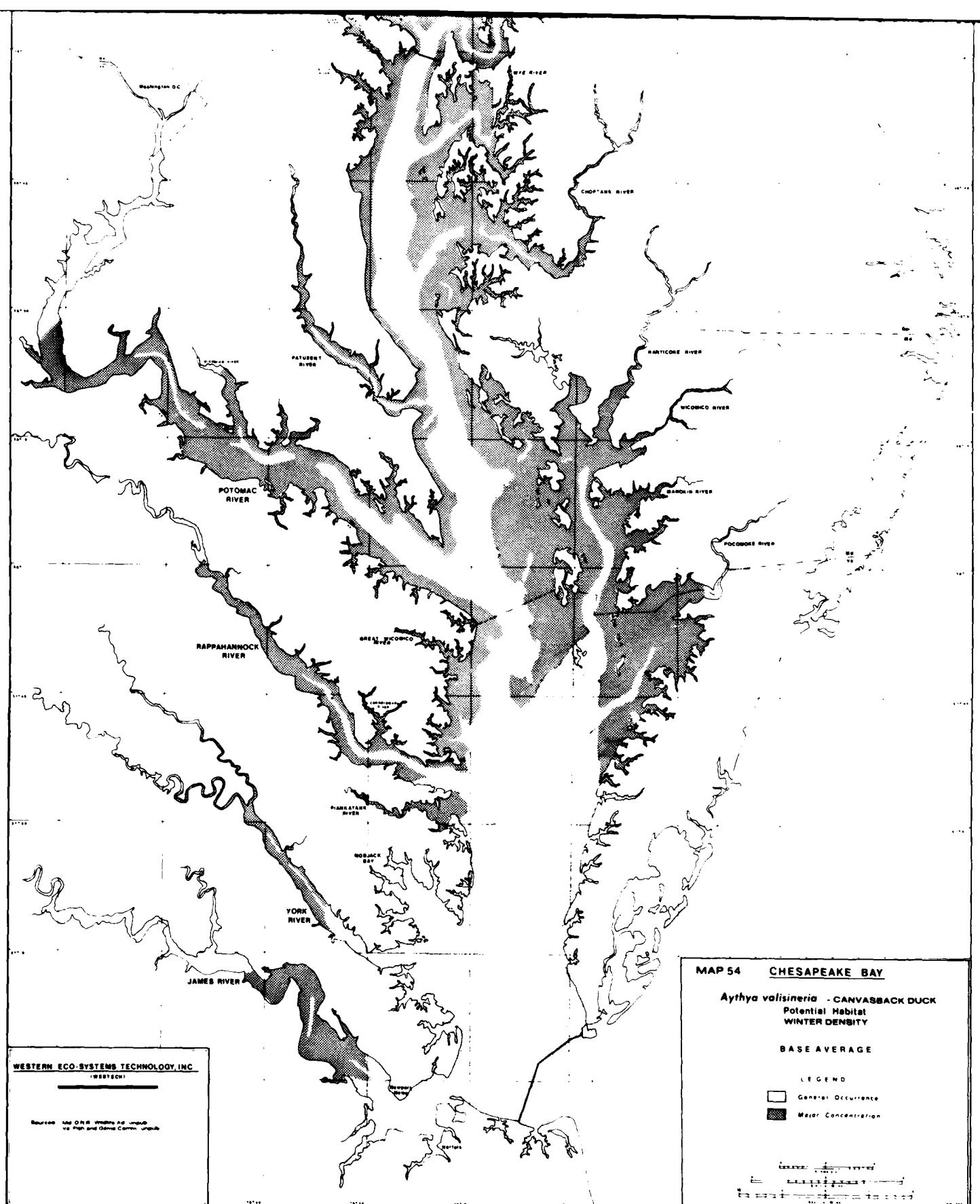






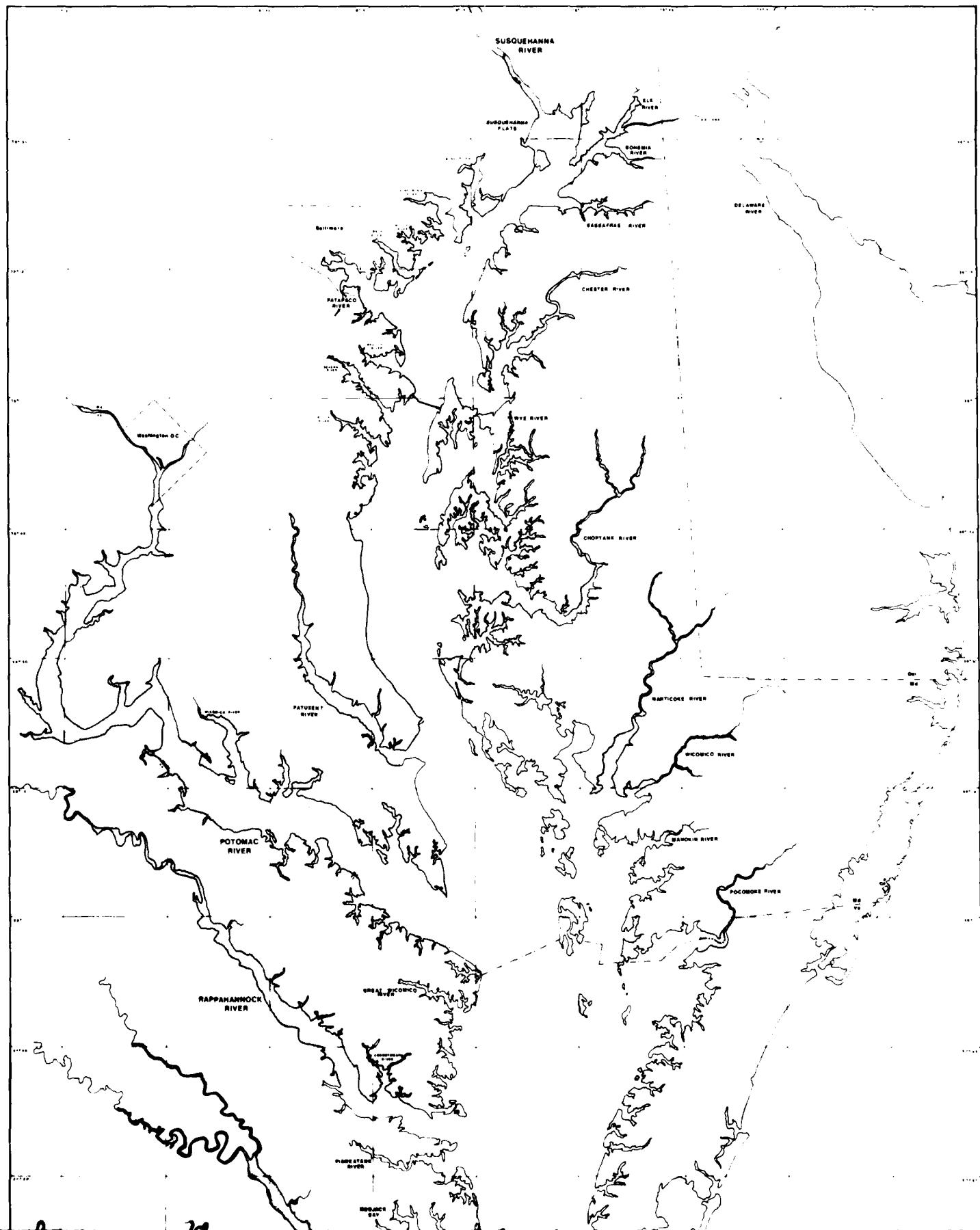






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Sources: MD DNR Waterfowl Impulse
 VS Plan and Game Comm Impulse



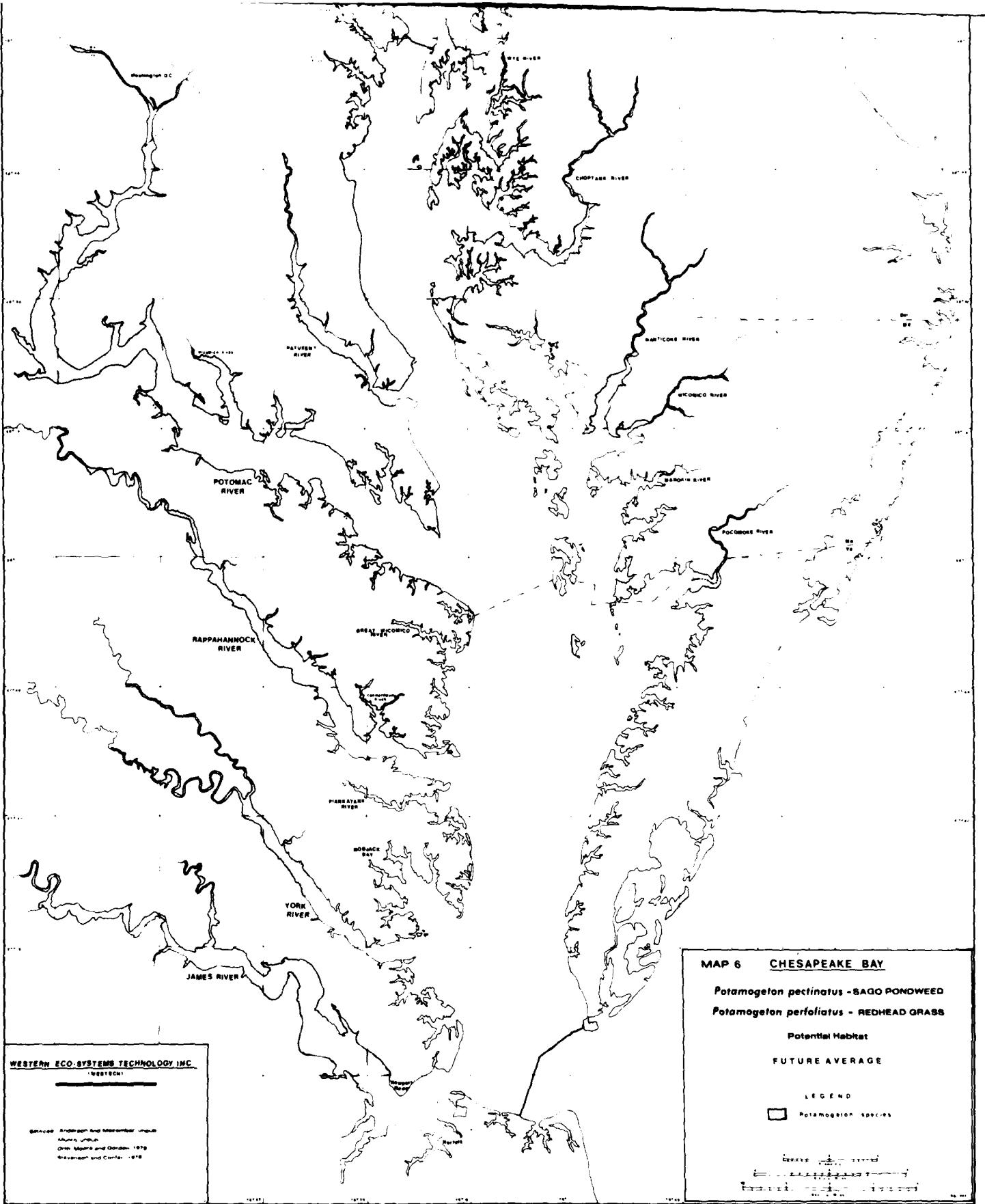
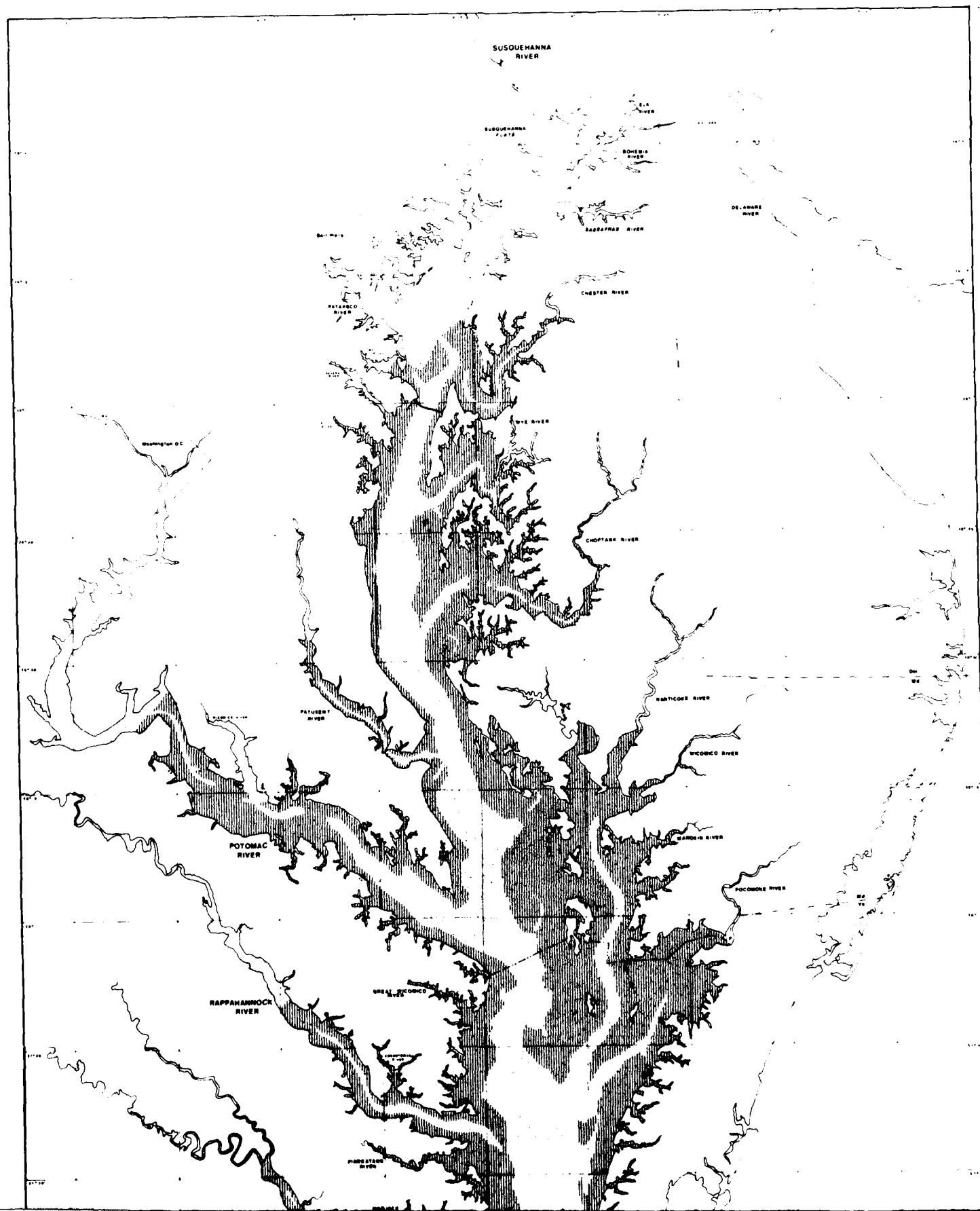
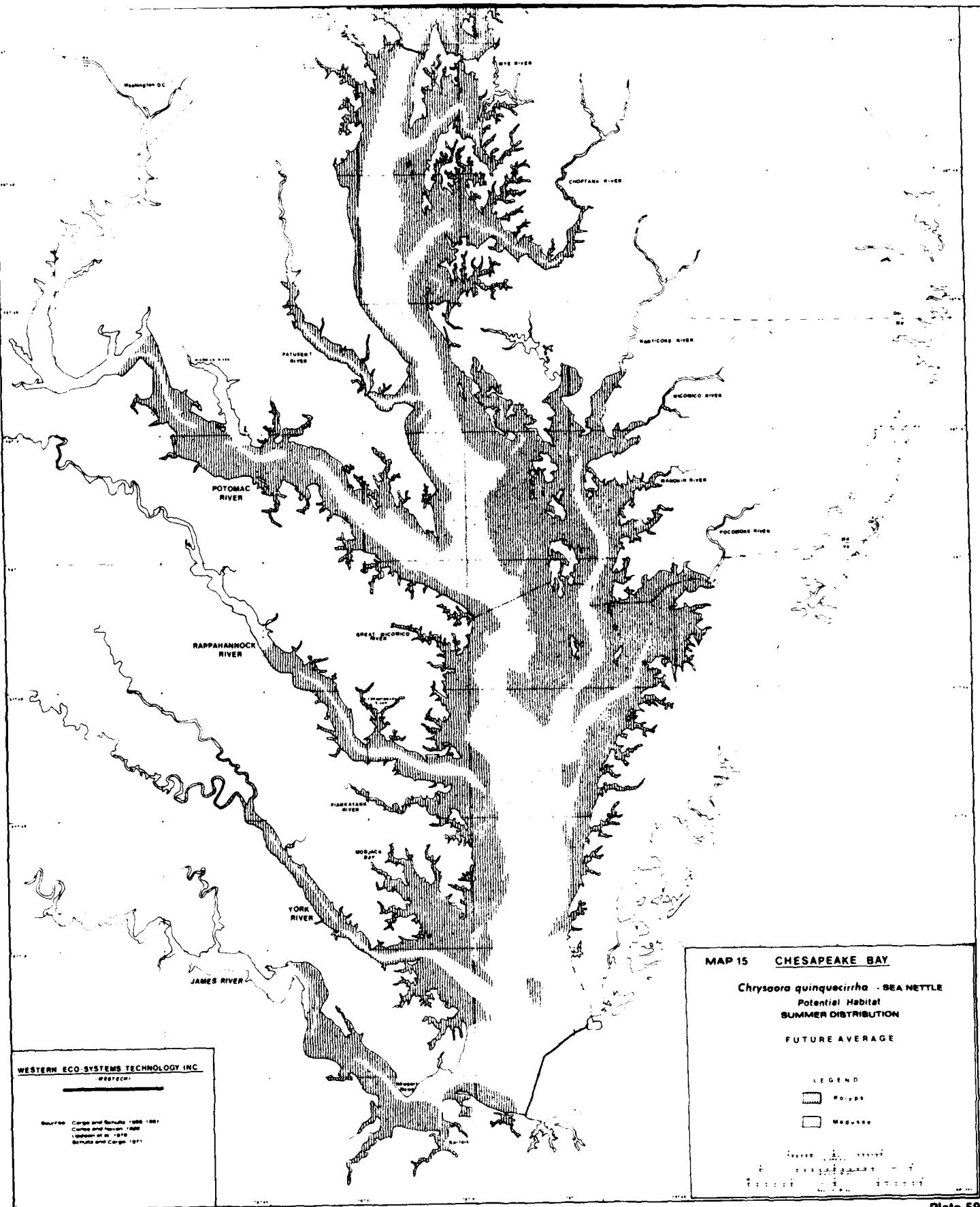
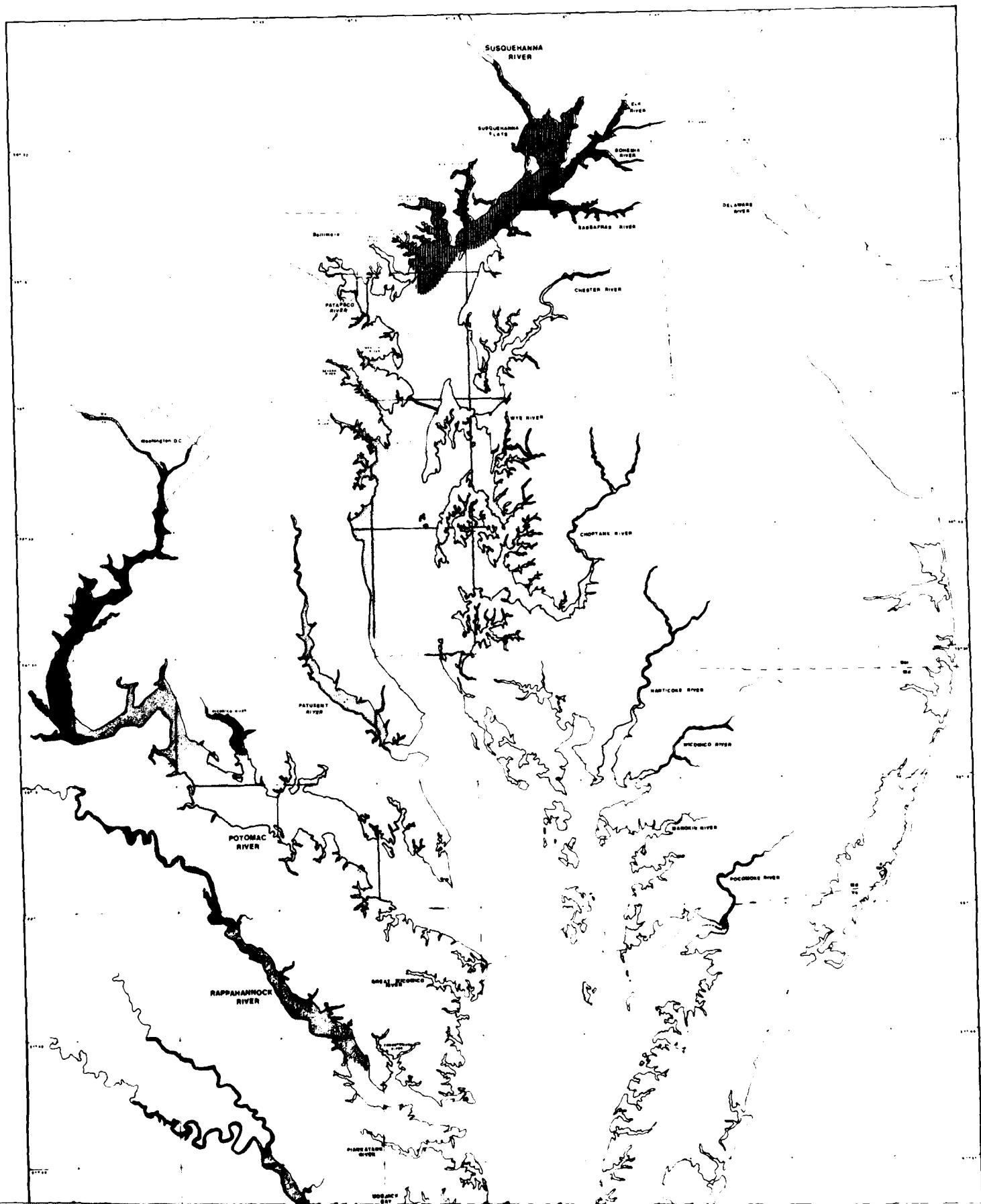
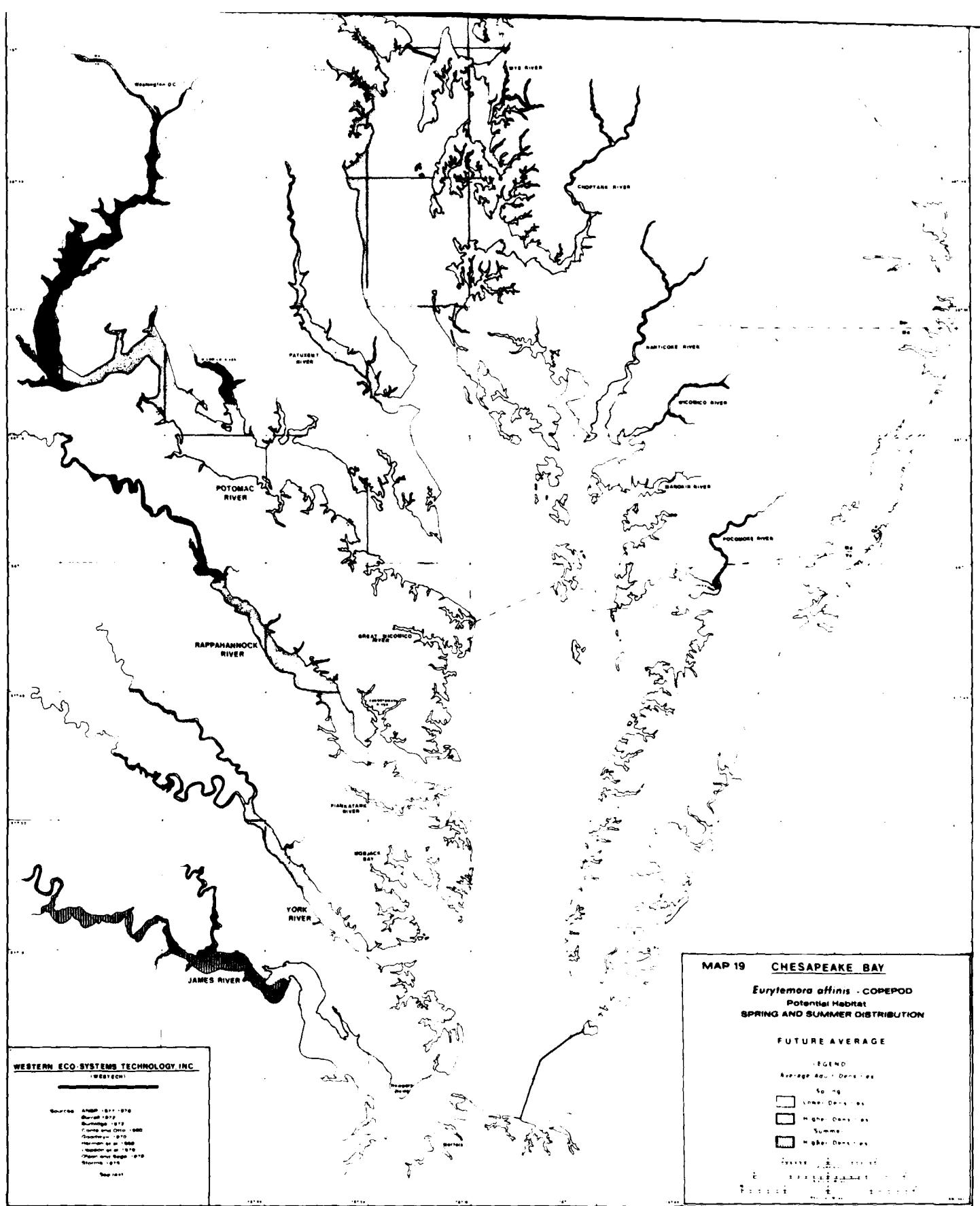


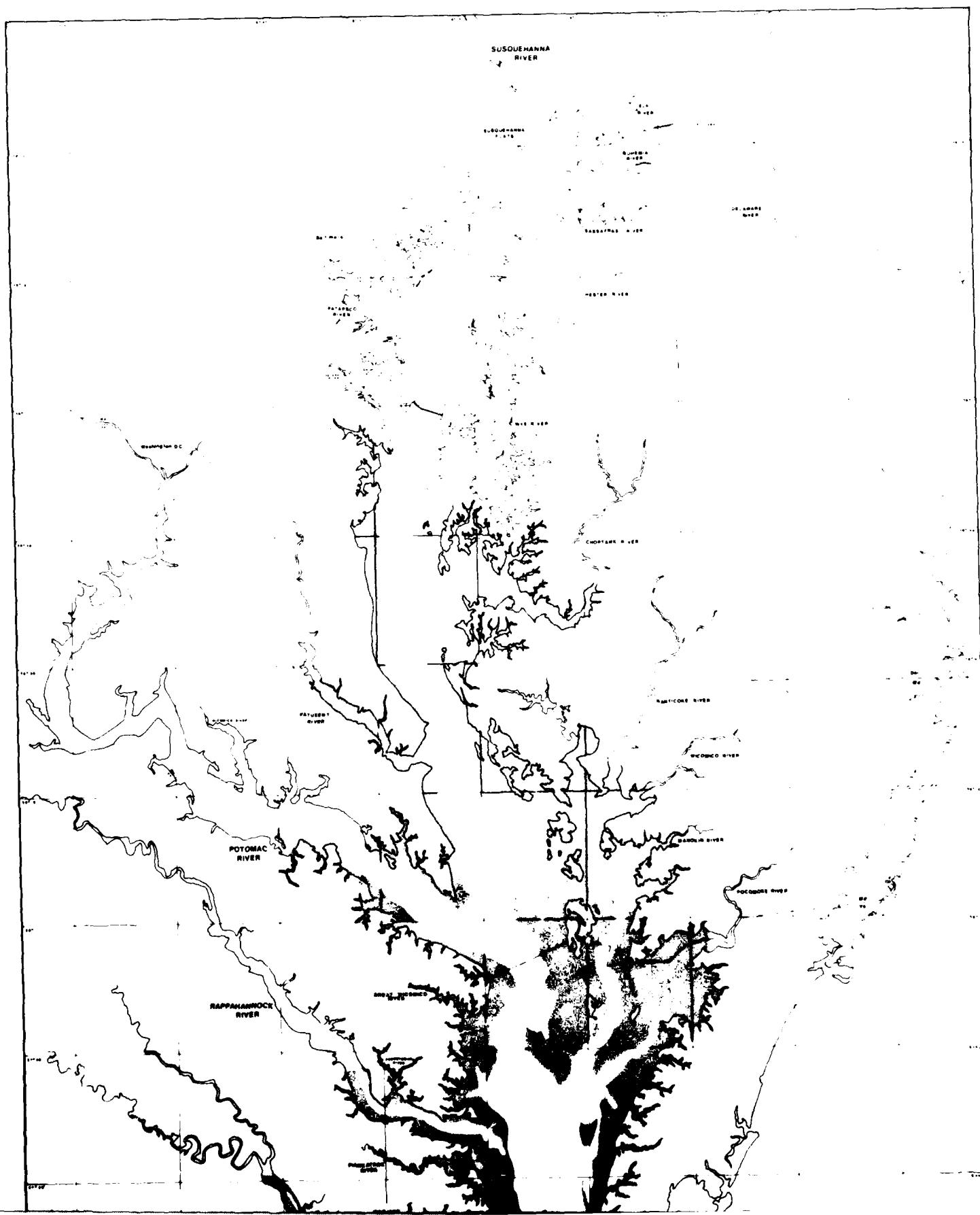
Plate 58

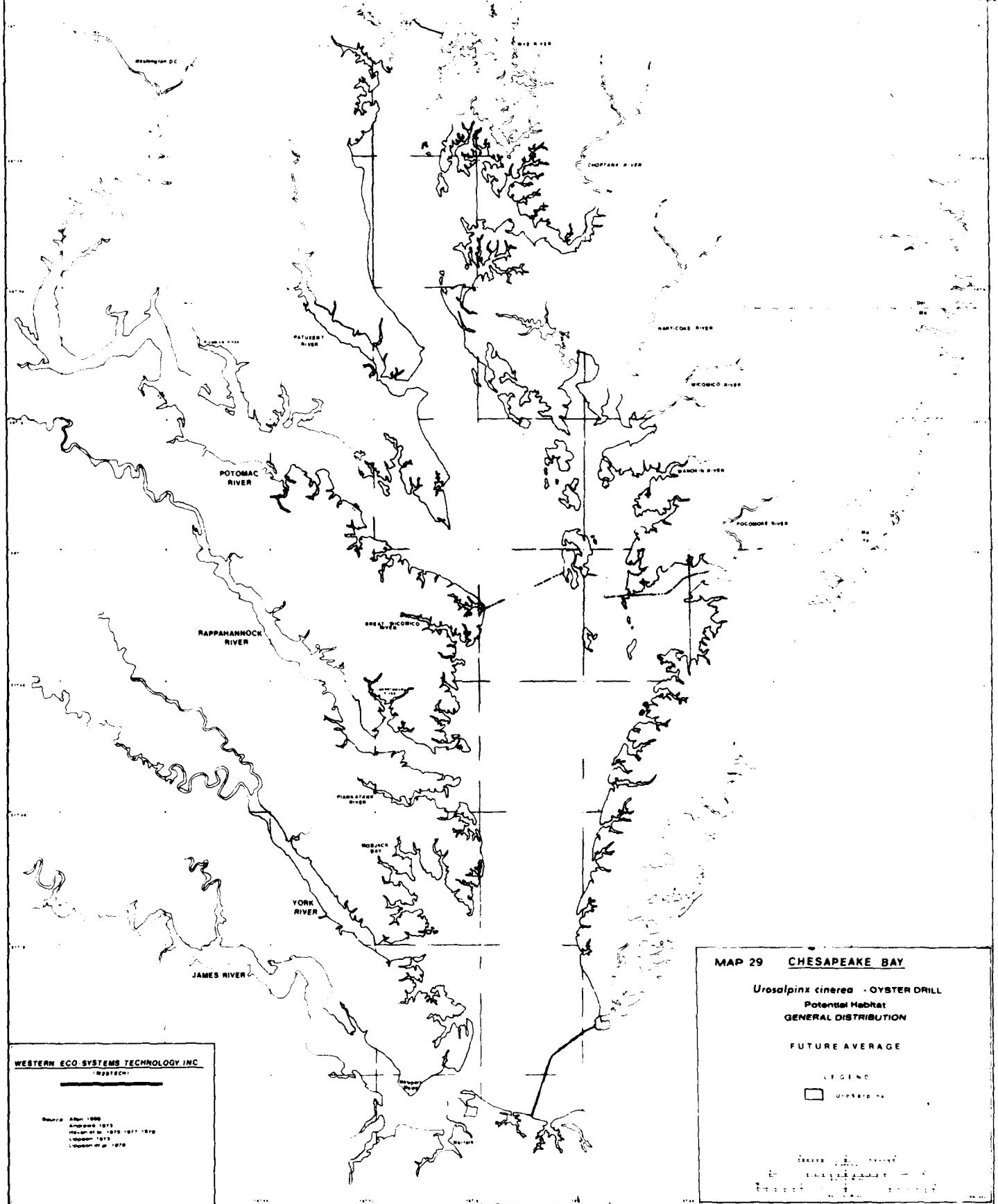


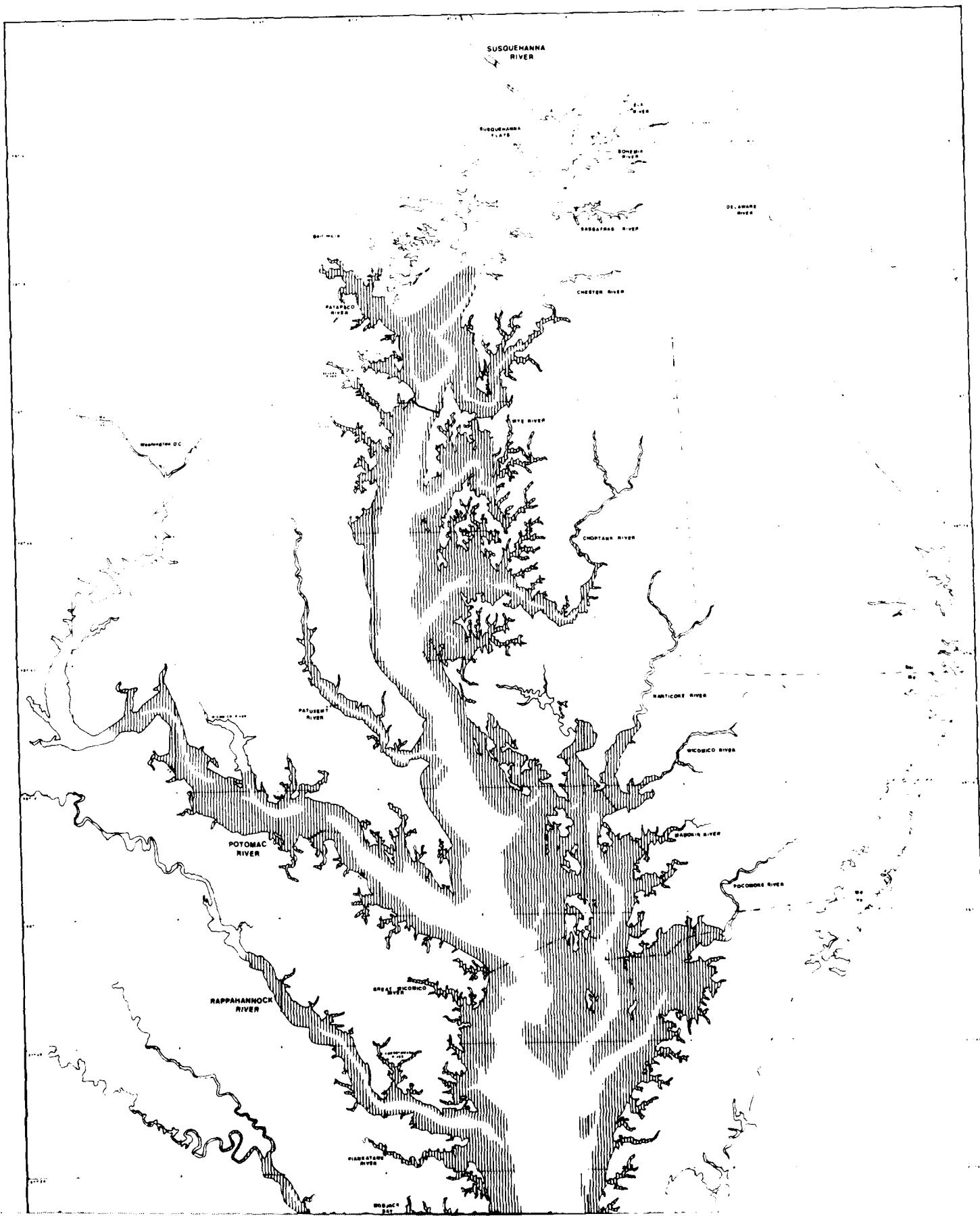


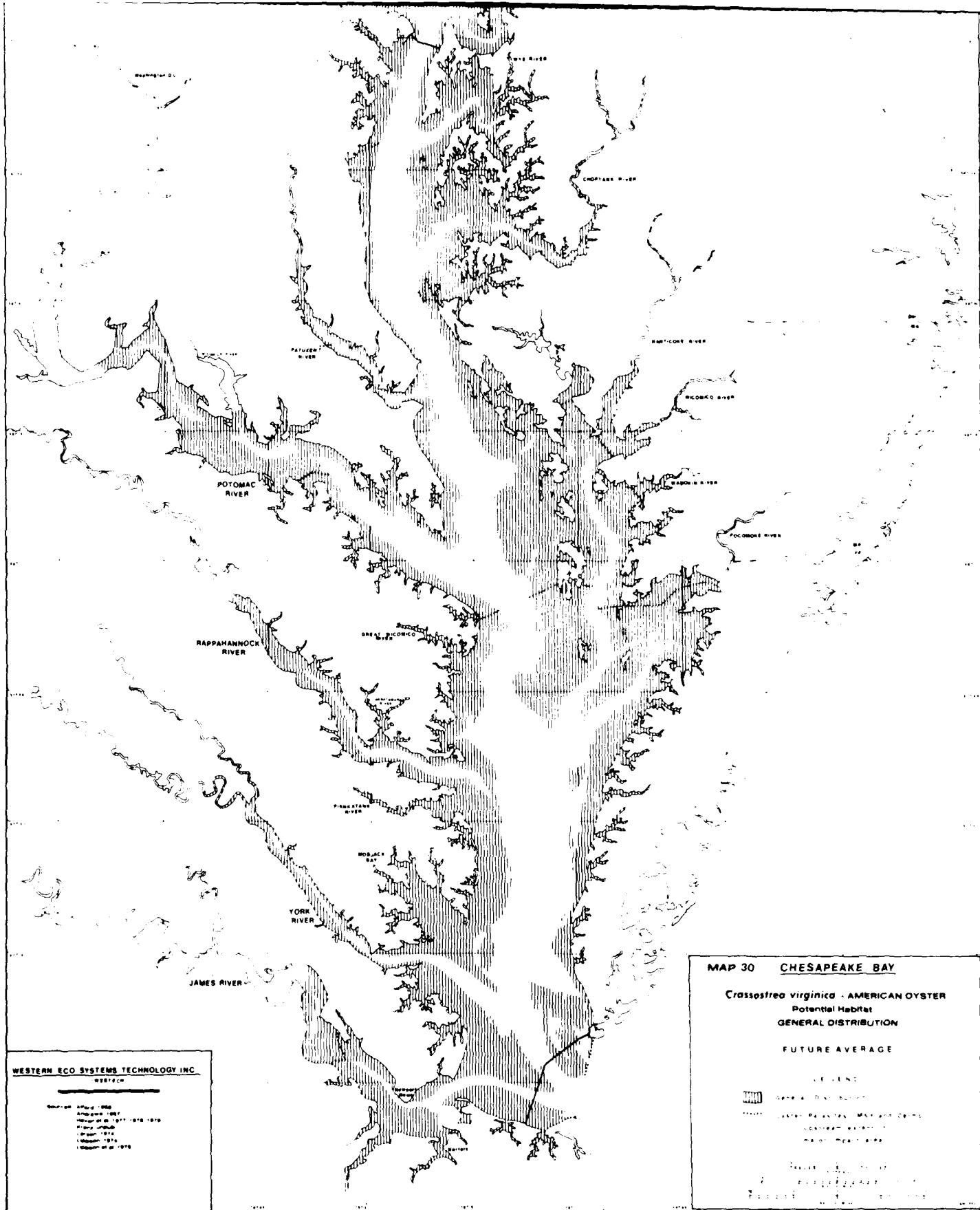








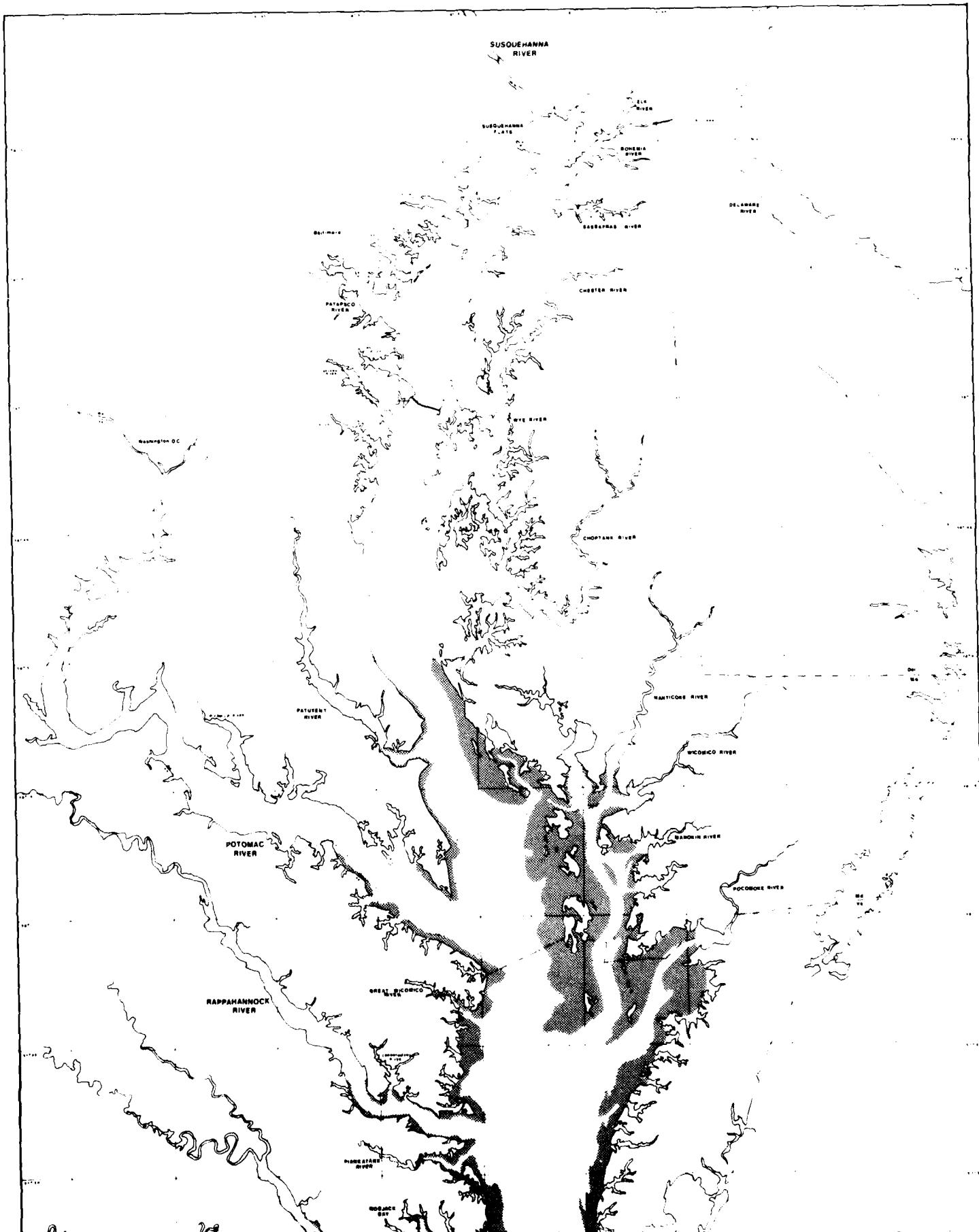


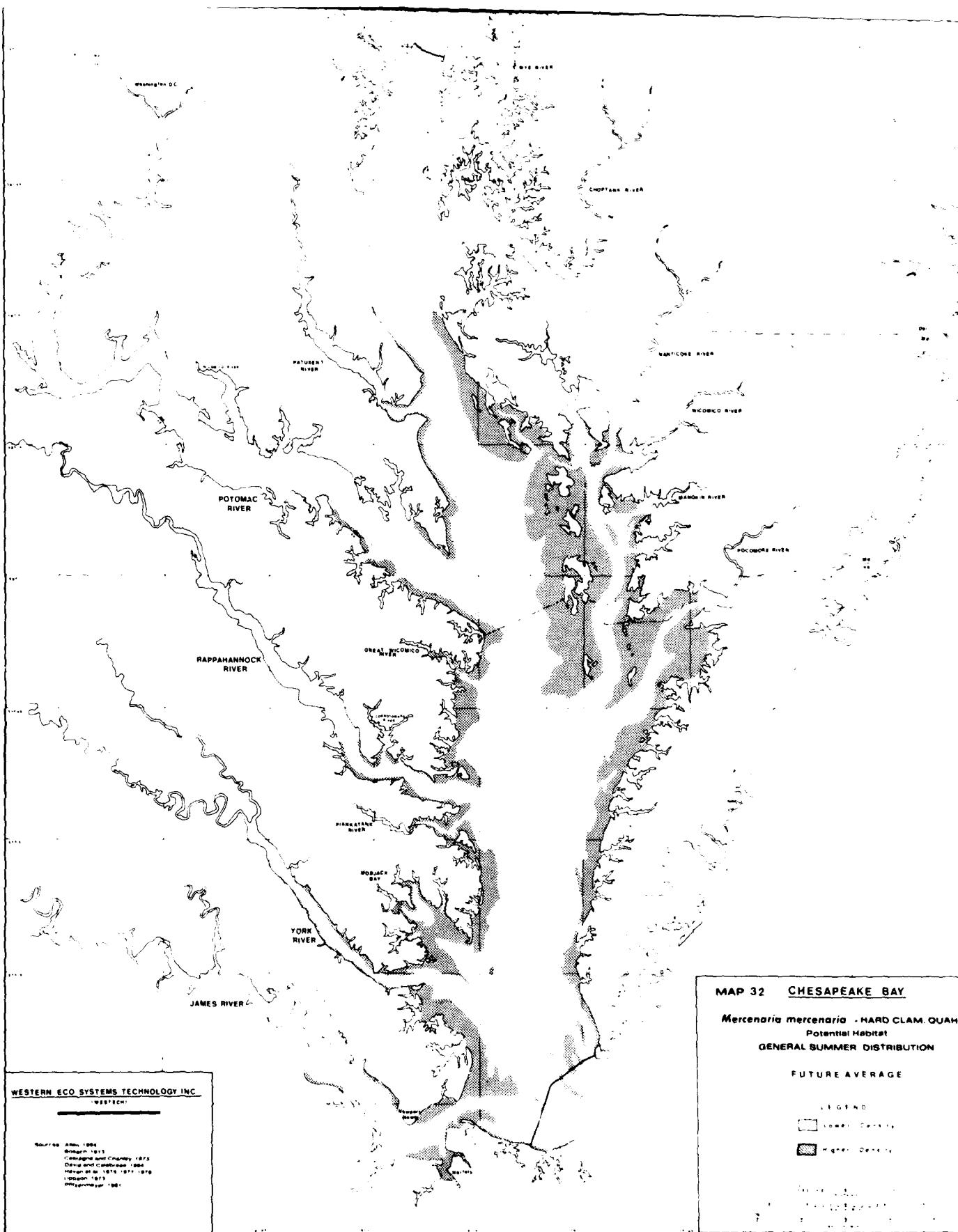


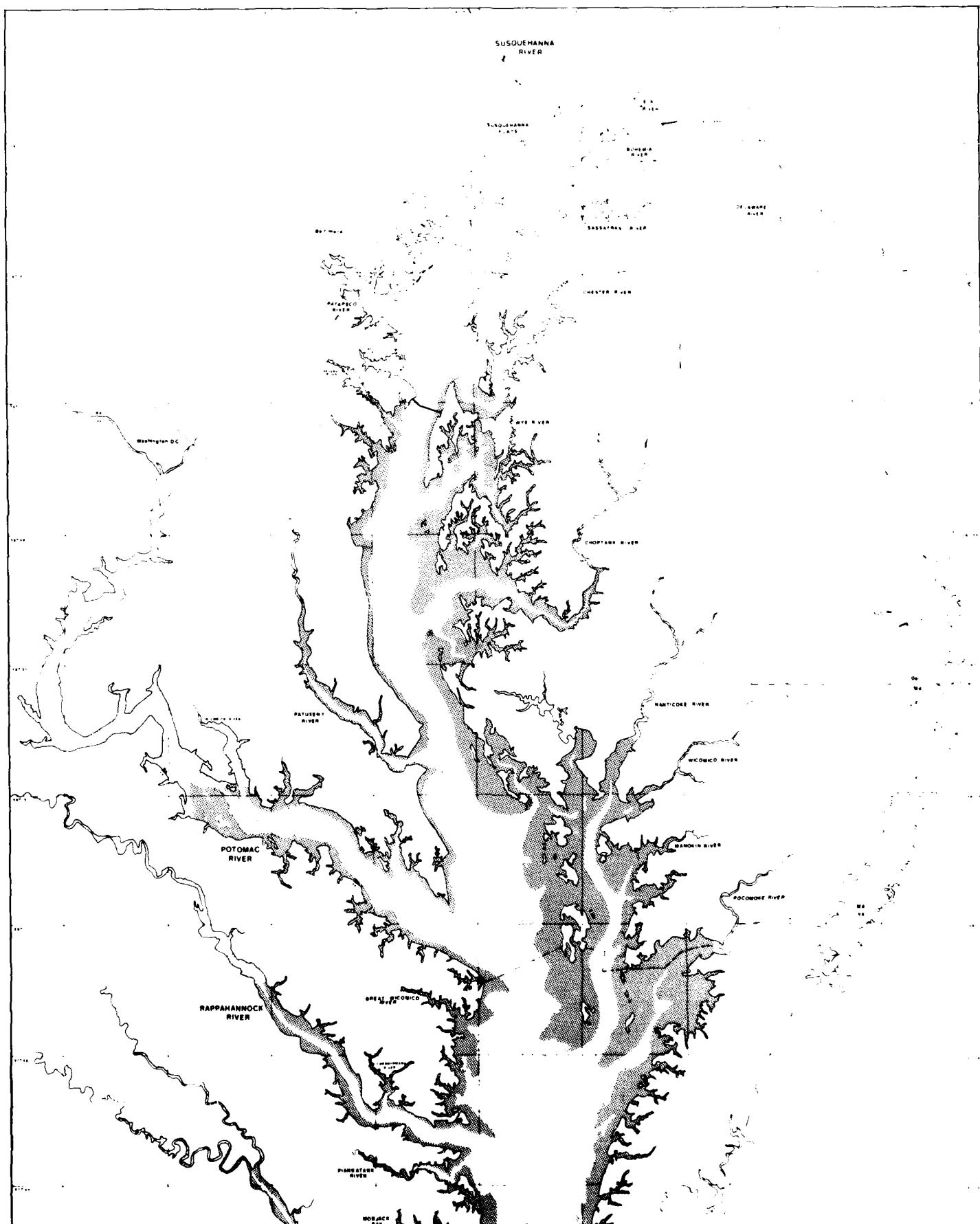
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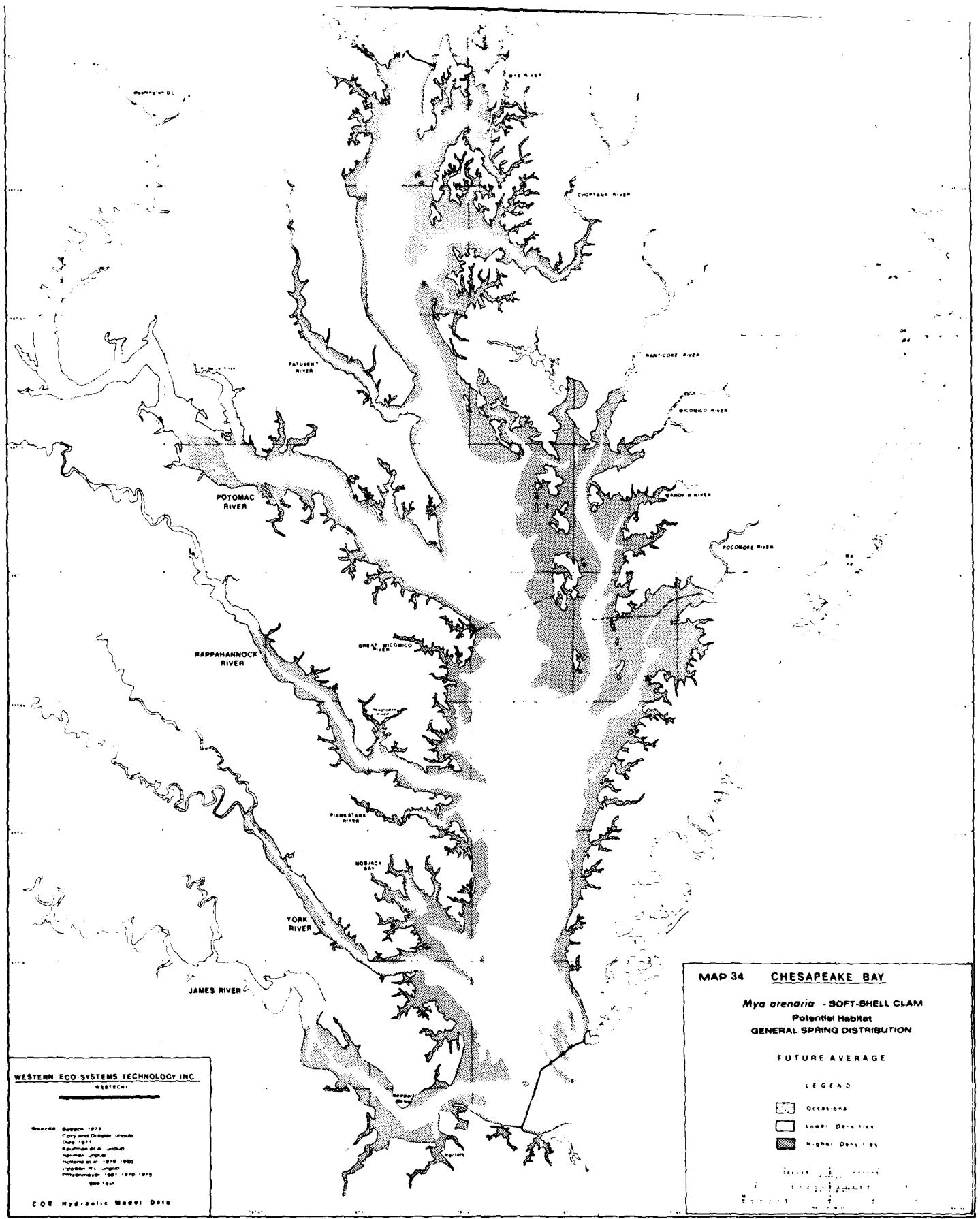
Source: 1960
Anderson 1961
Hansen et al. 1977, 1978, 1979
Fisher 1978
Fisher 1980
Fisher 1981

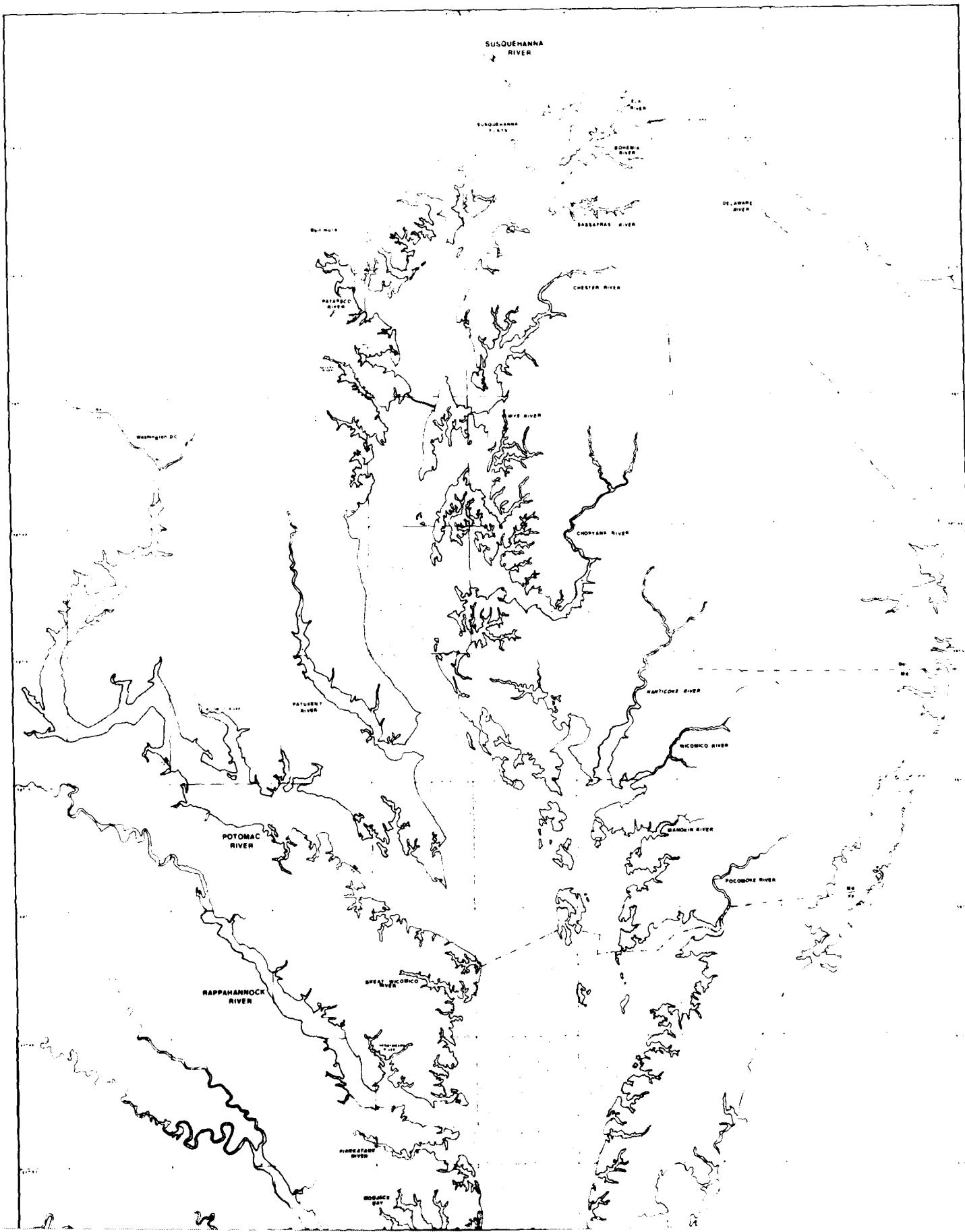


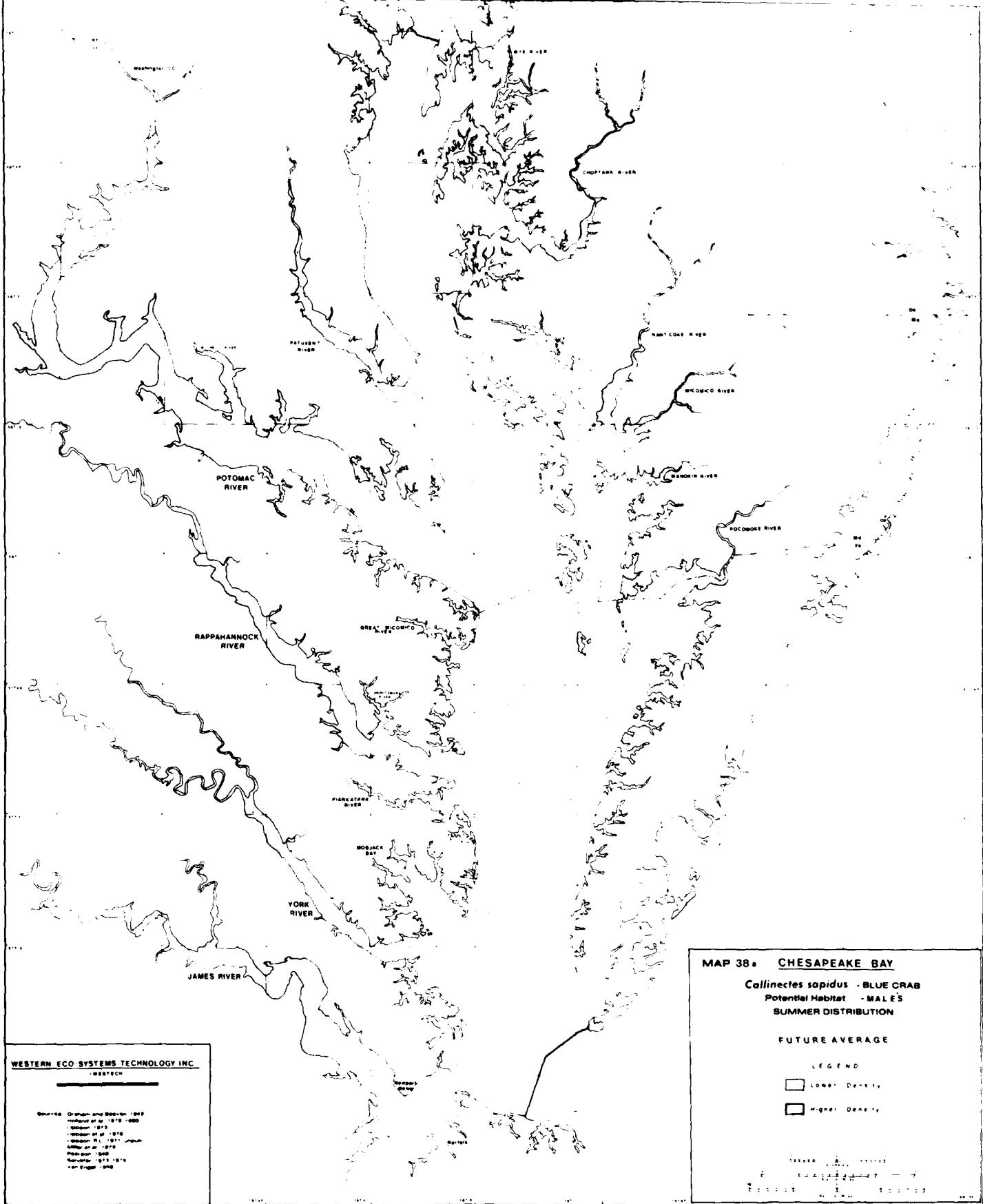


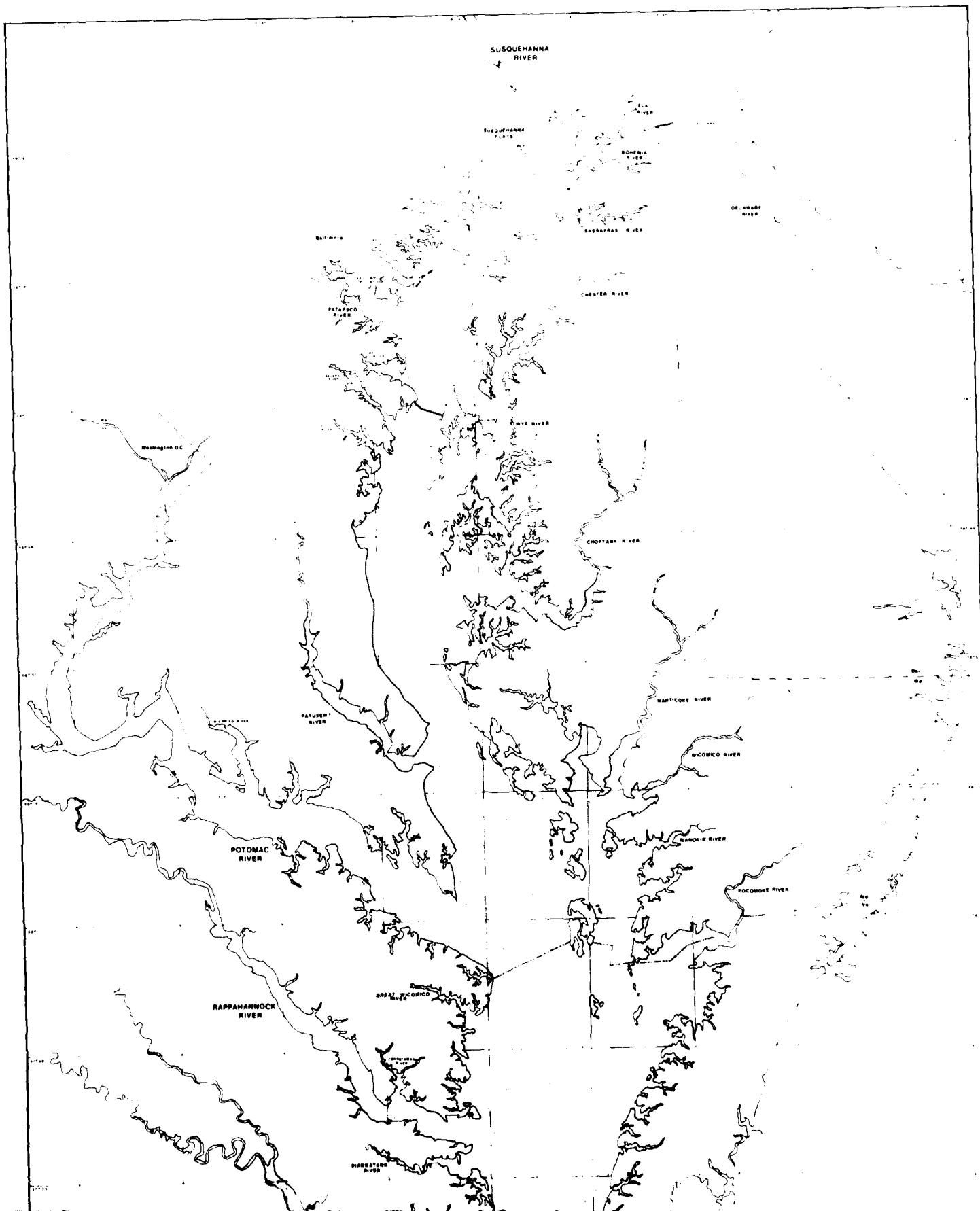


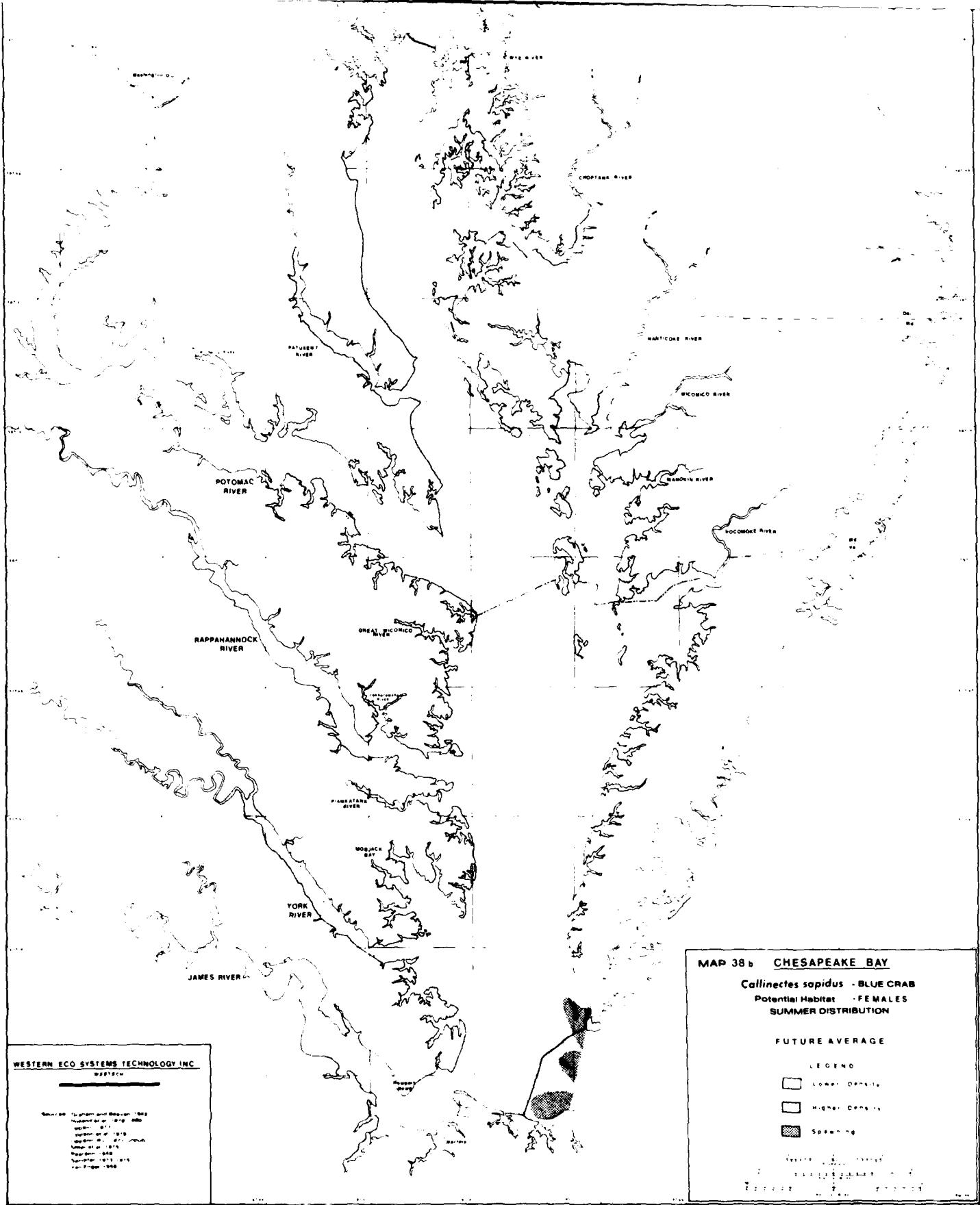


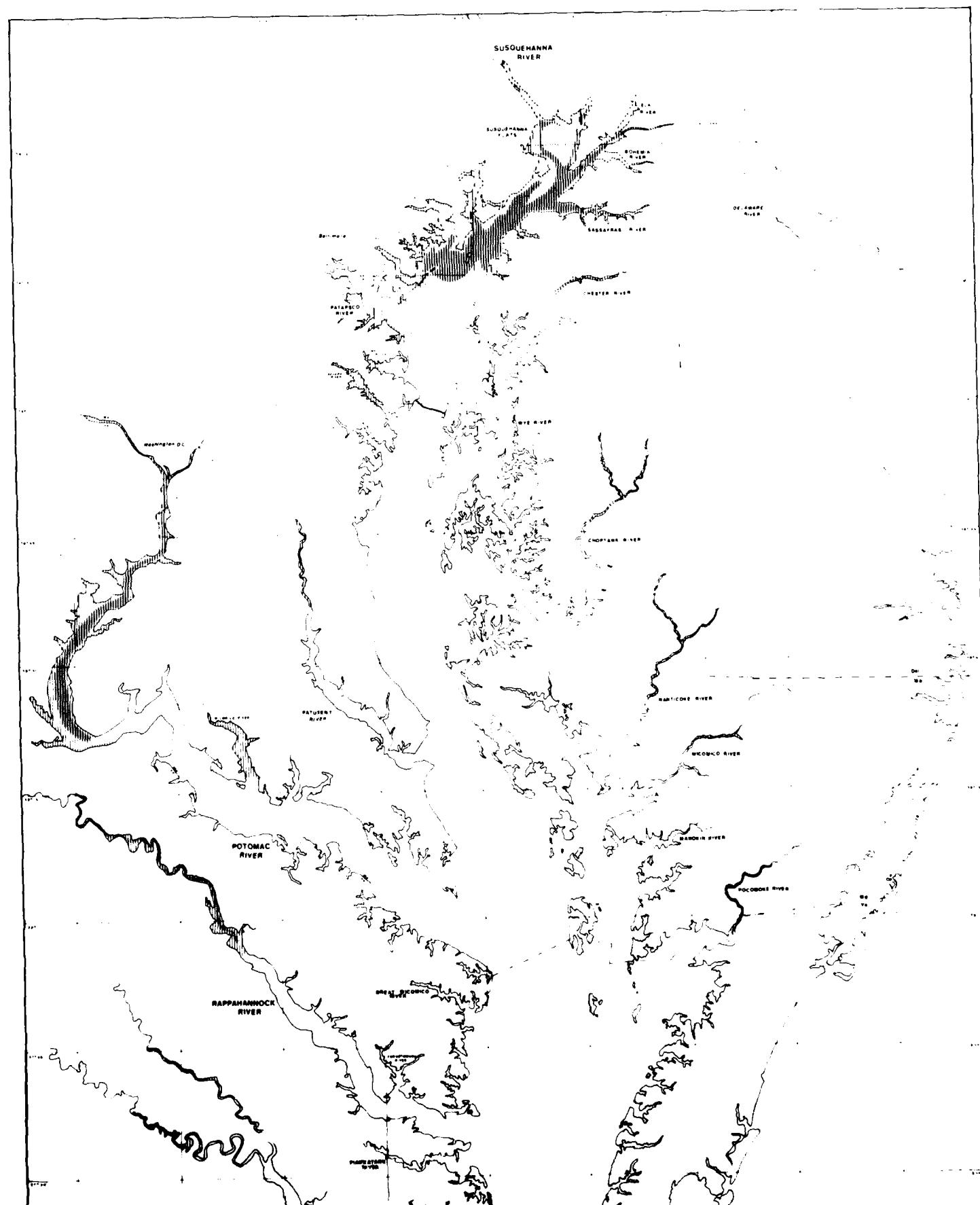


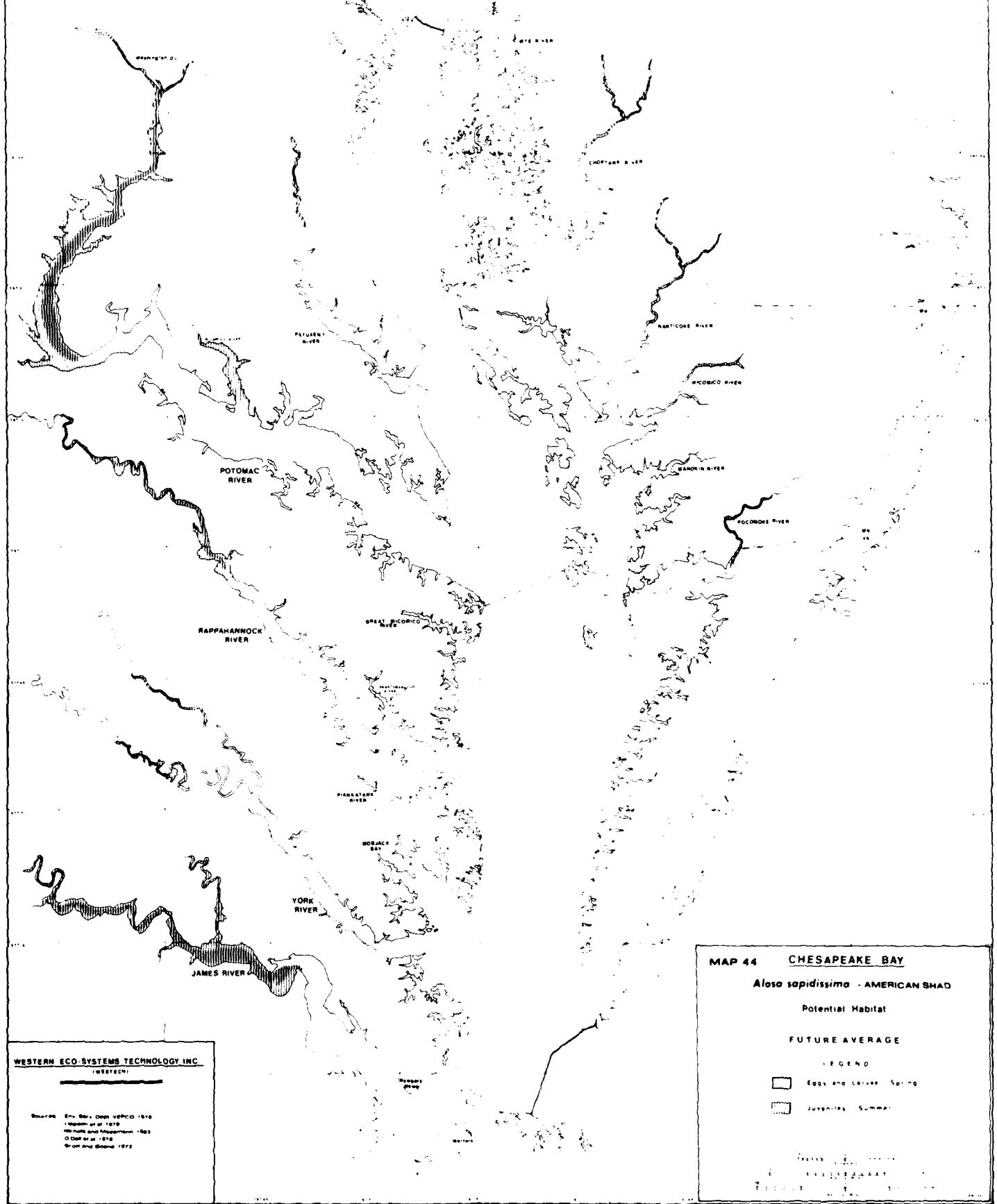


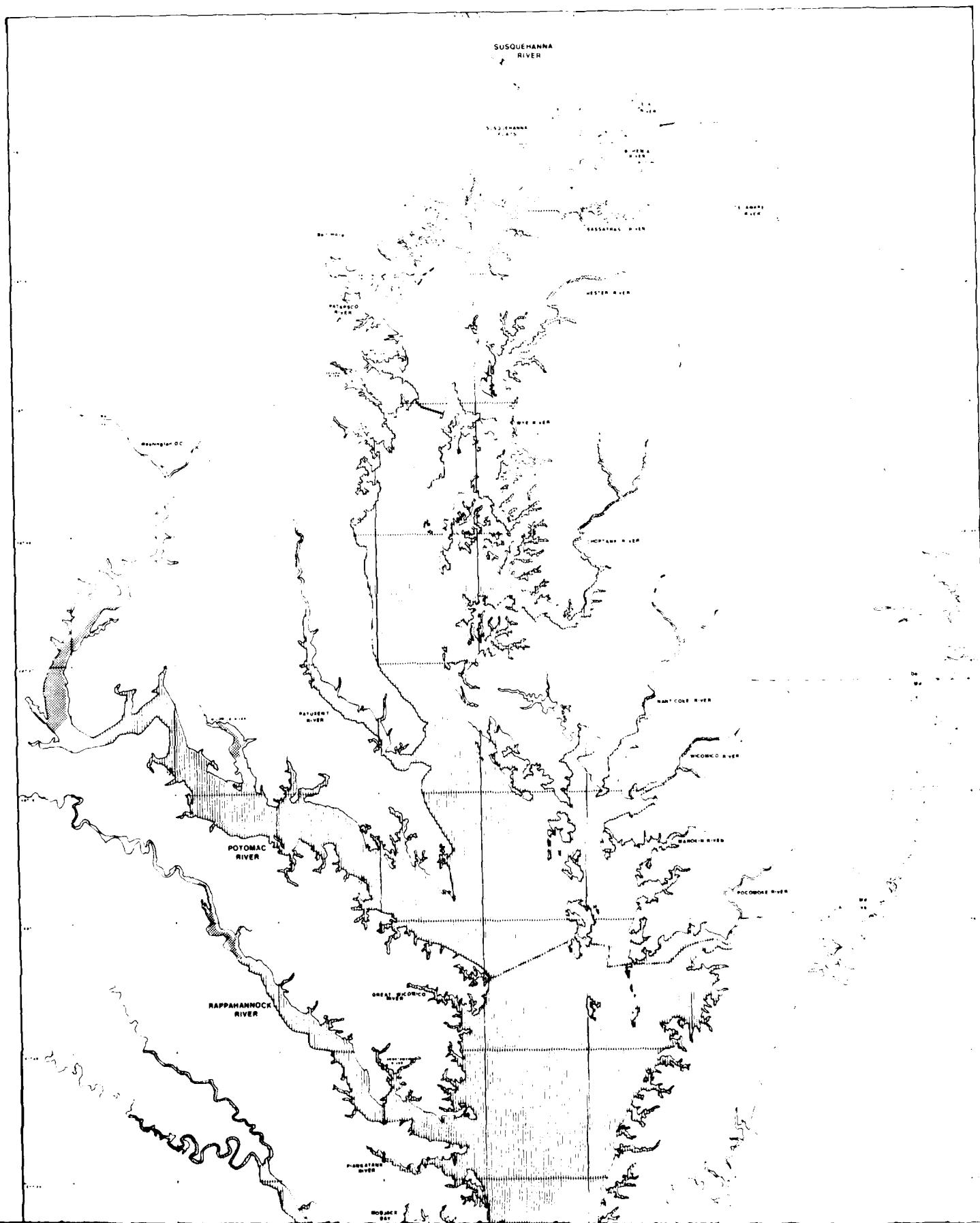


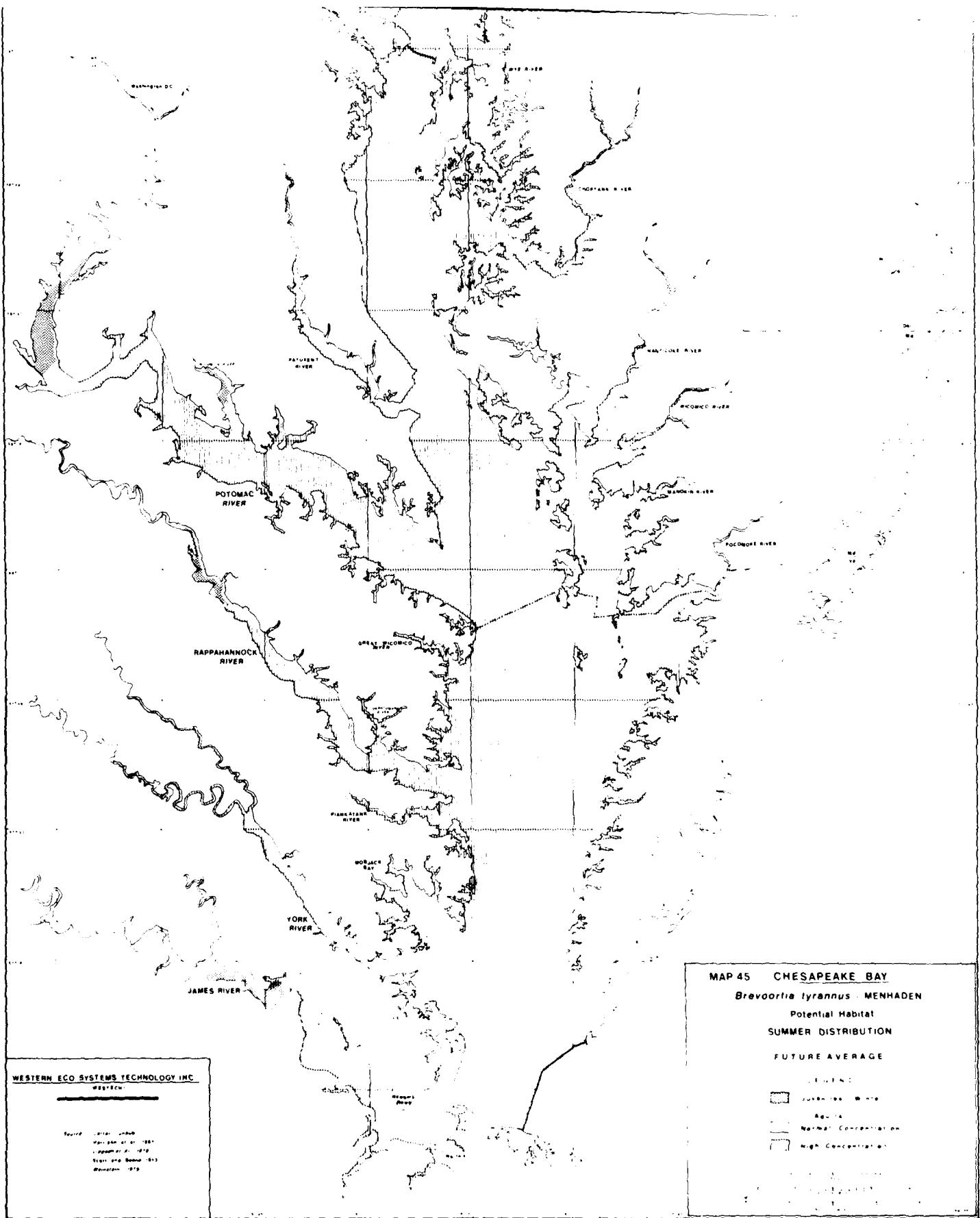


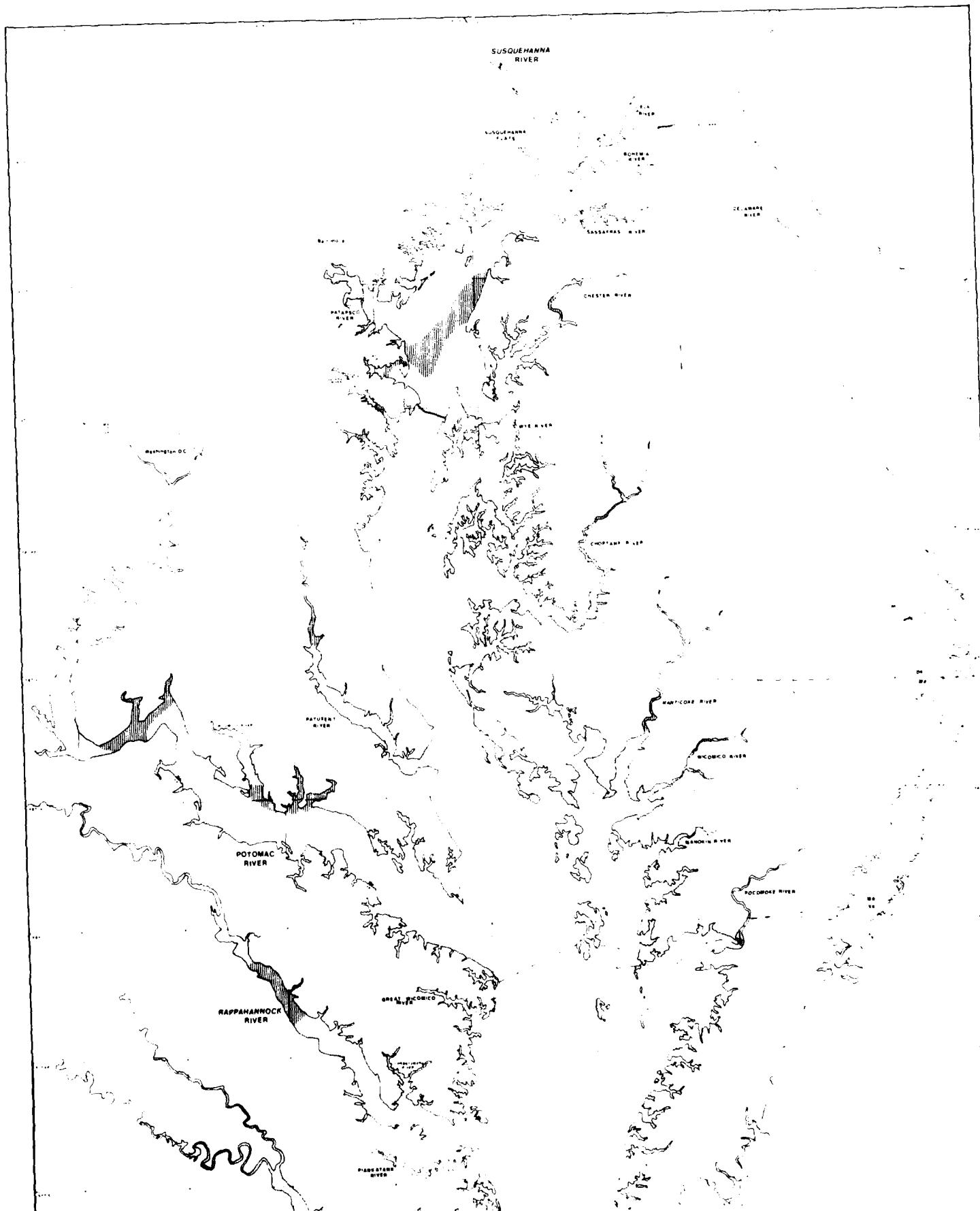


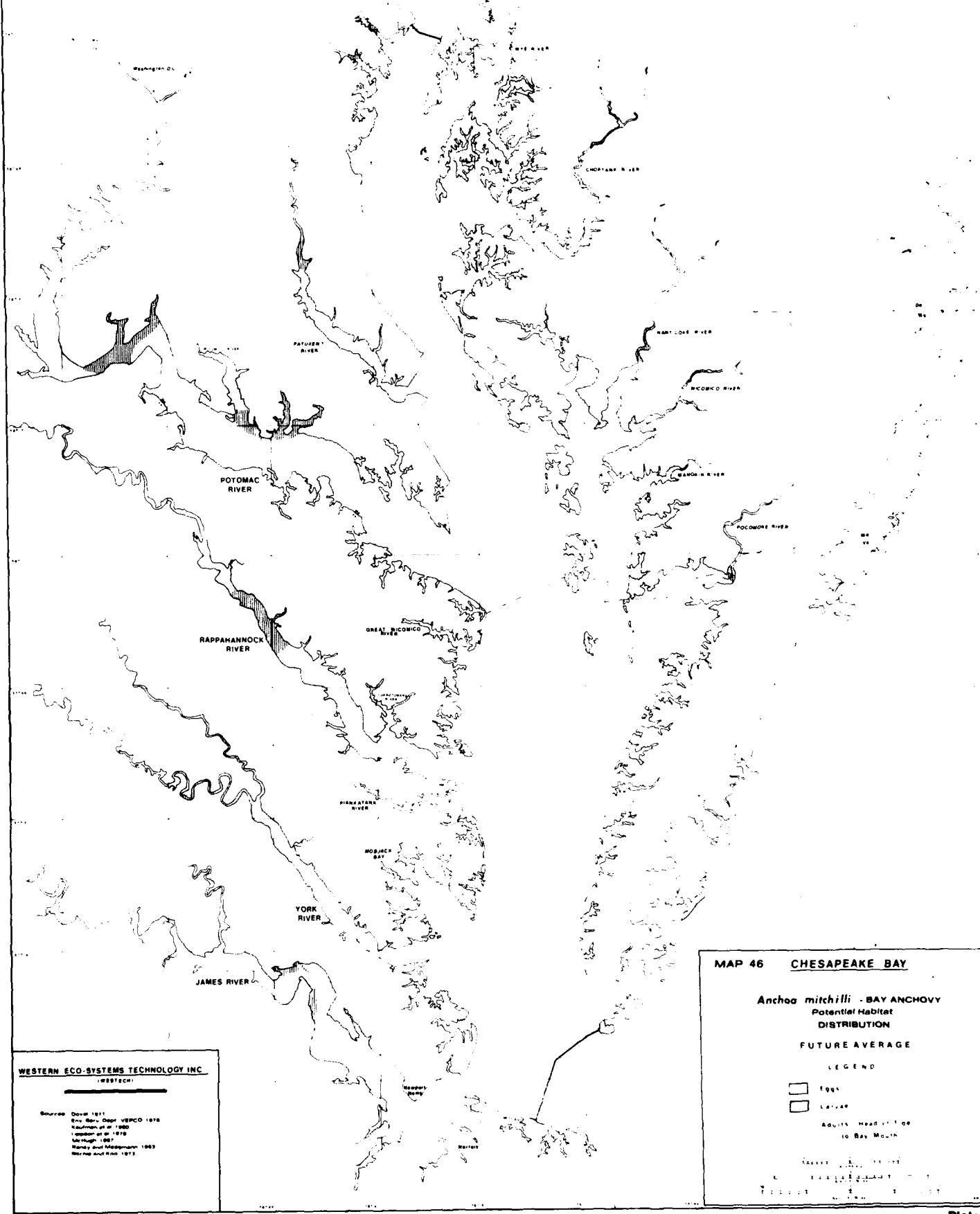


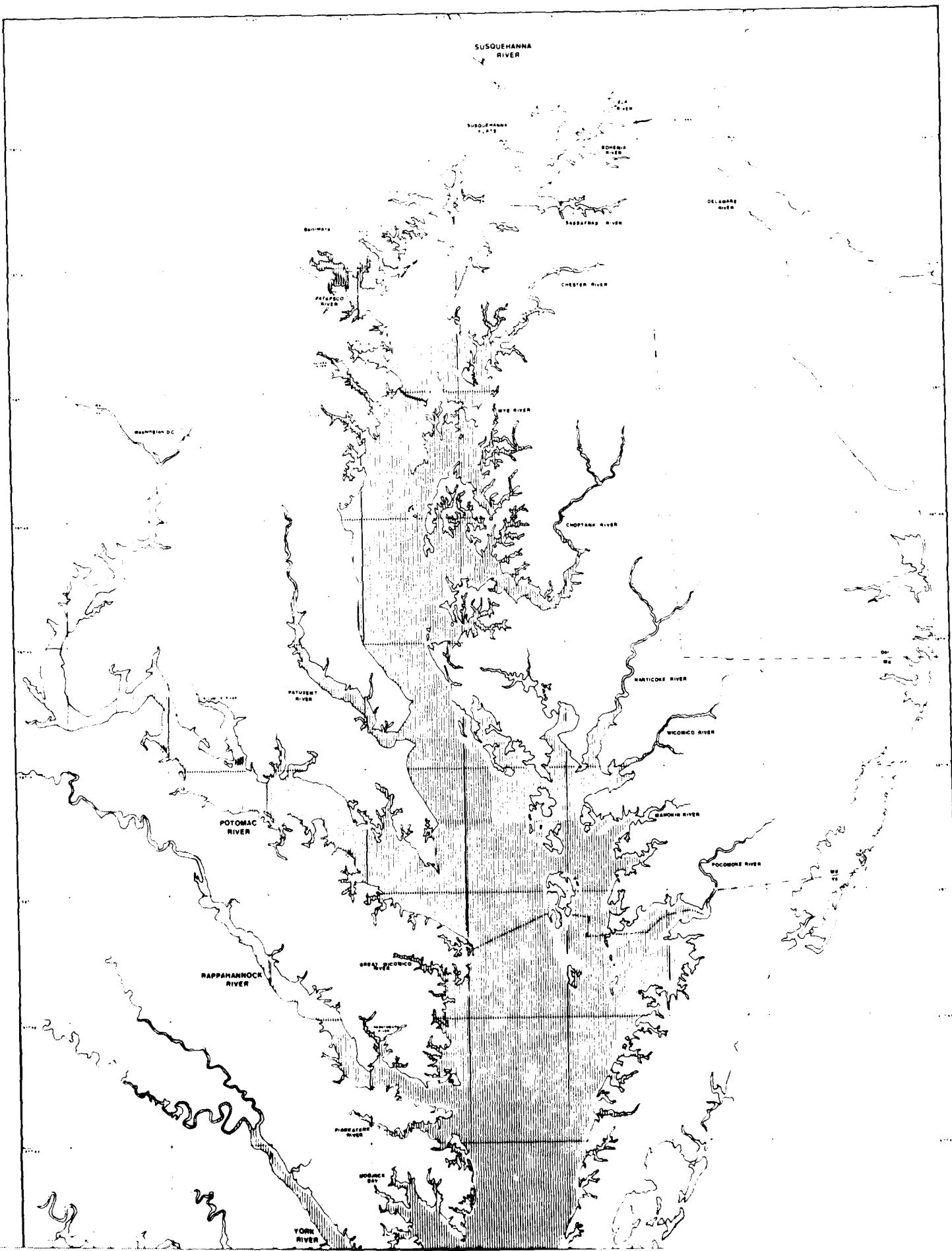


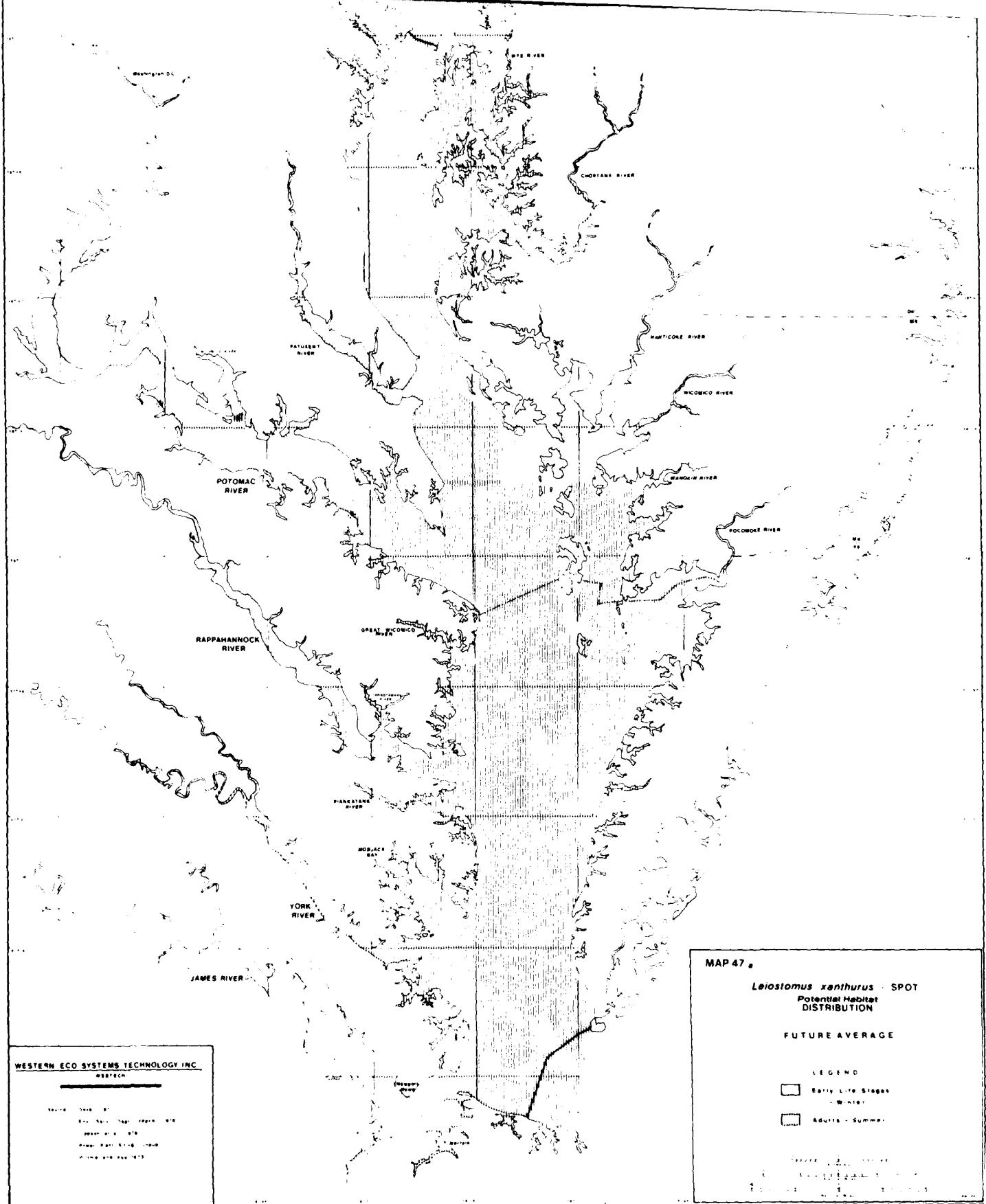


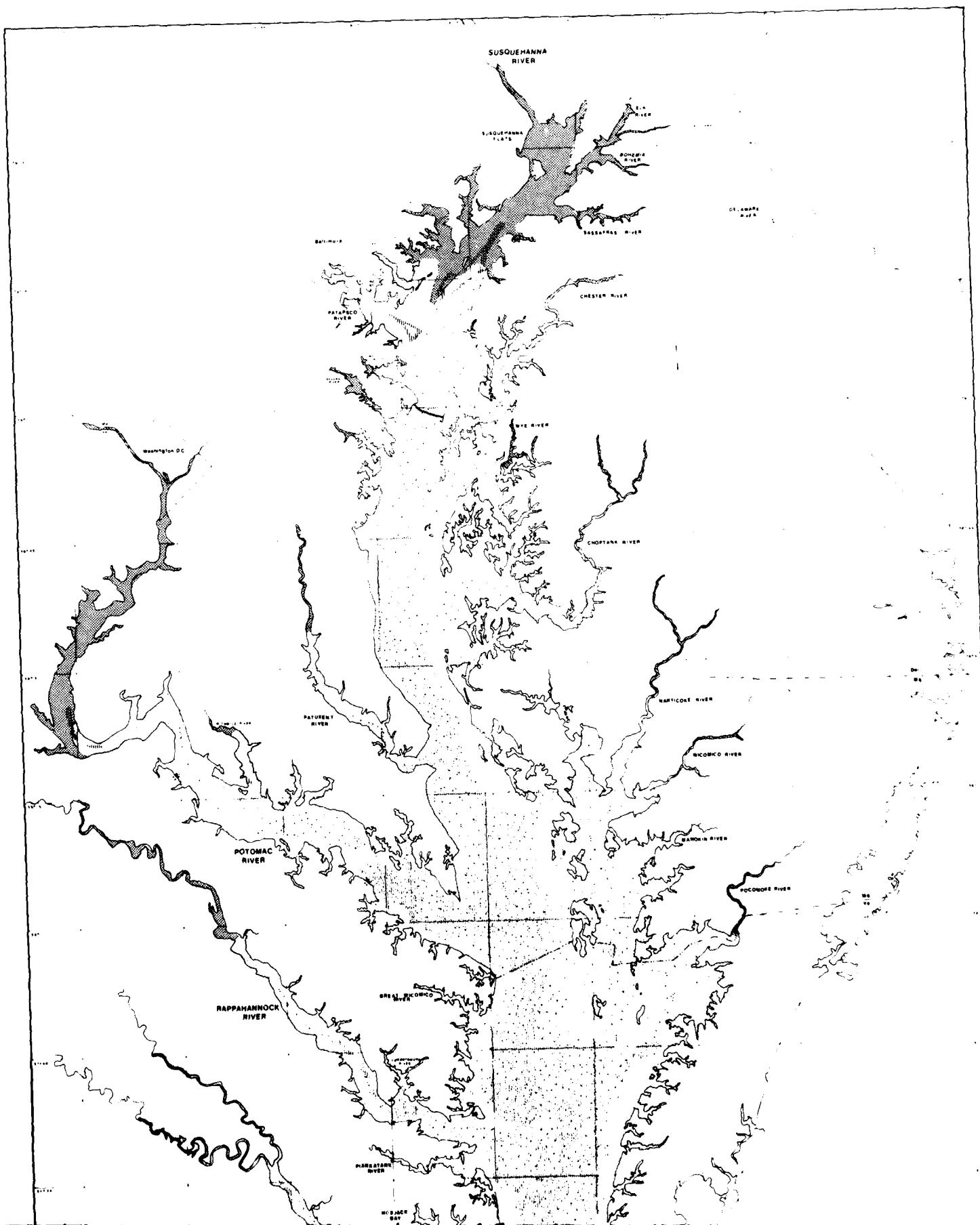


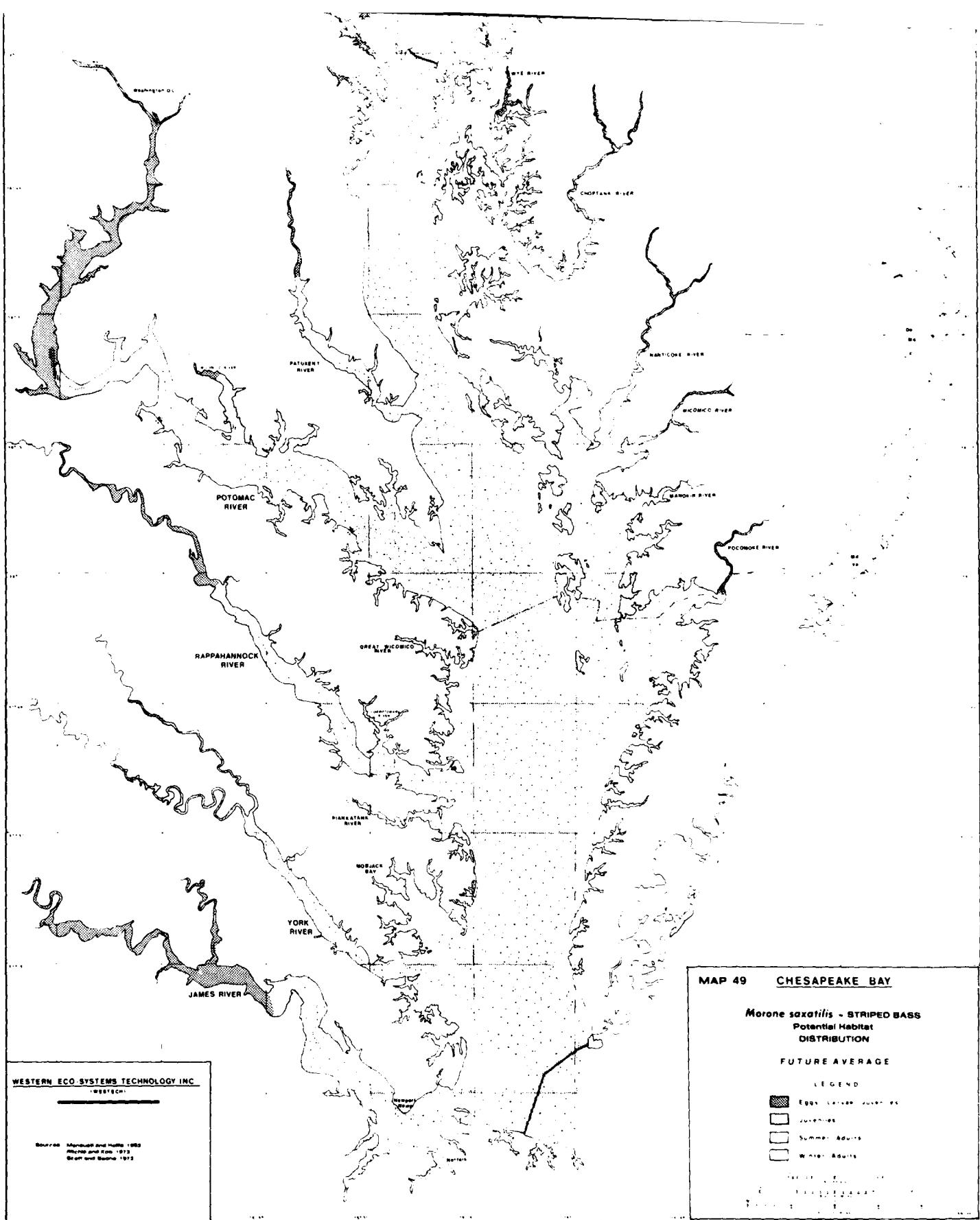




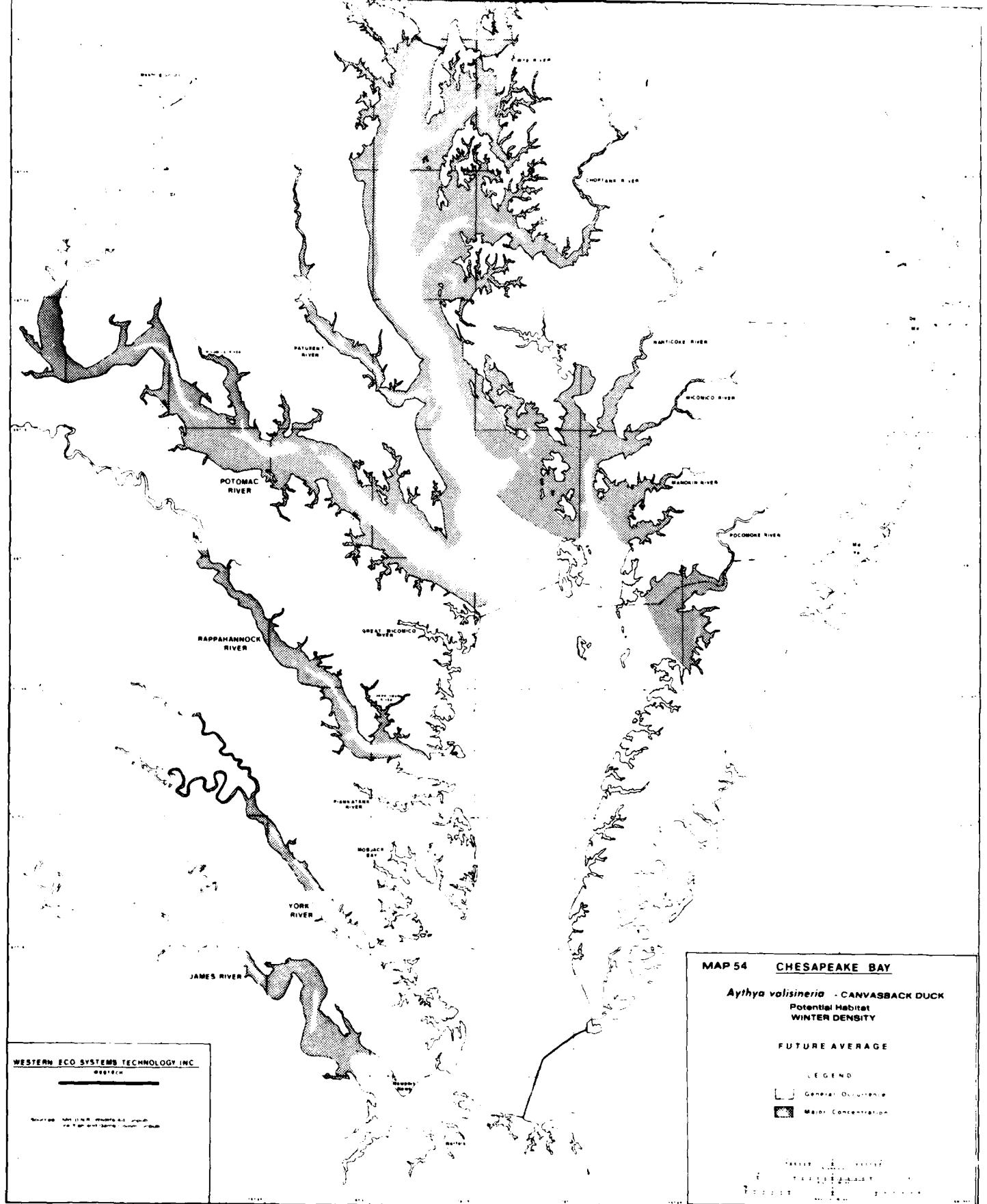


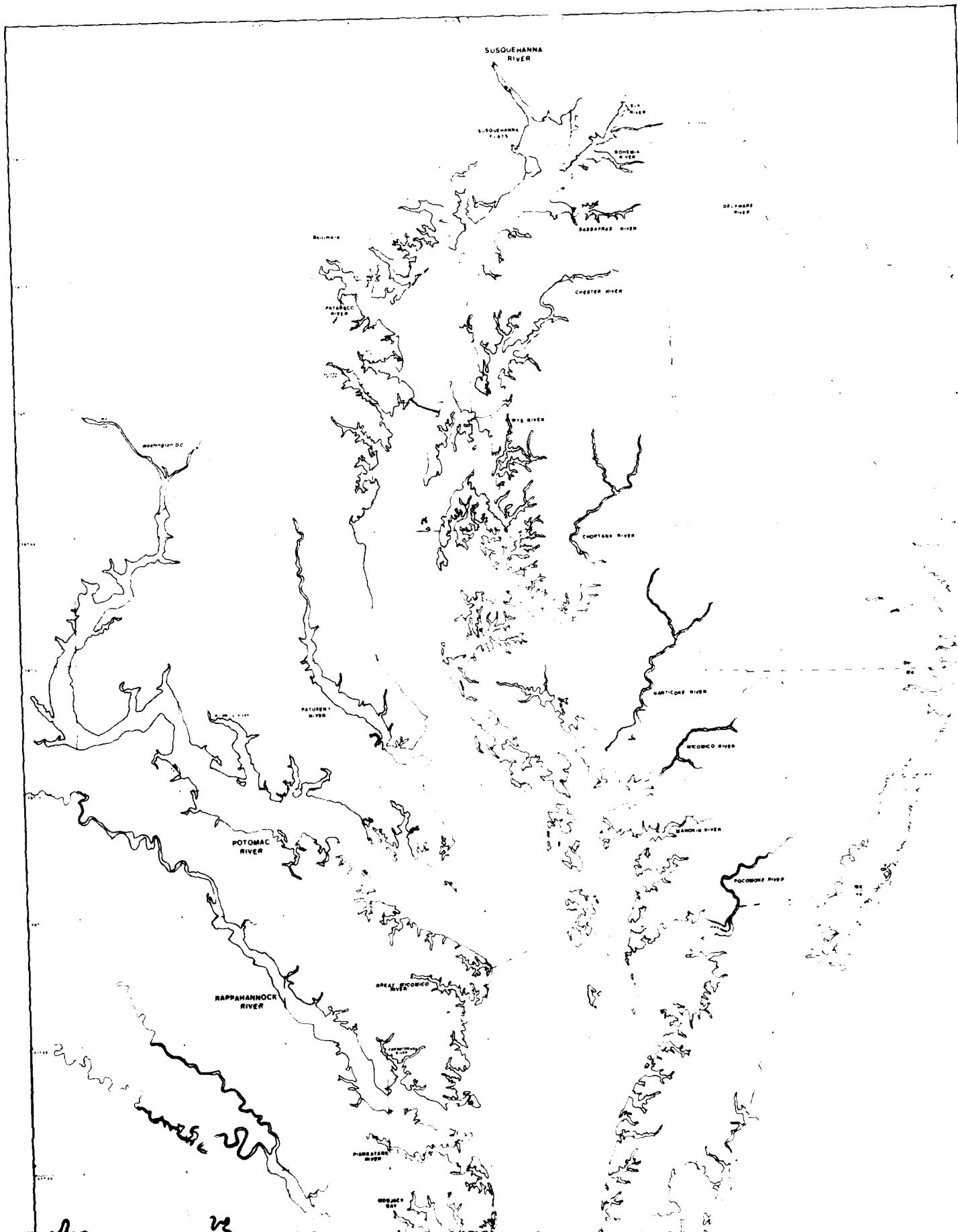












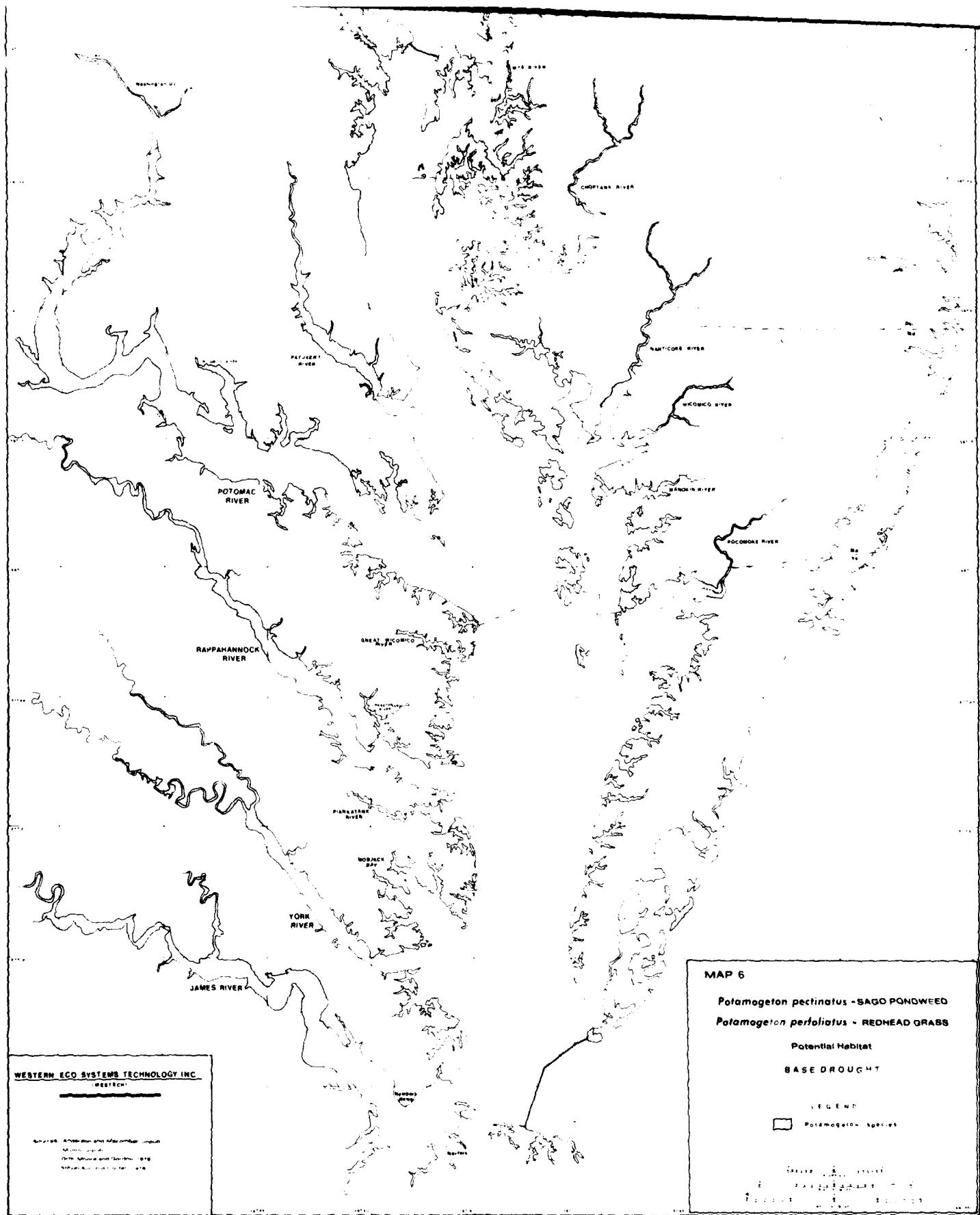
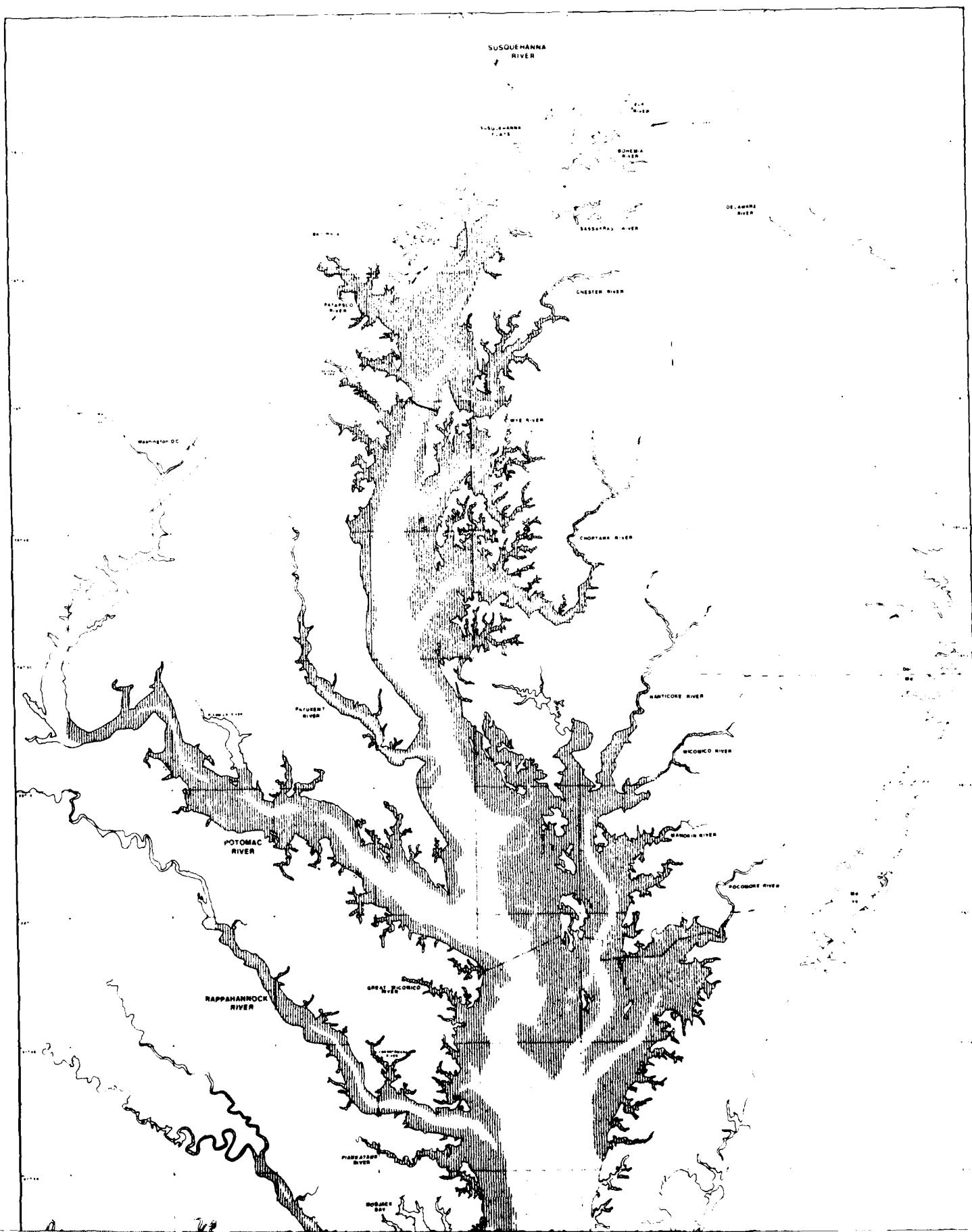
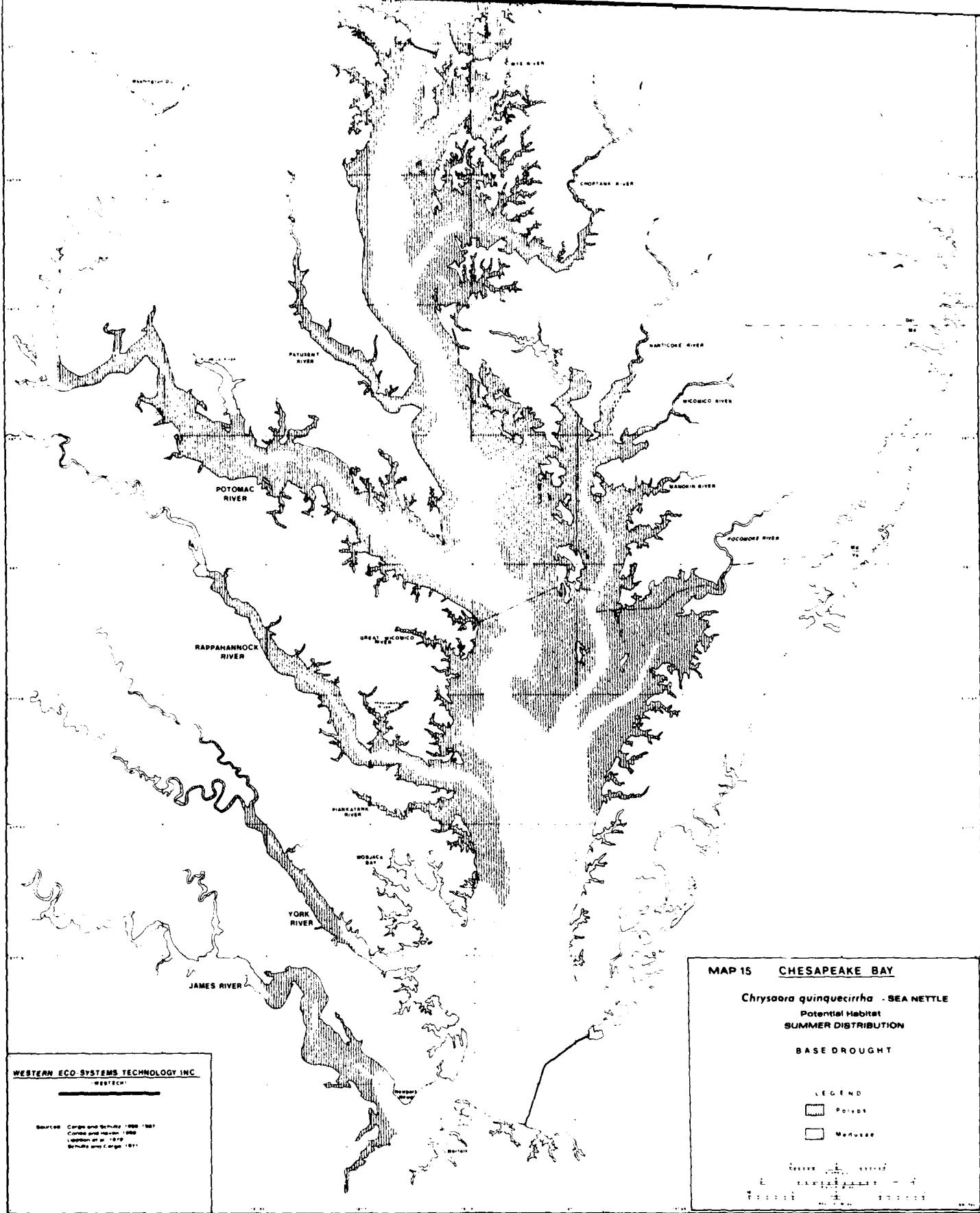
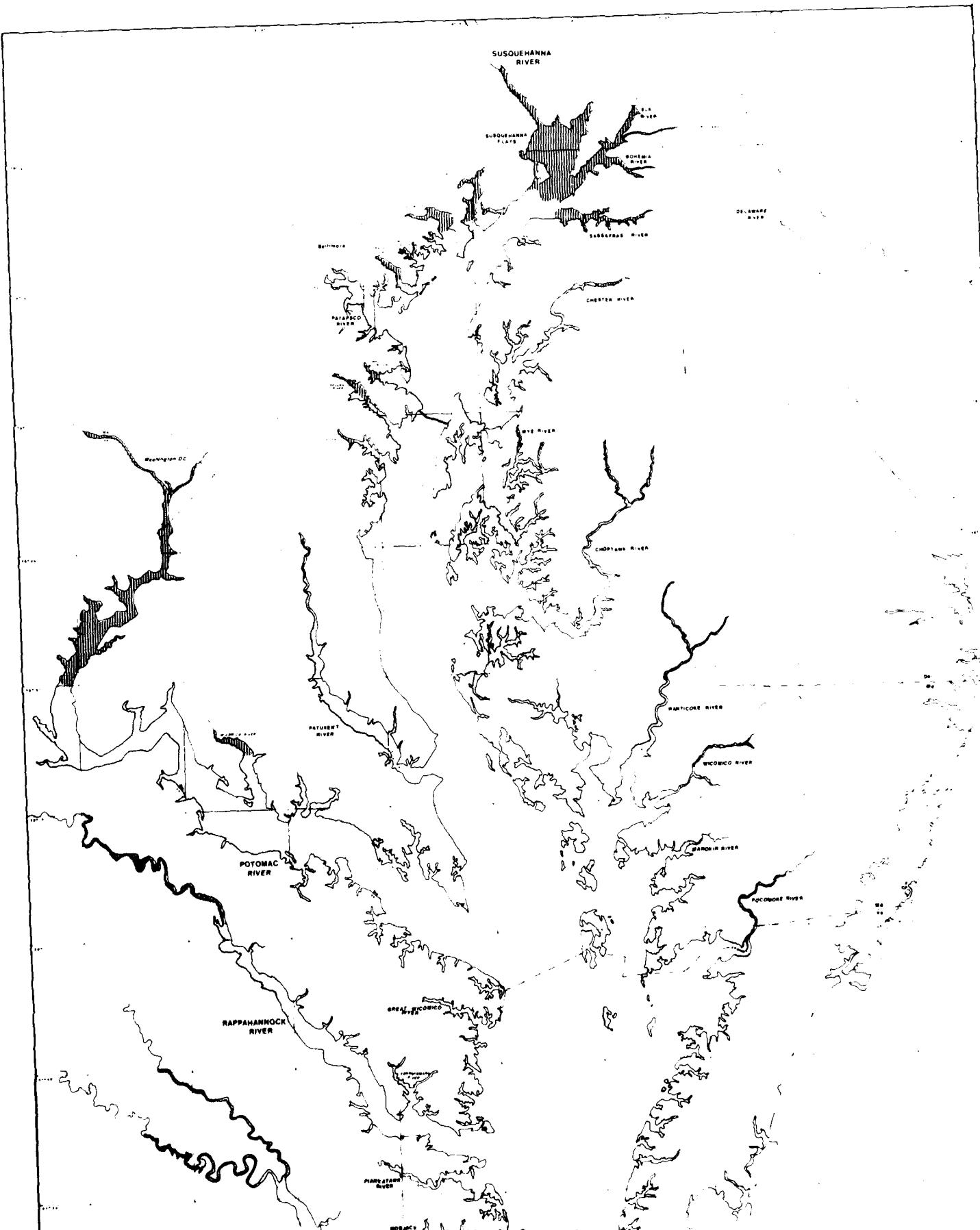
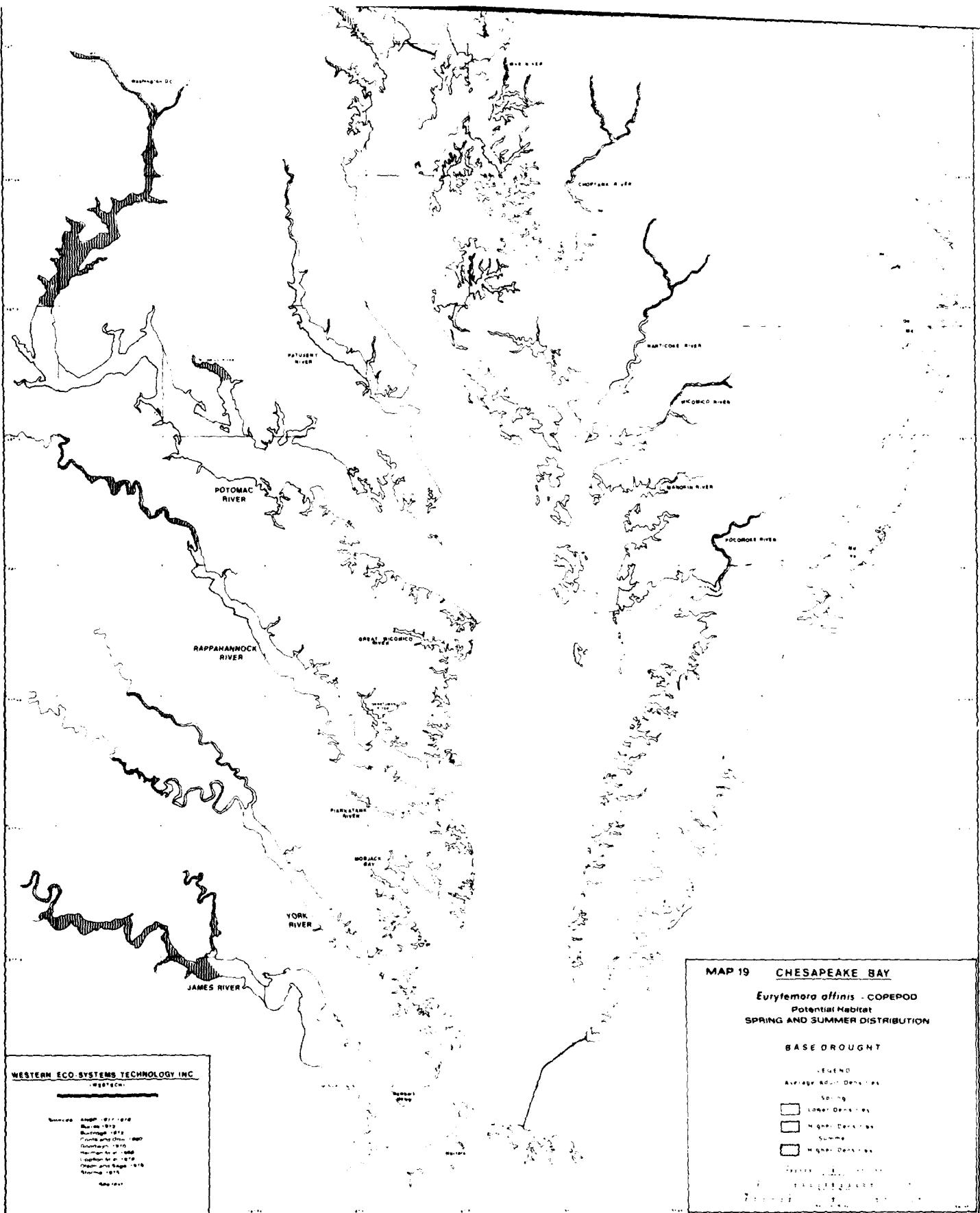


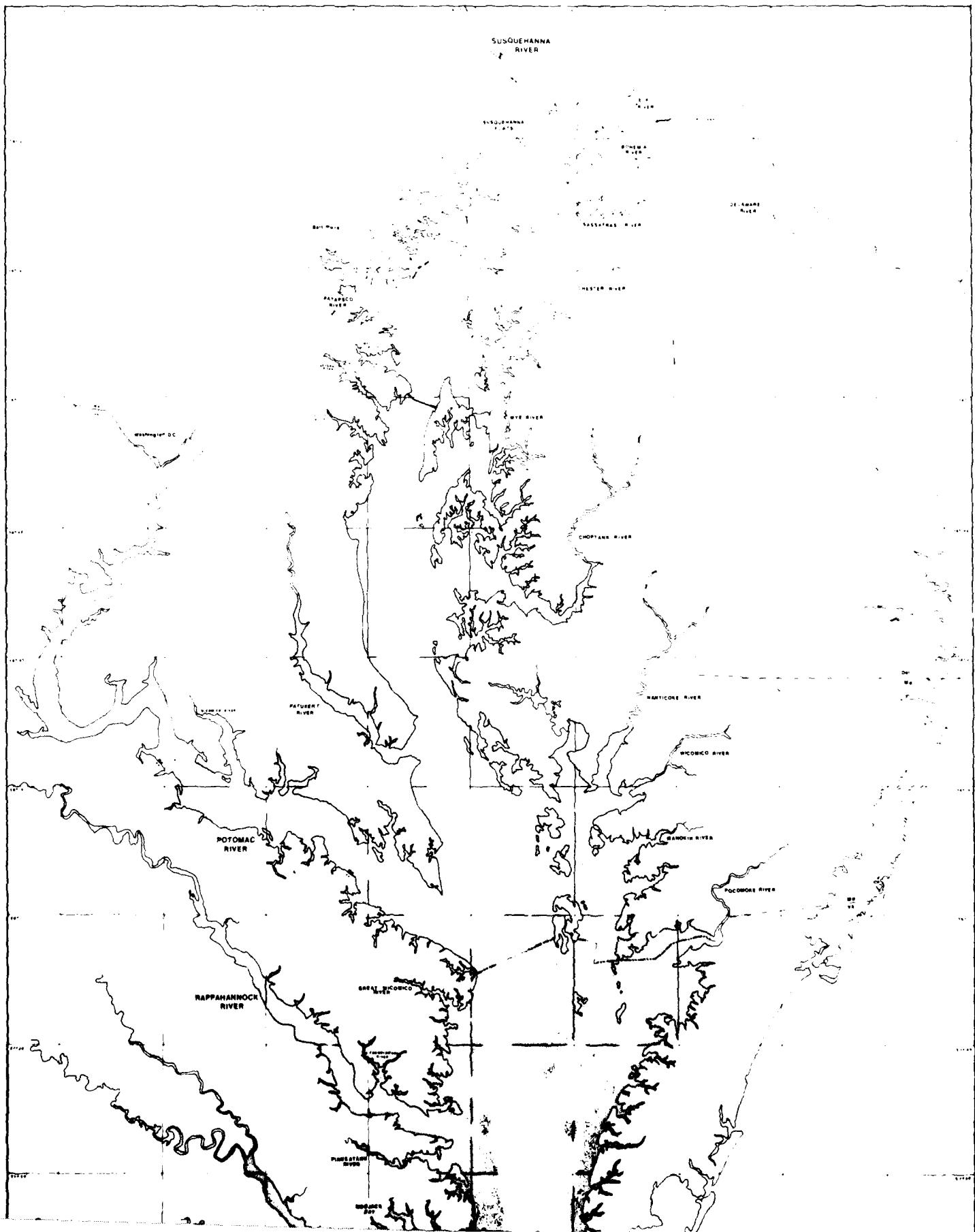
Plate 74

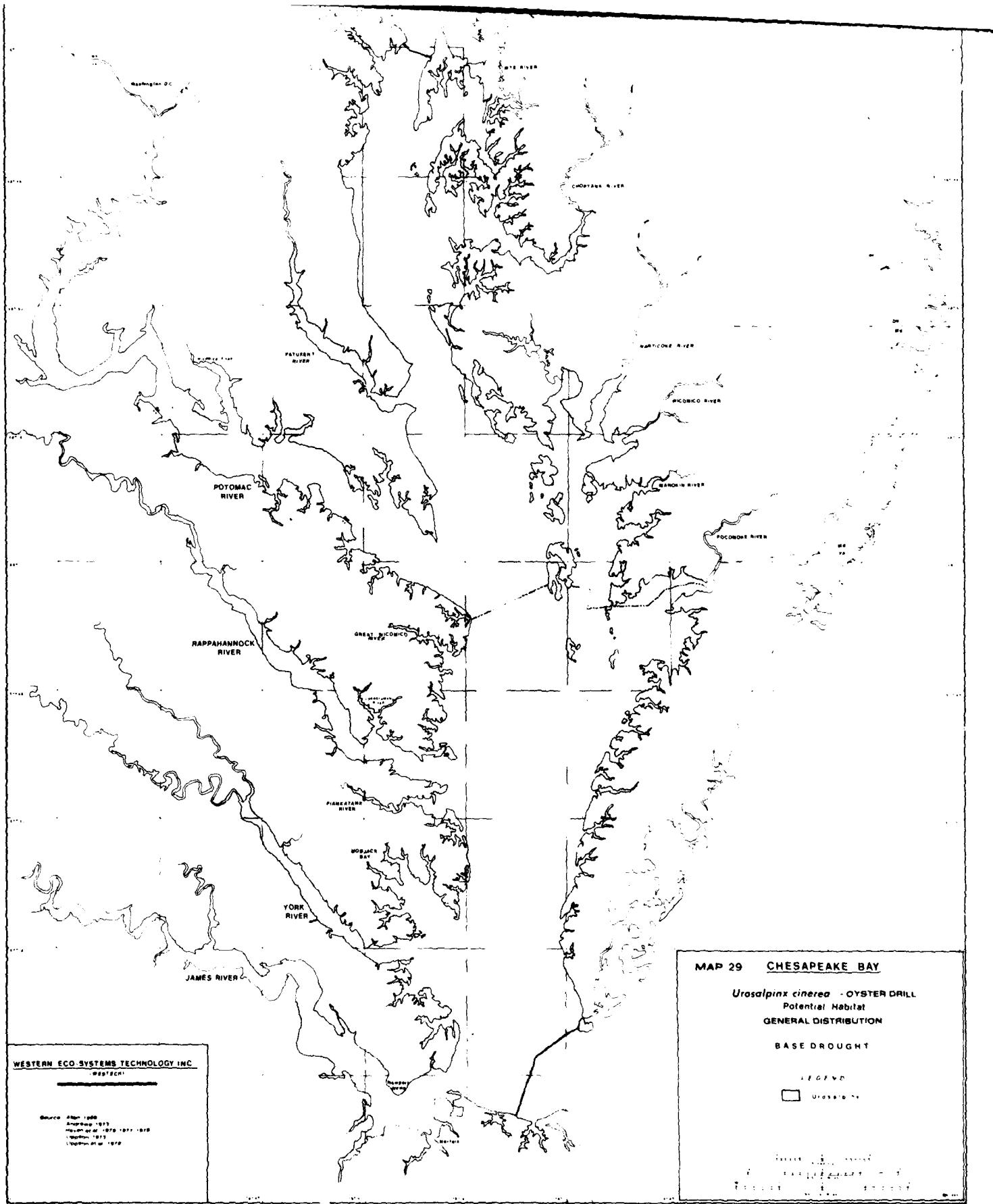




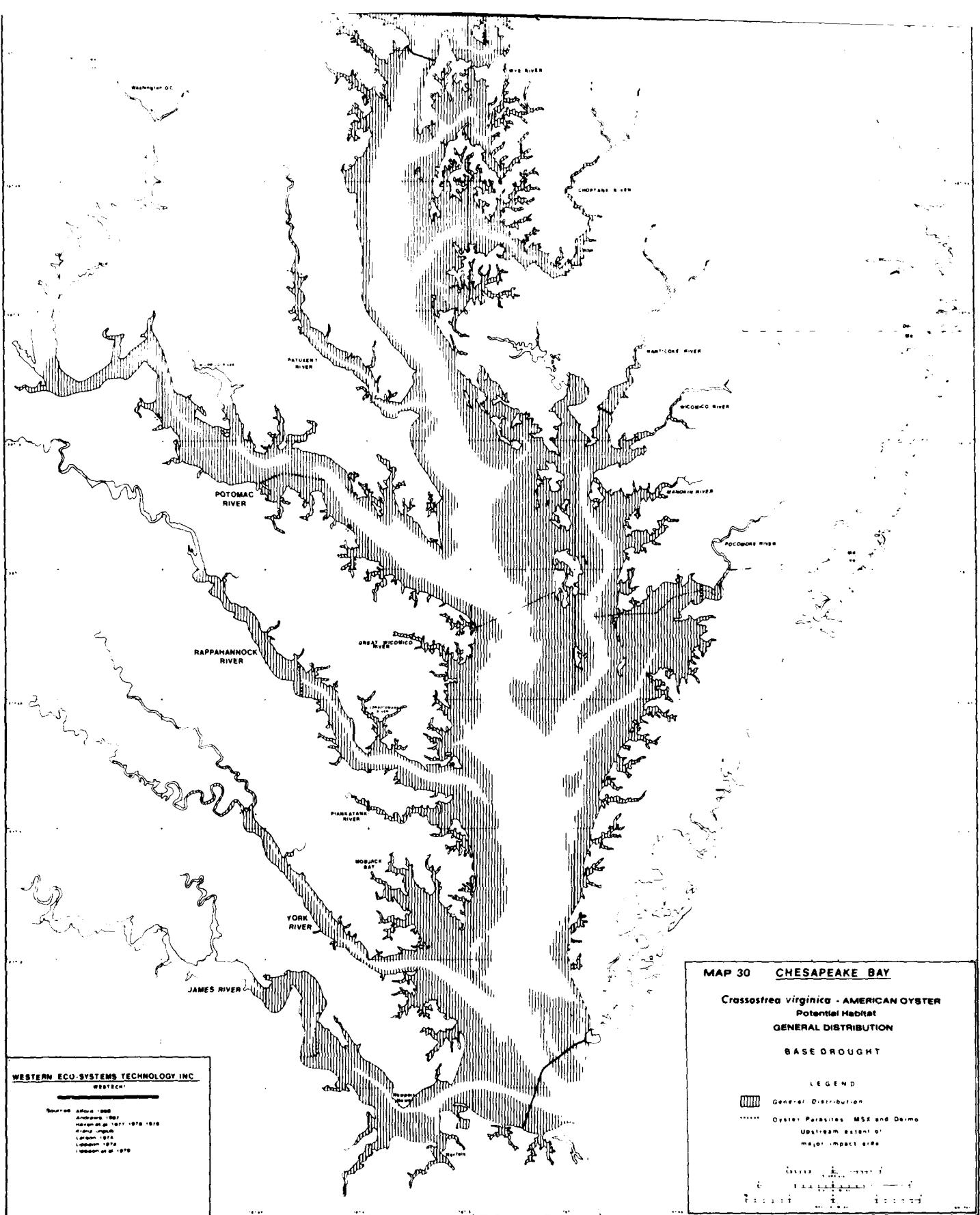


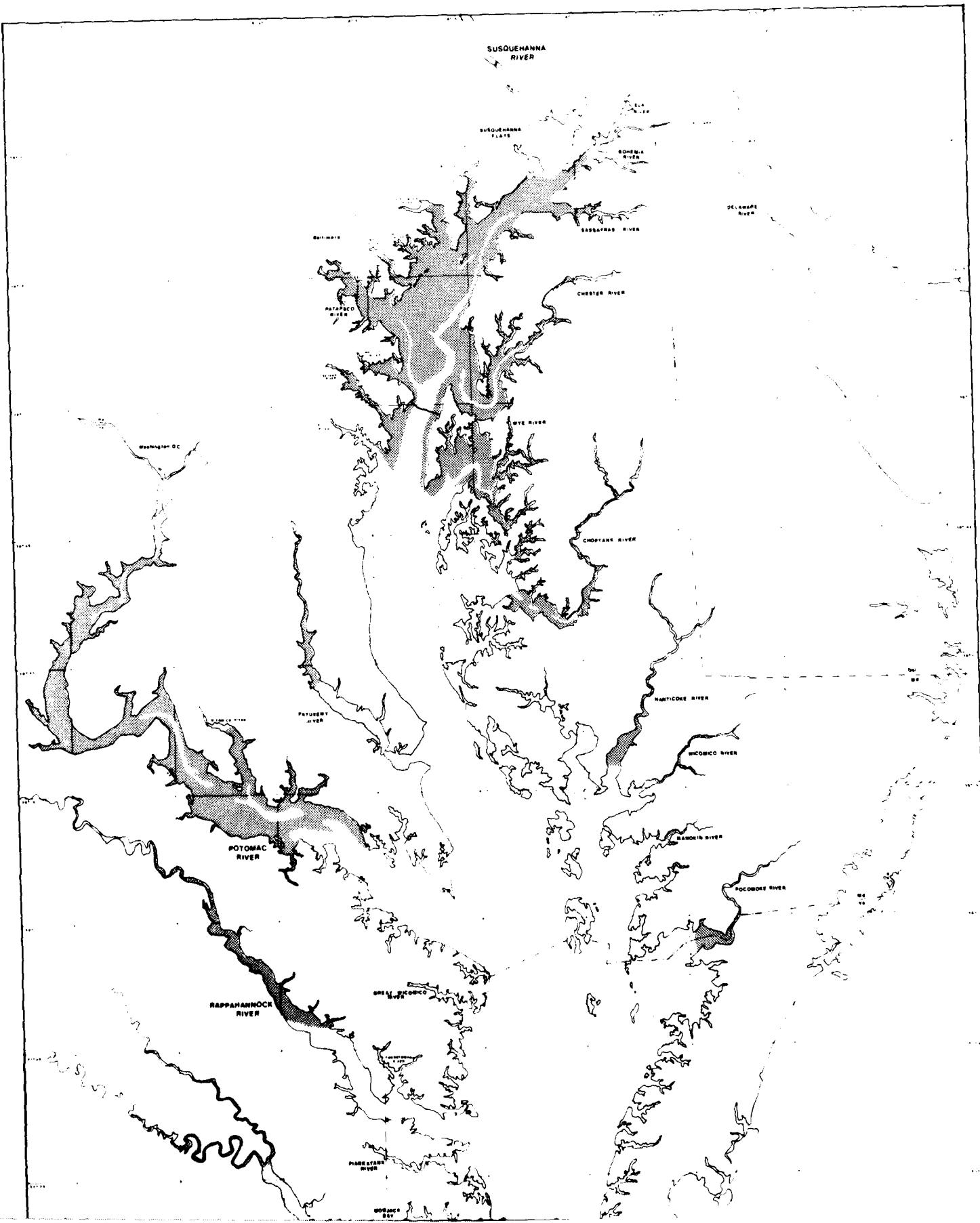


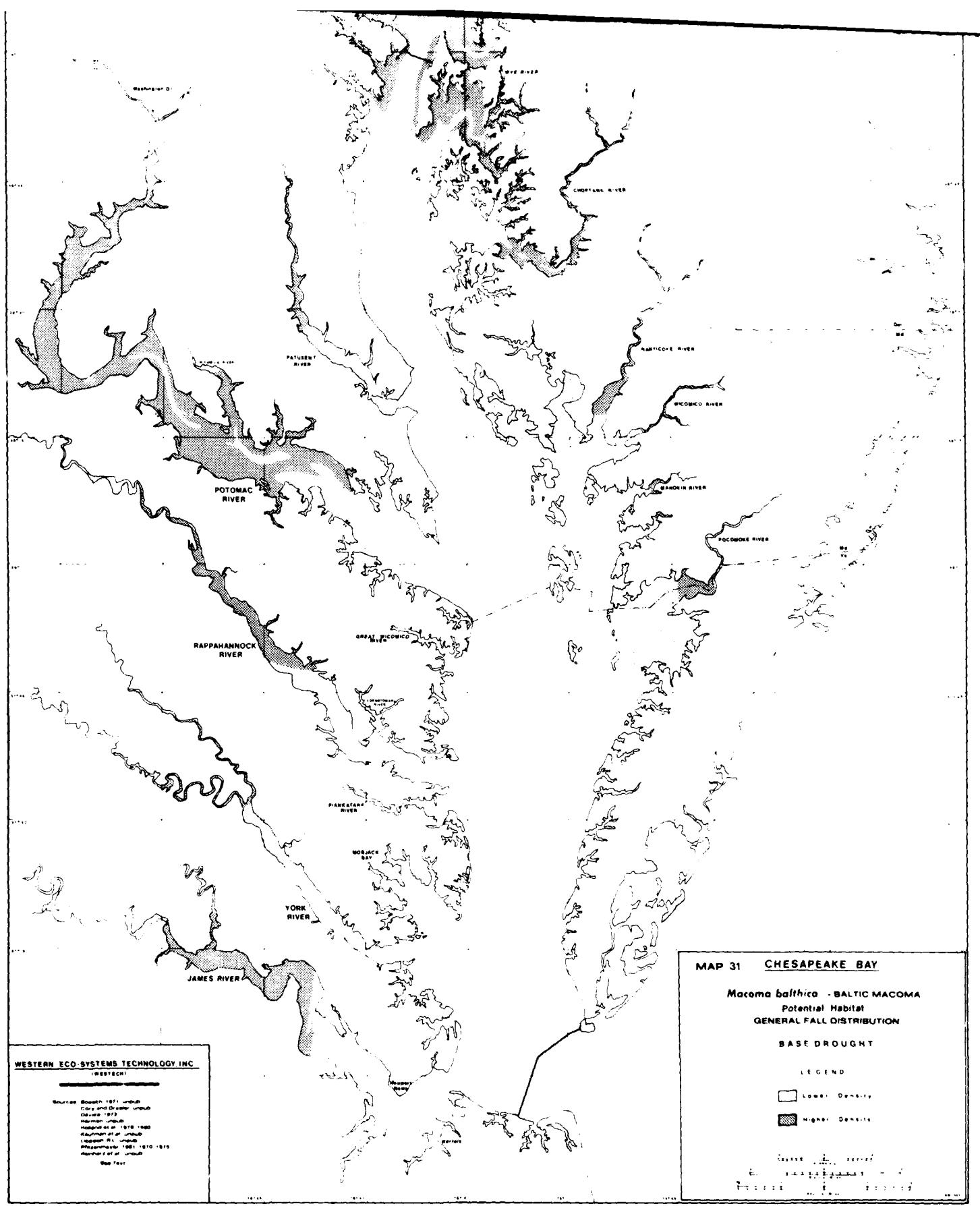


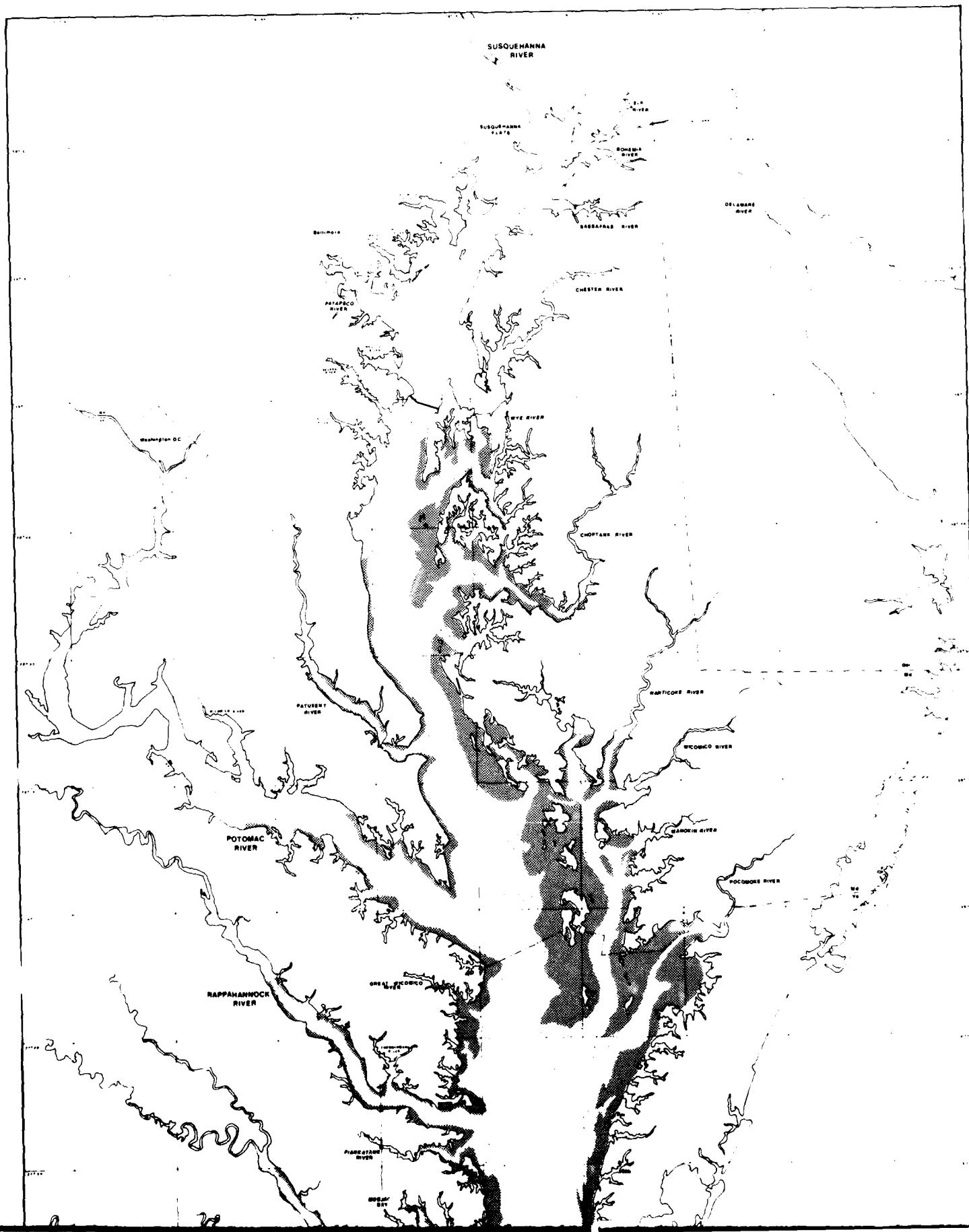


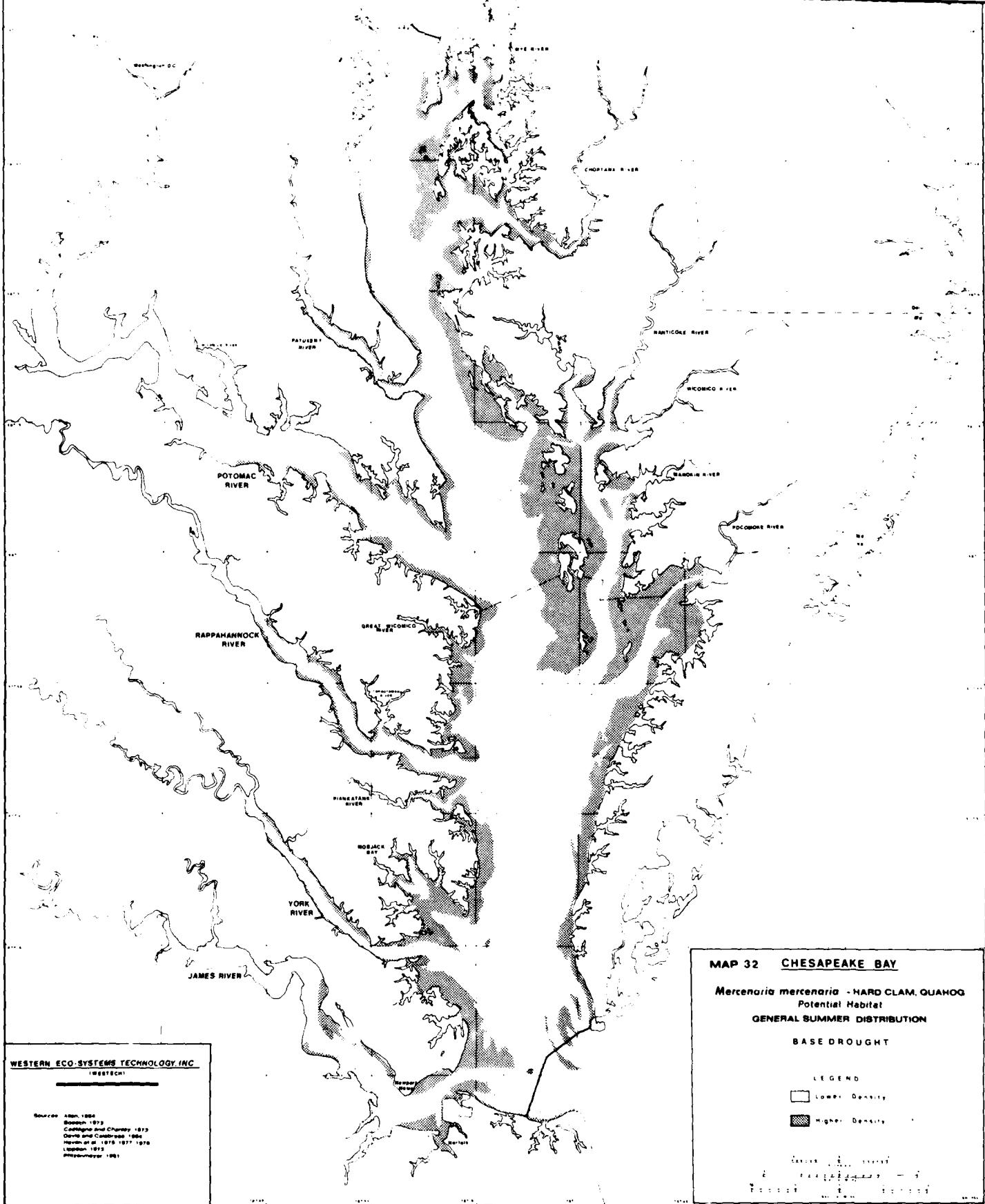


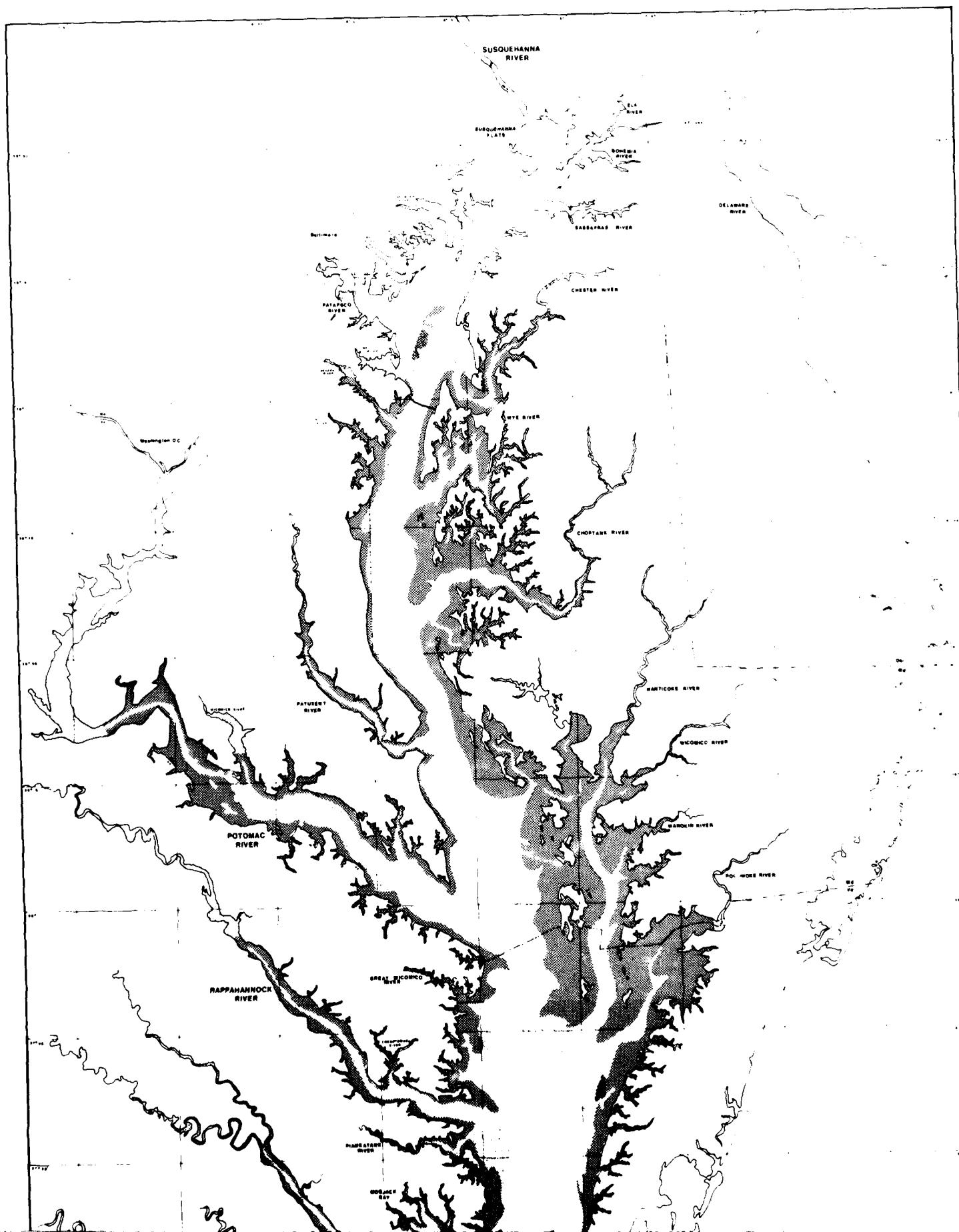


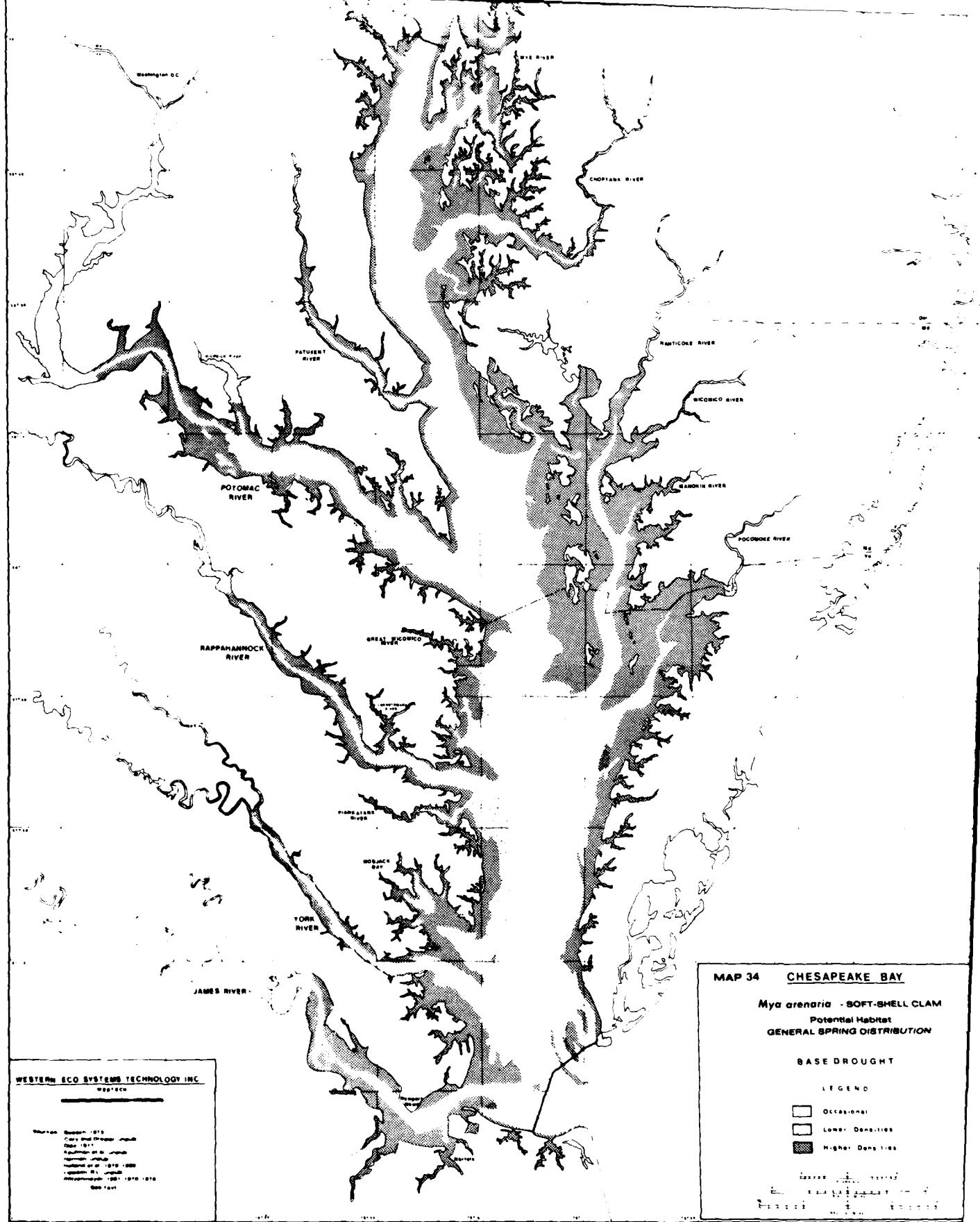


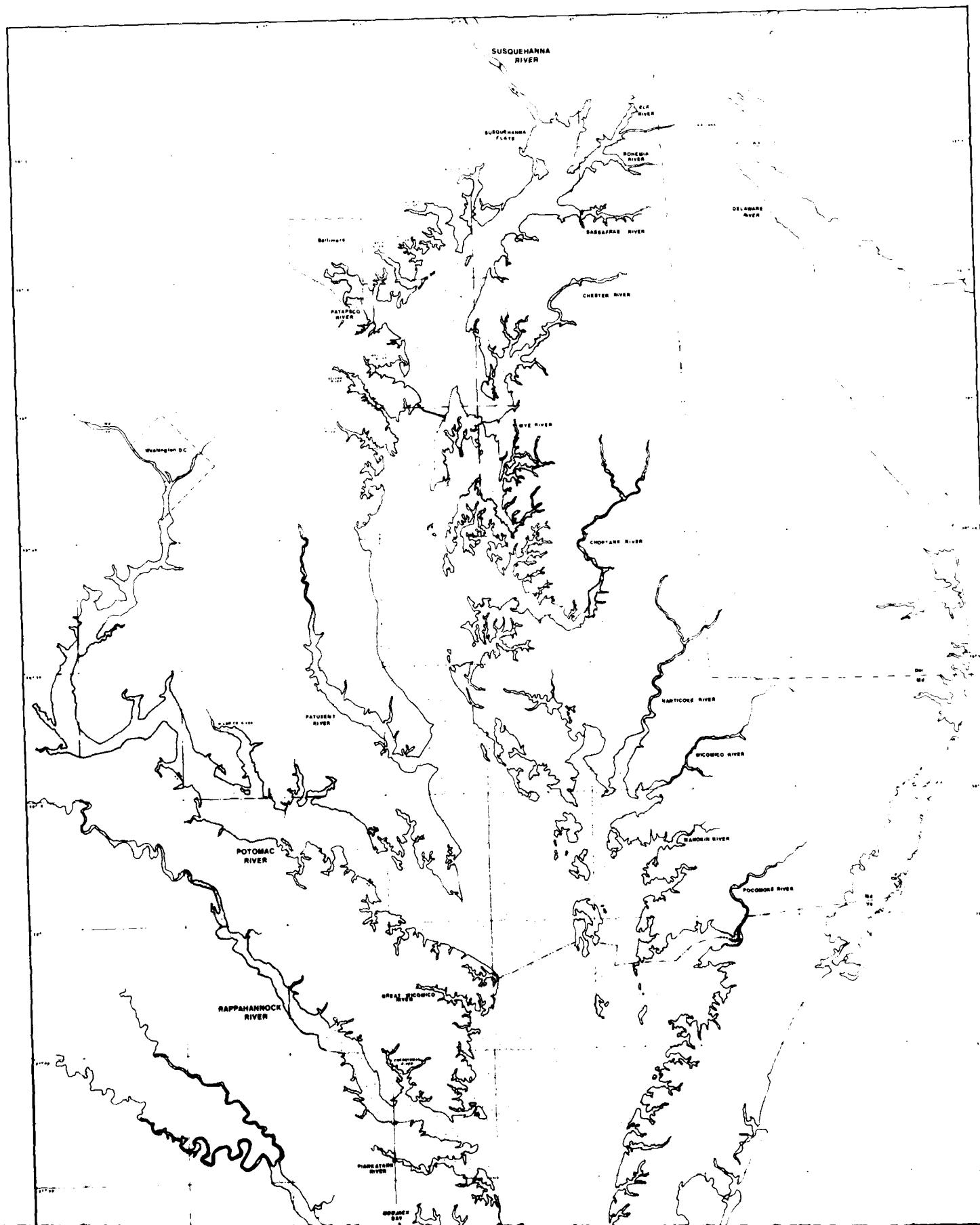


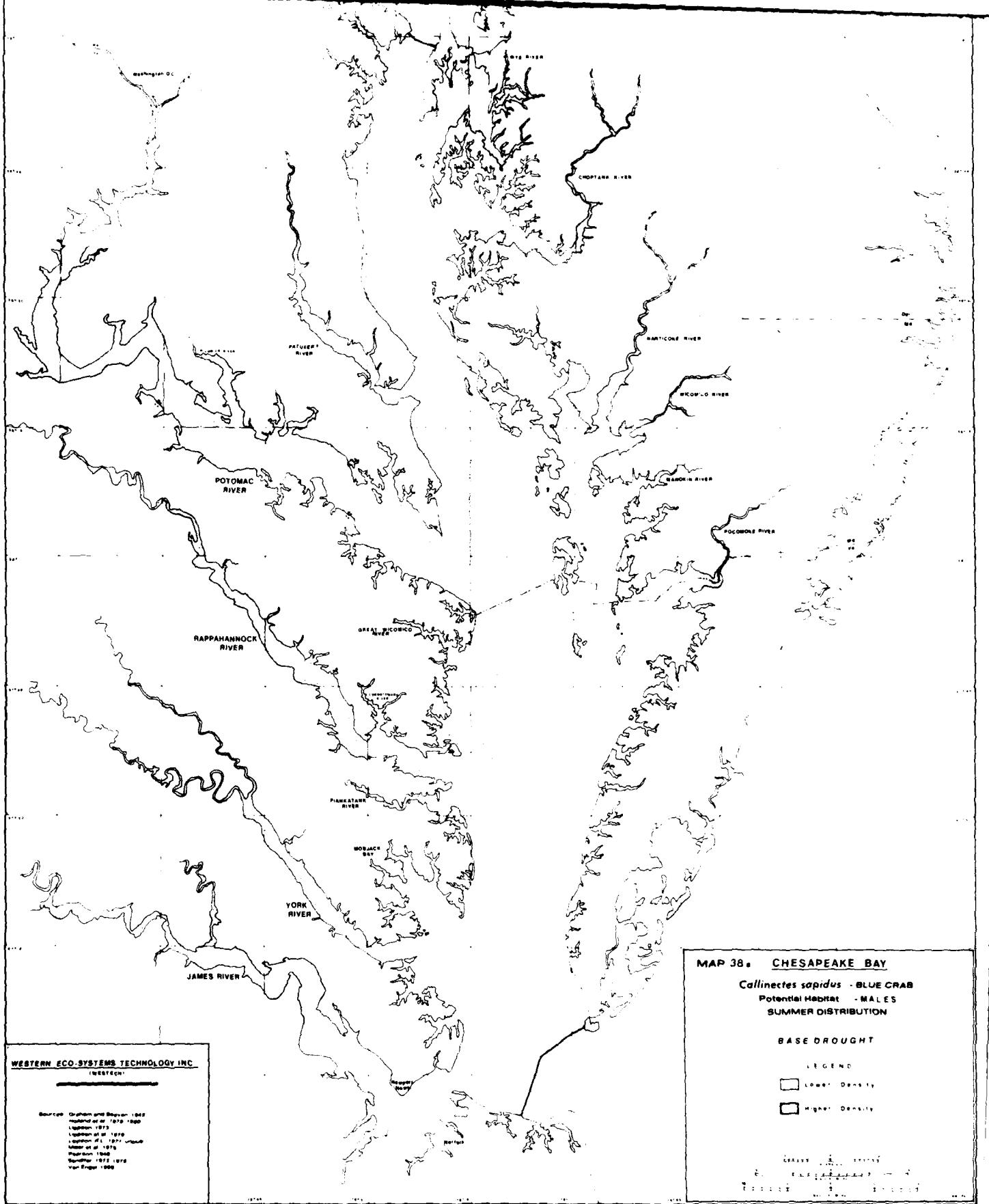


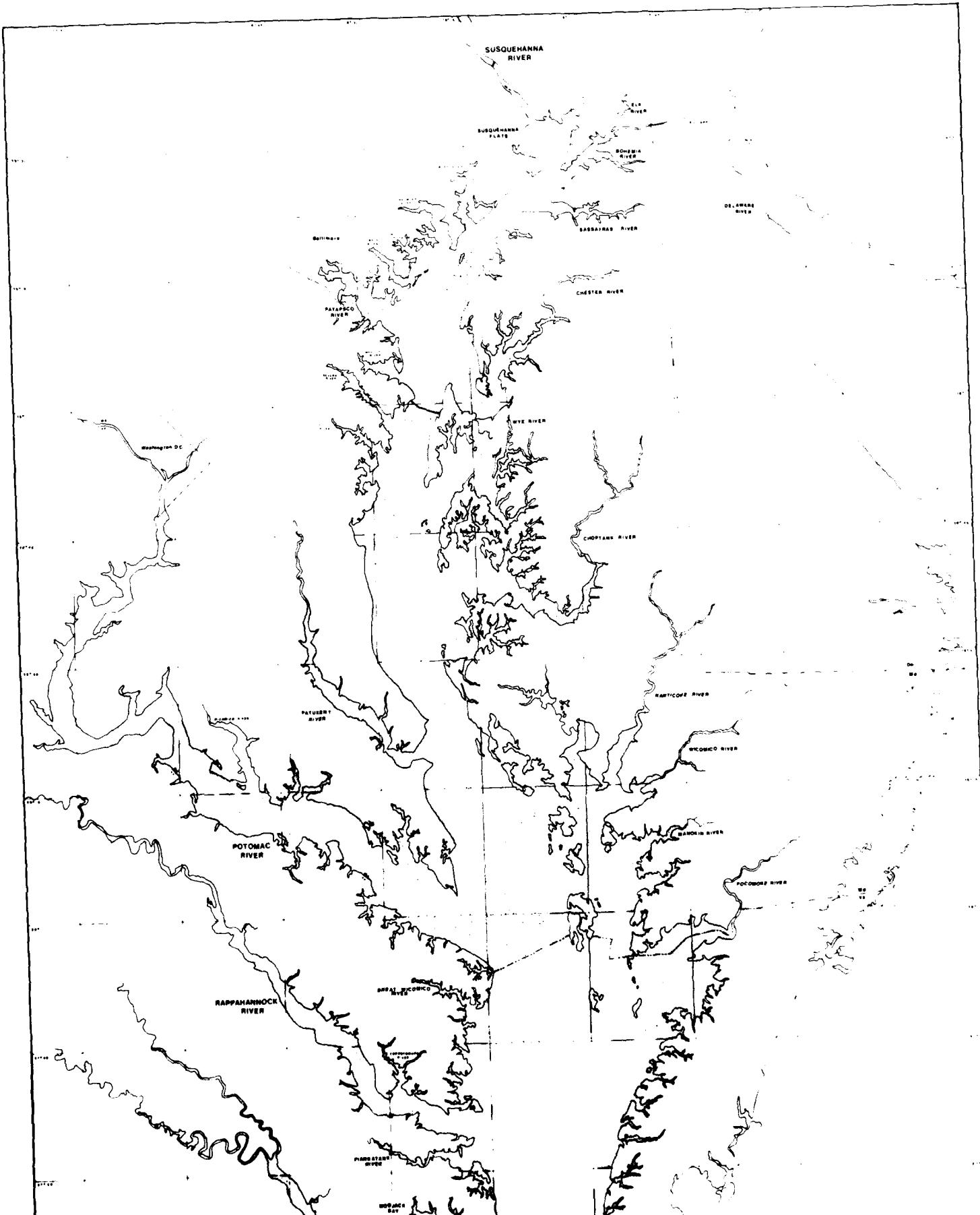


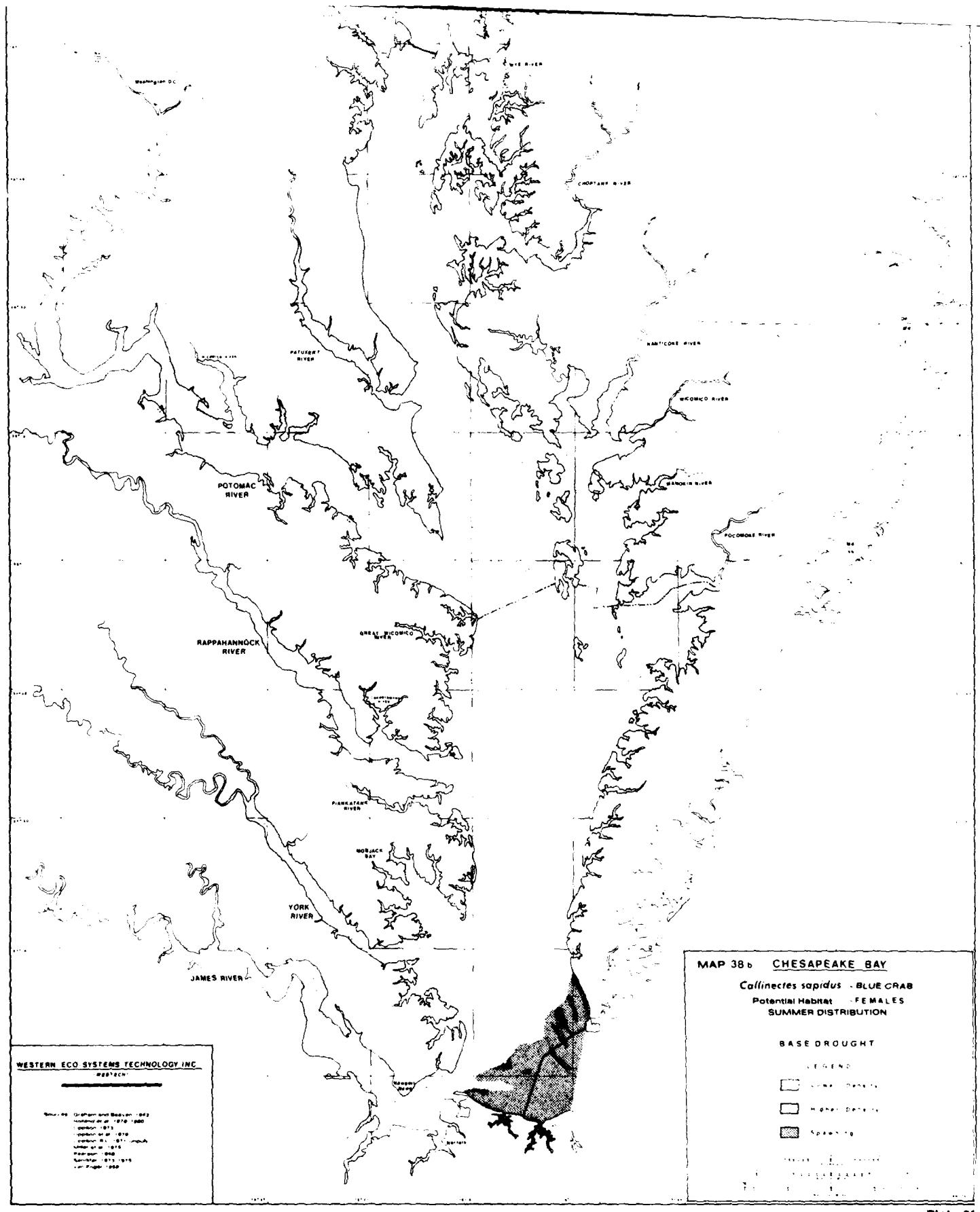


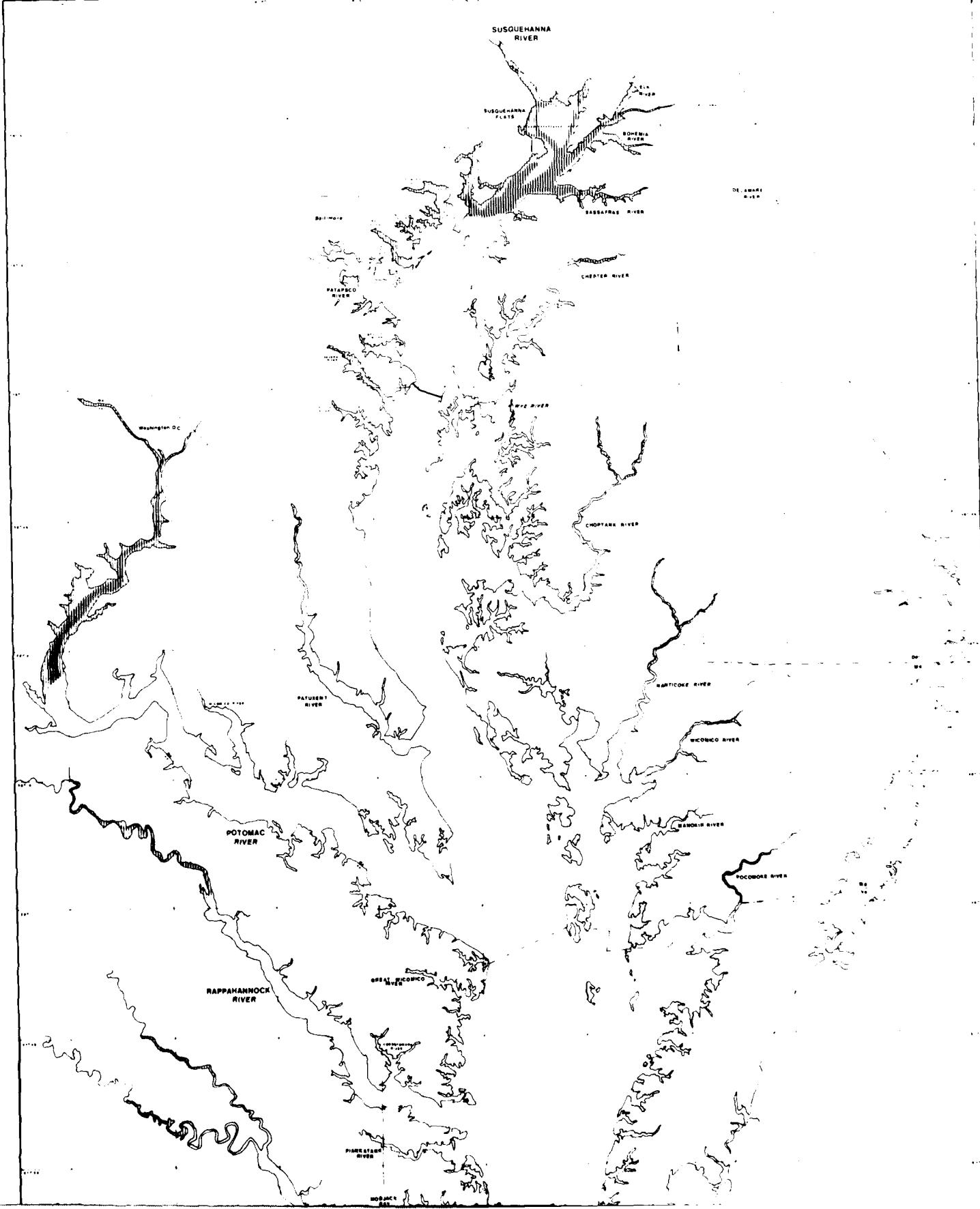


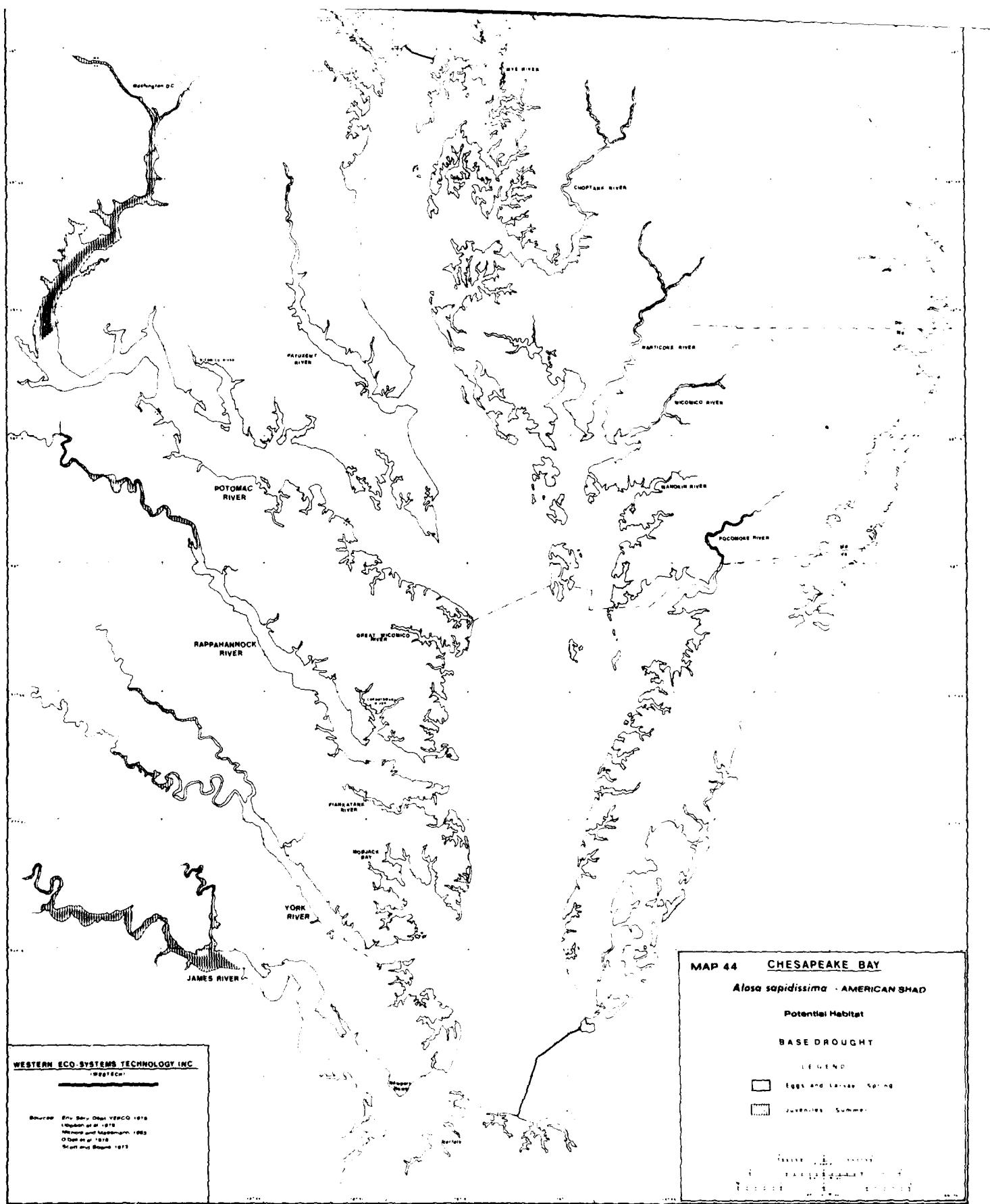


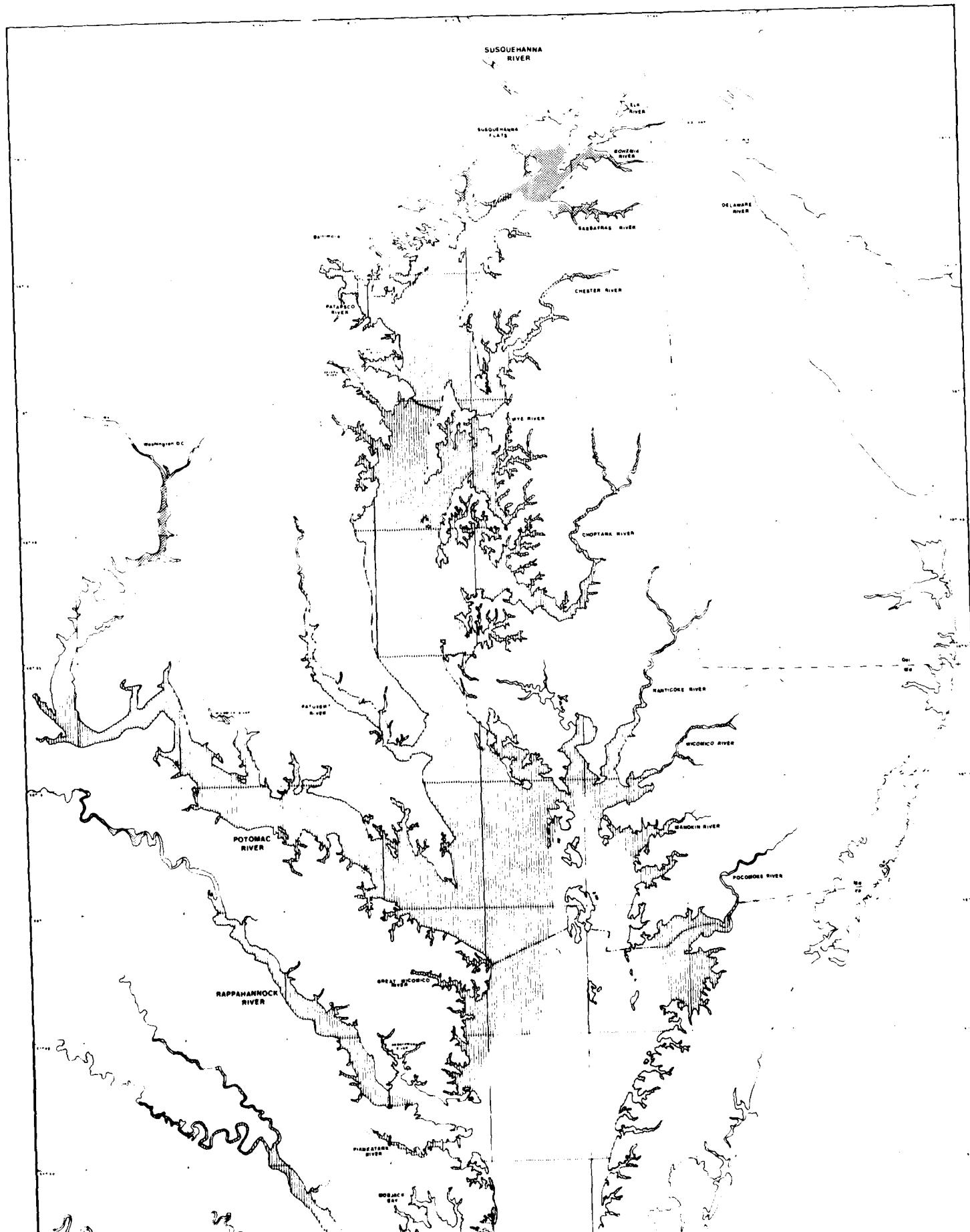


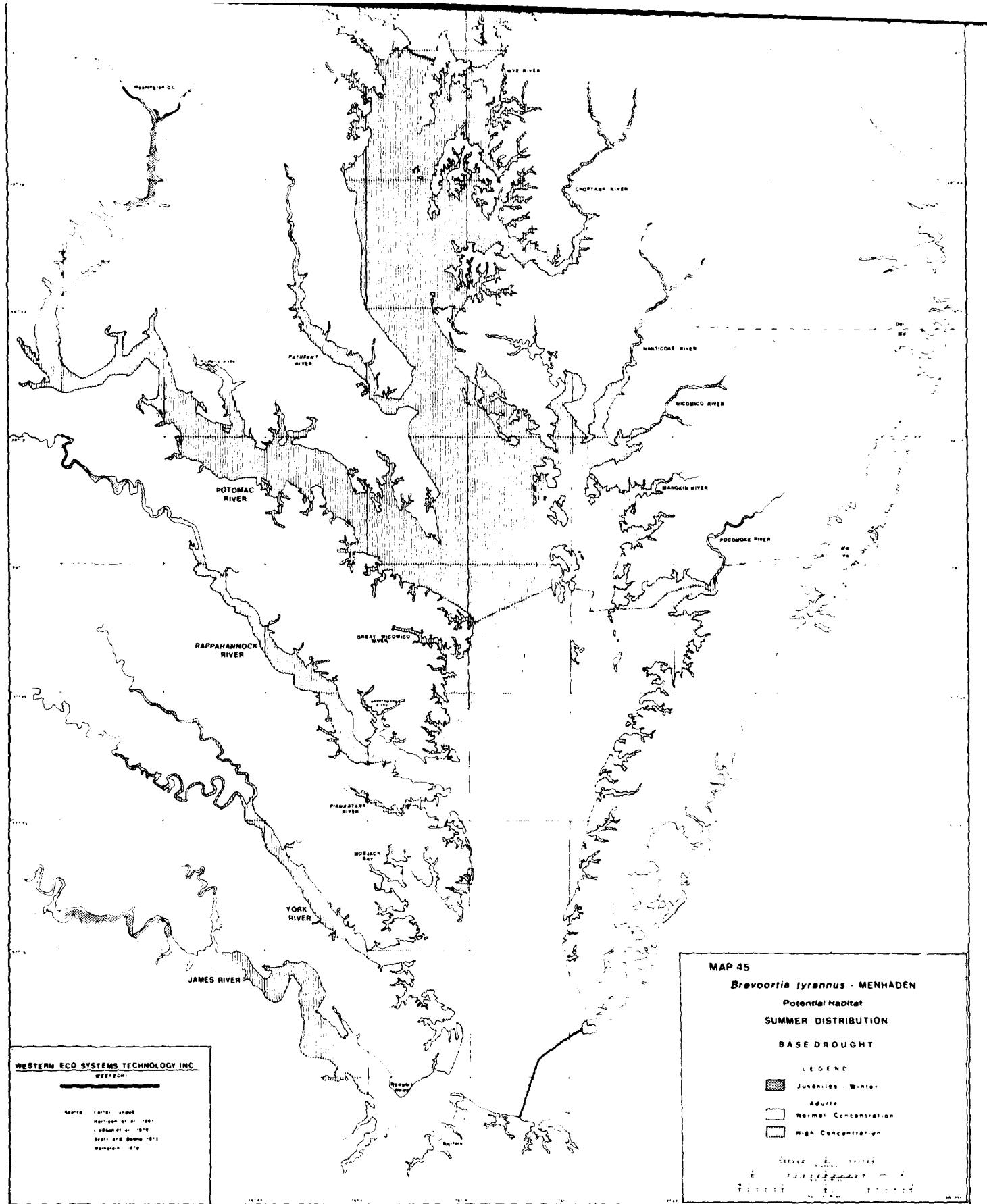


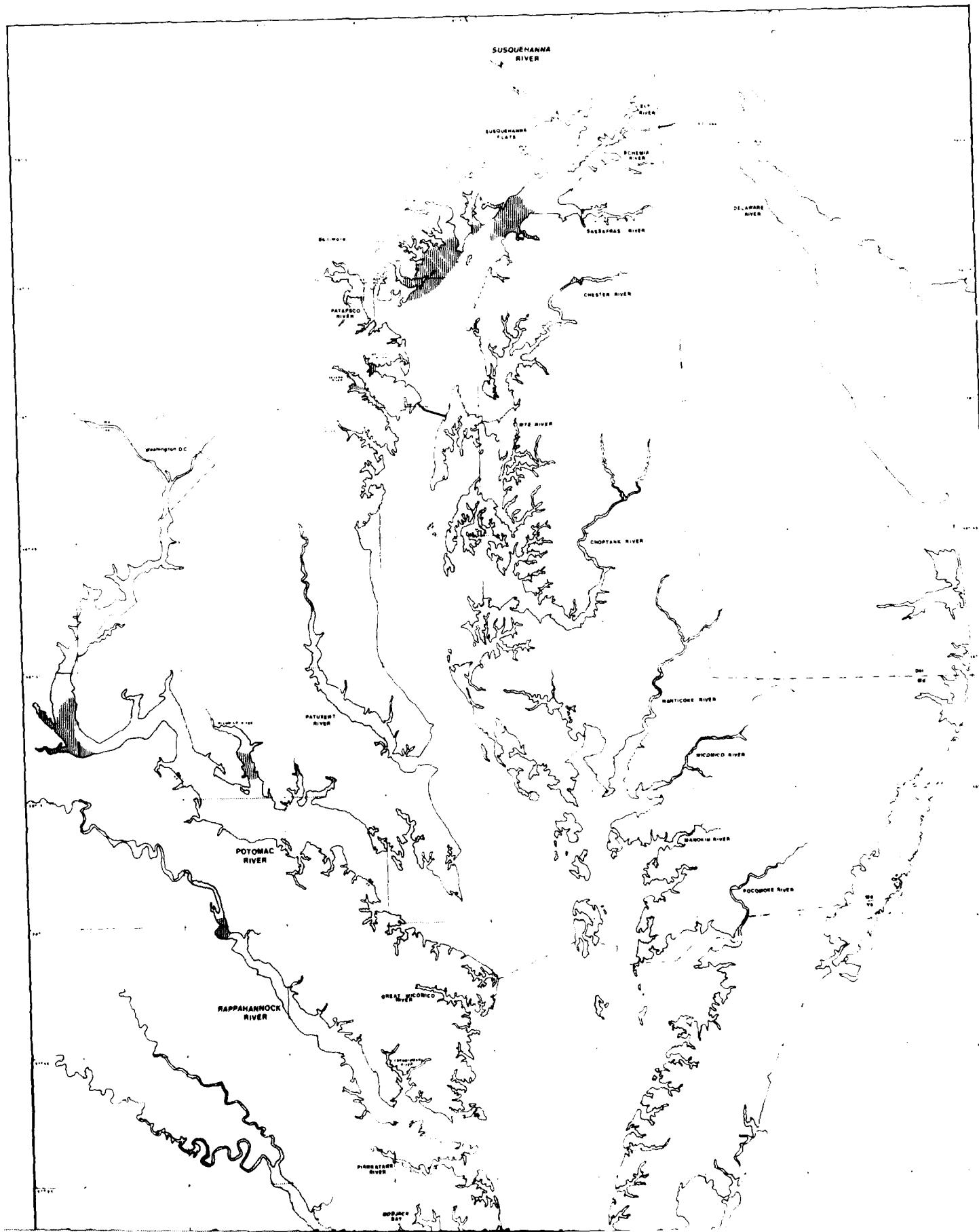


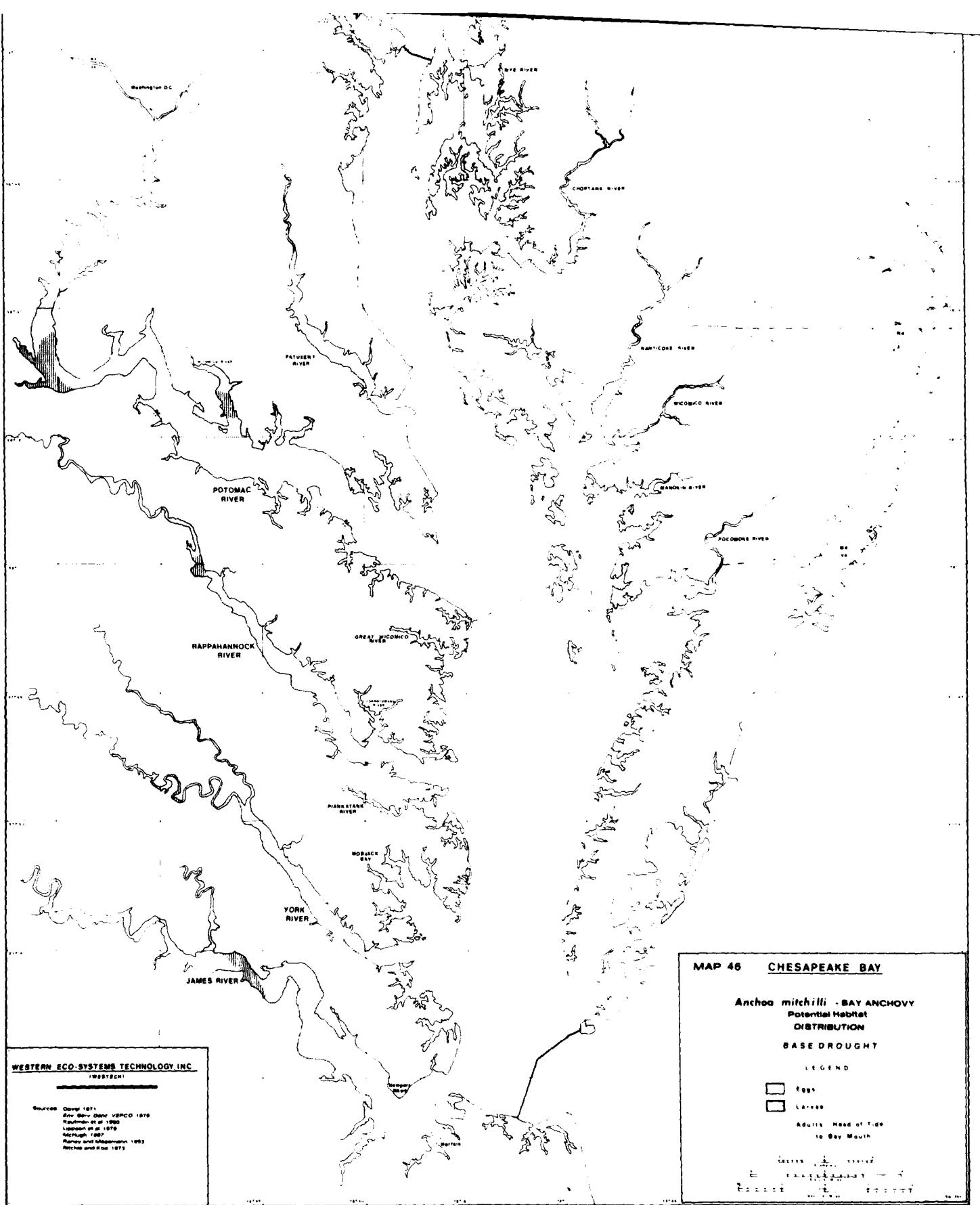


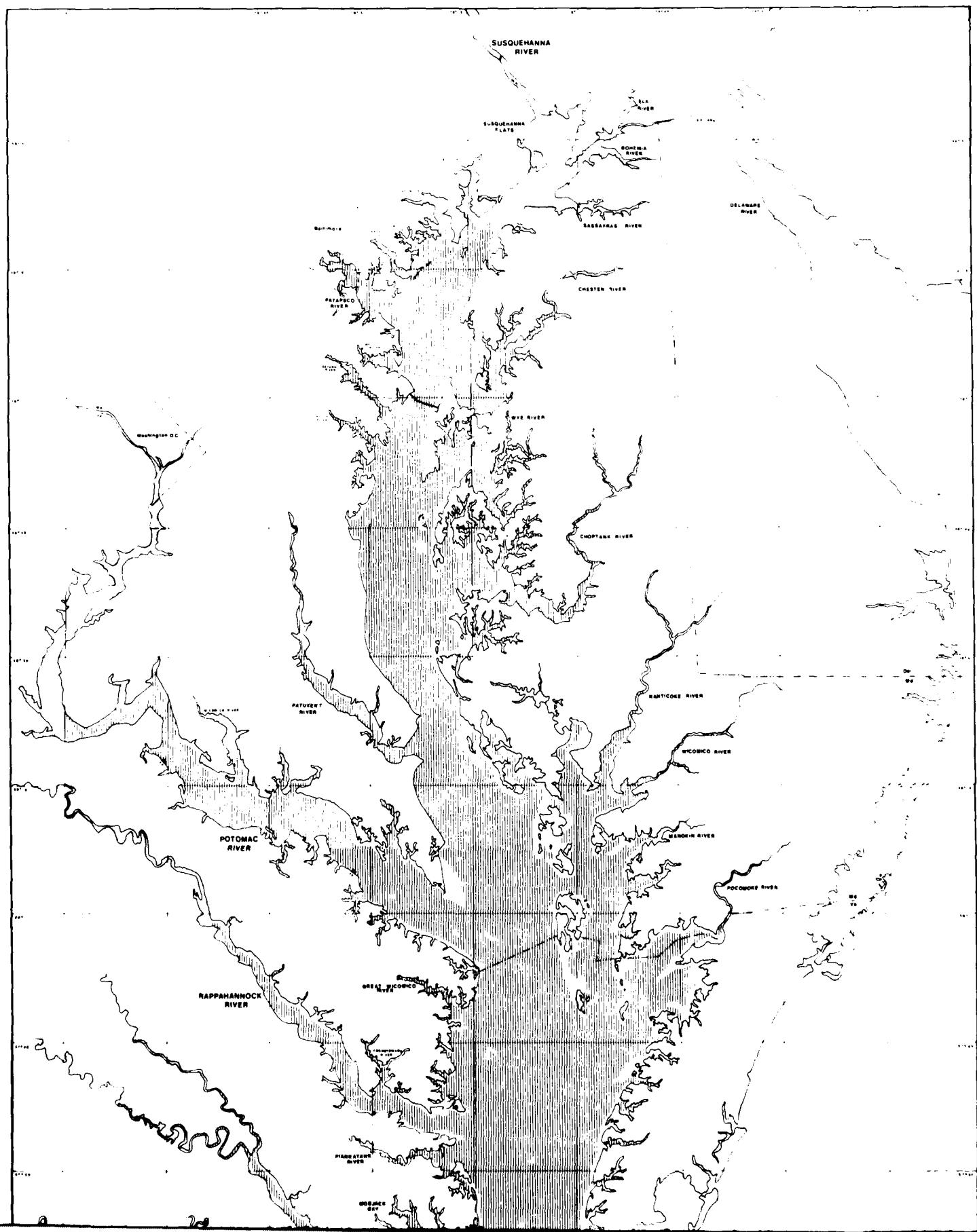


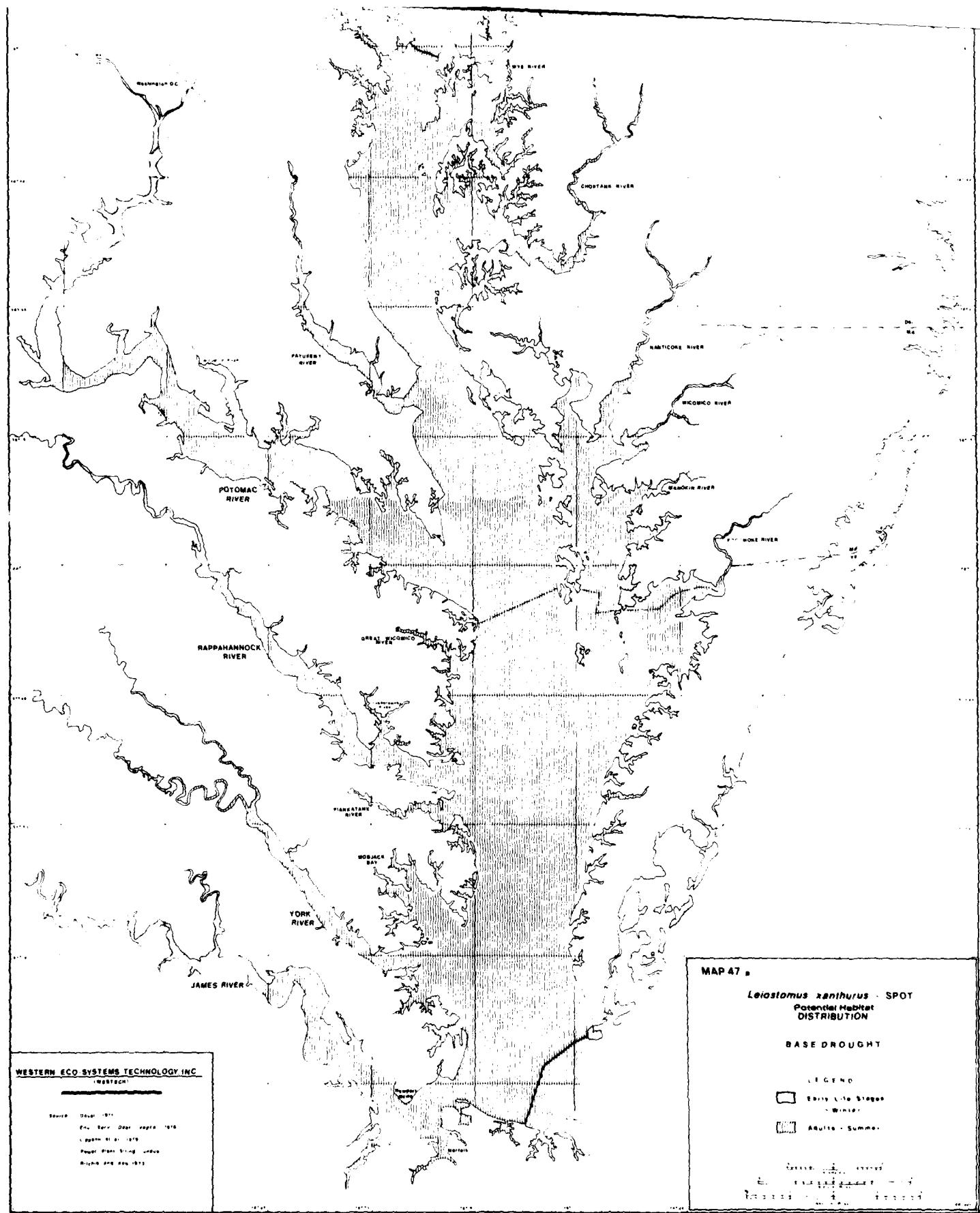


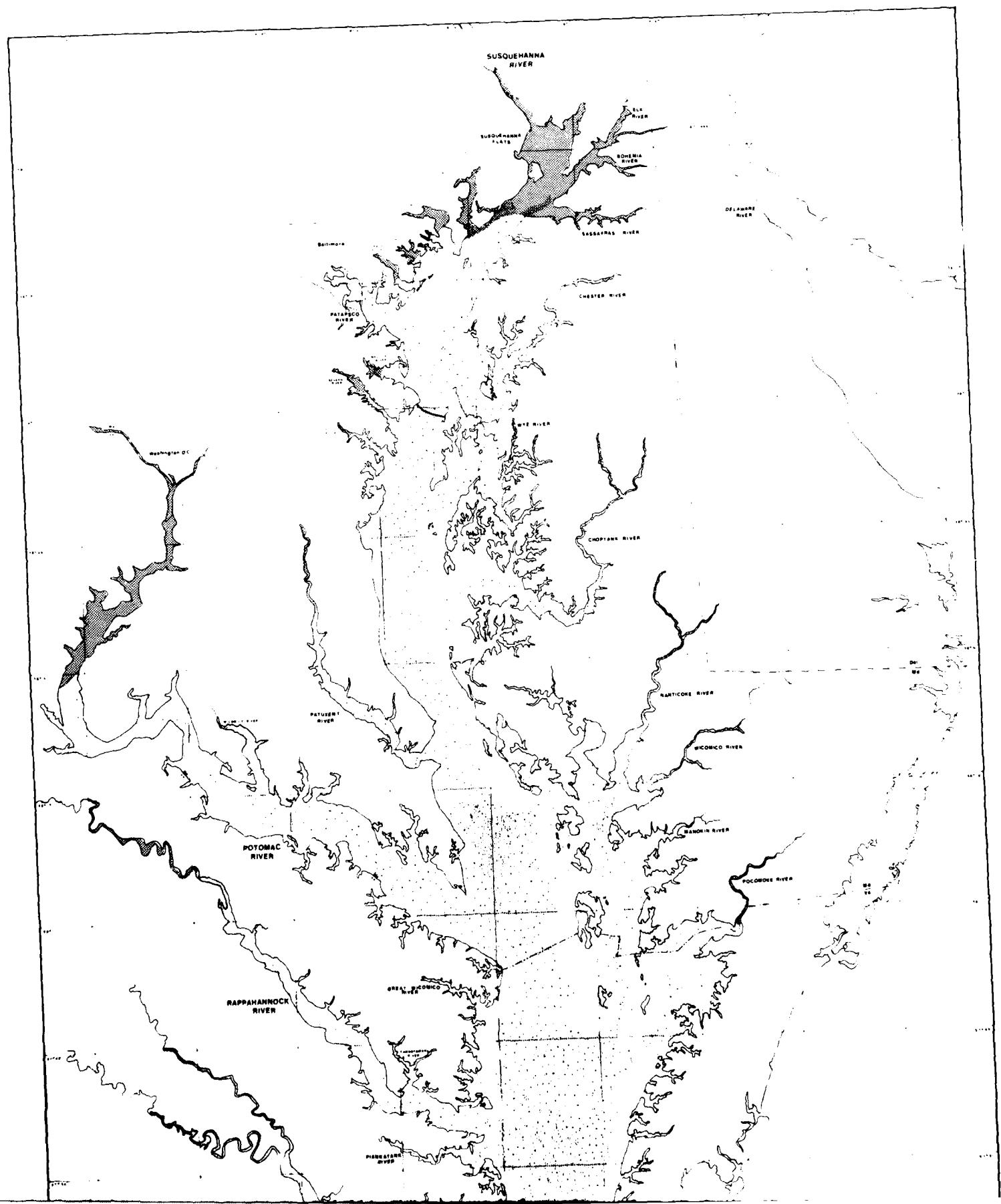


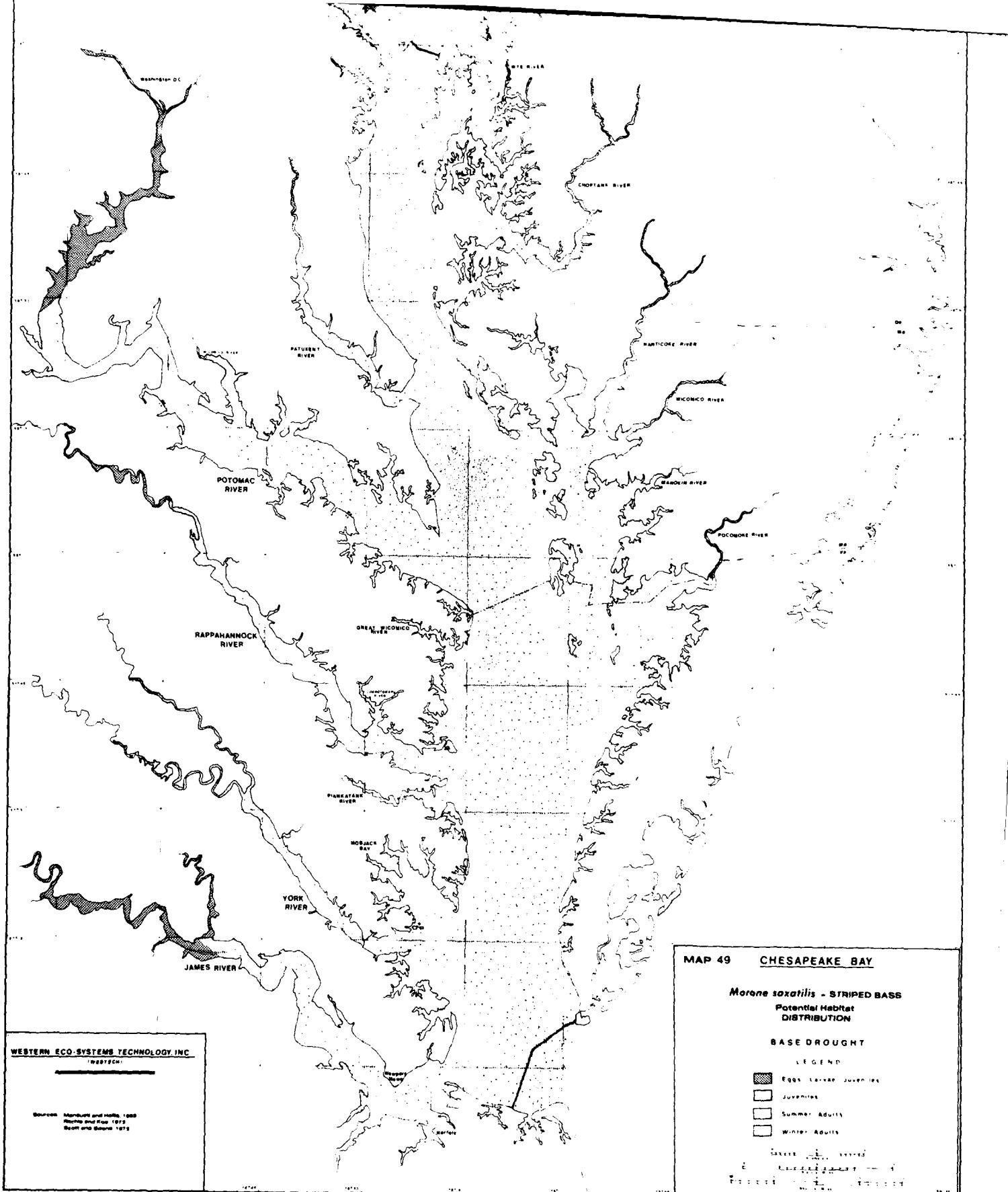


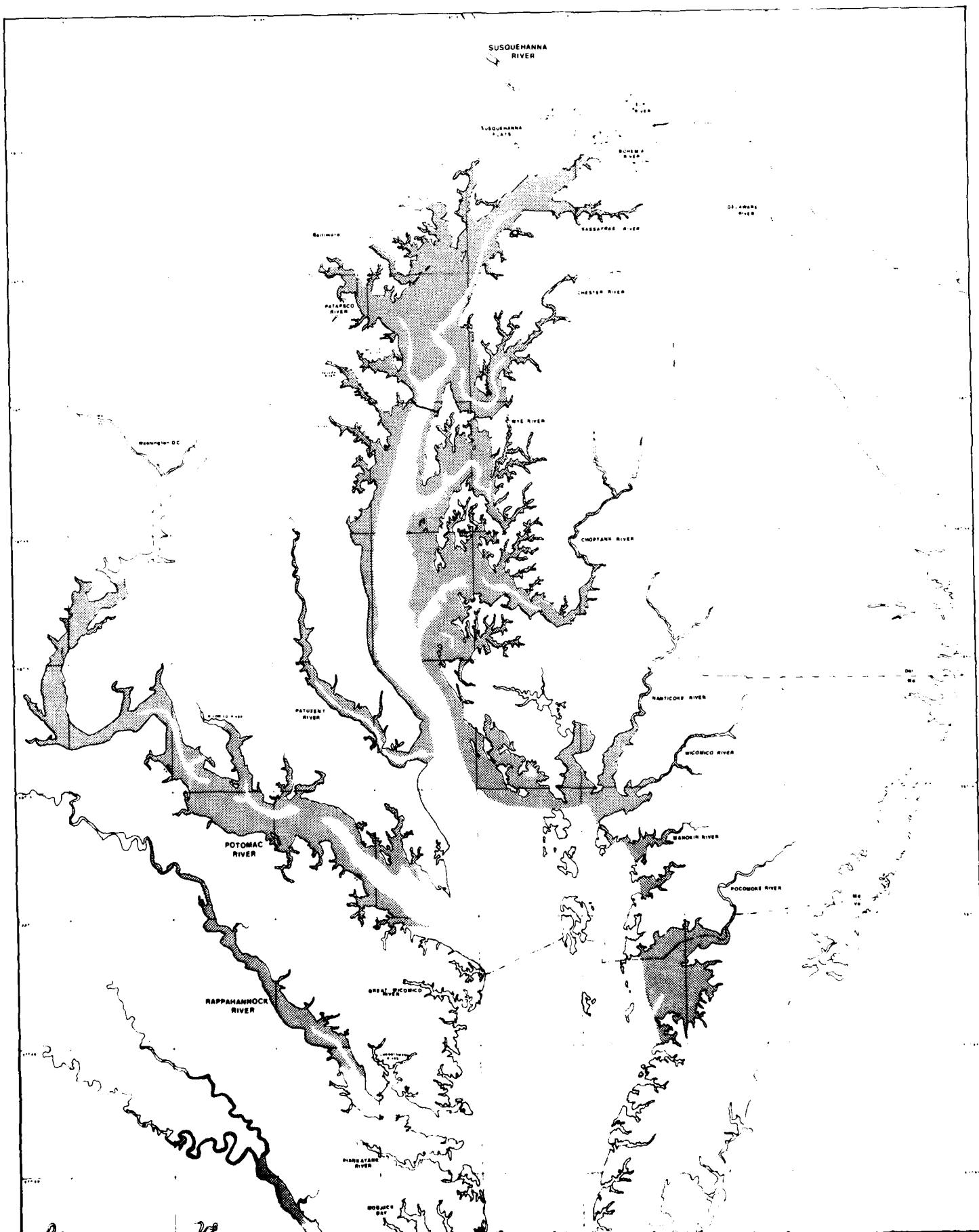


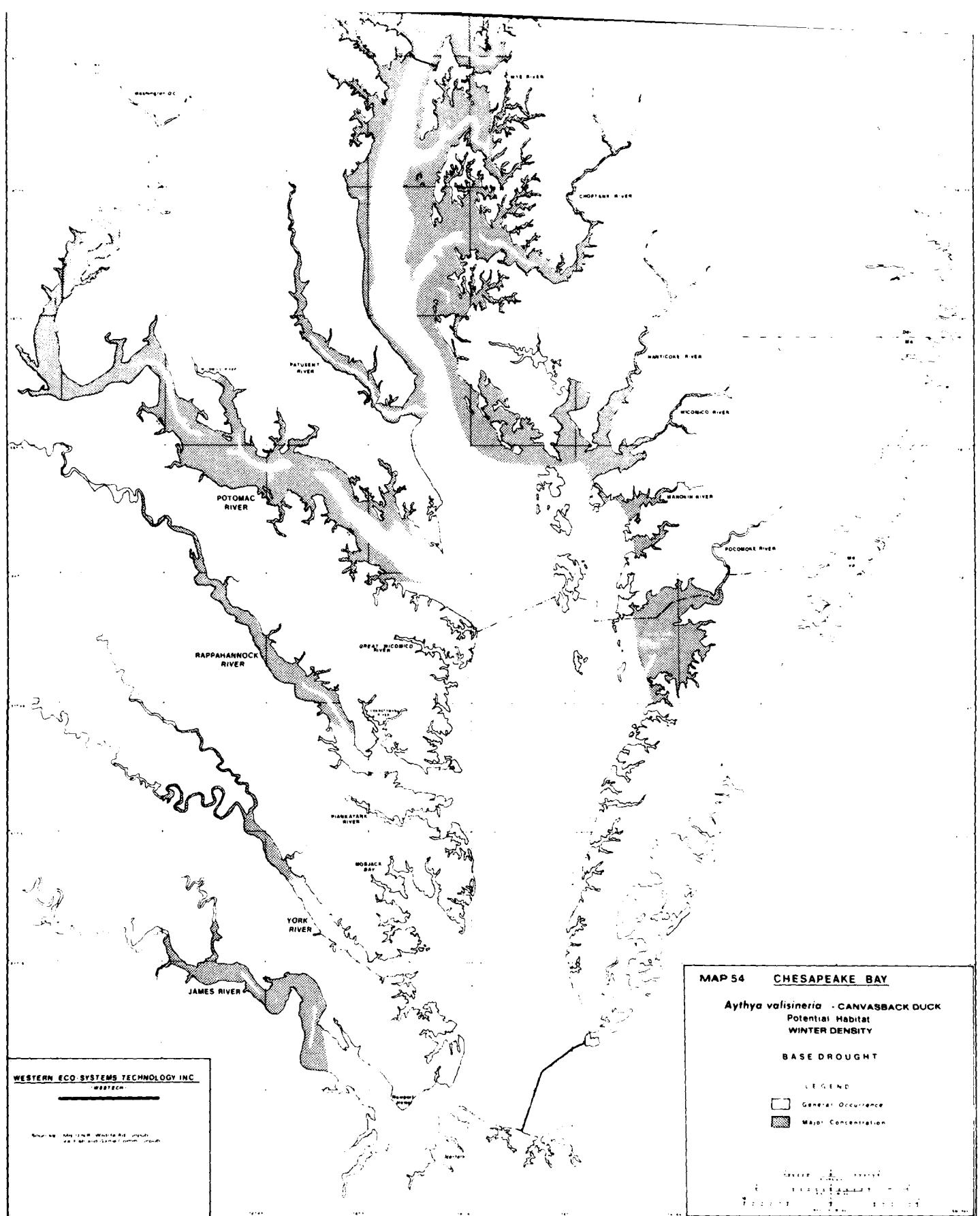


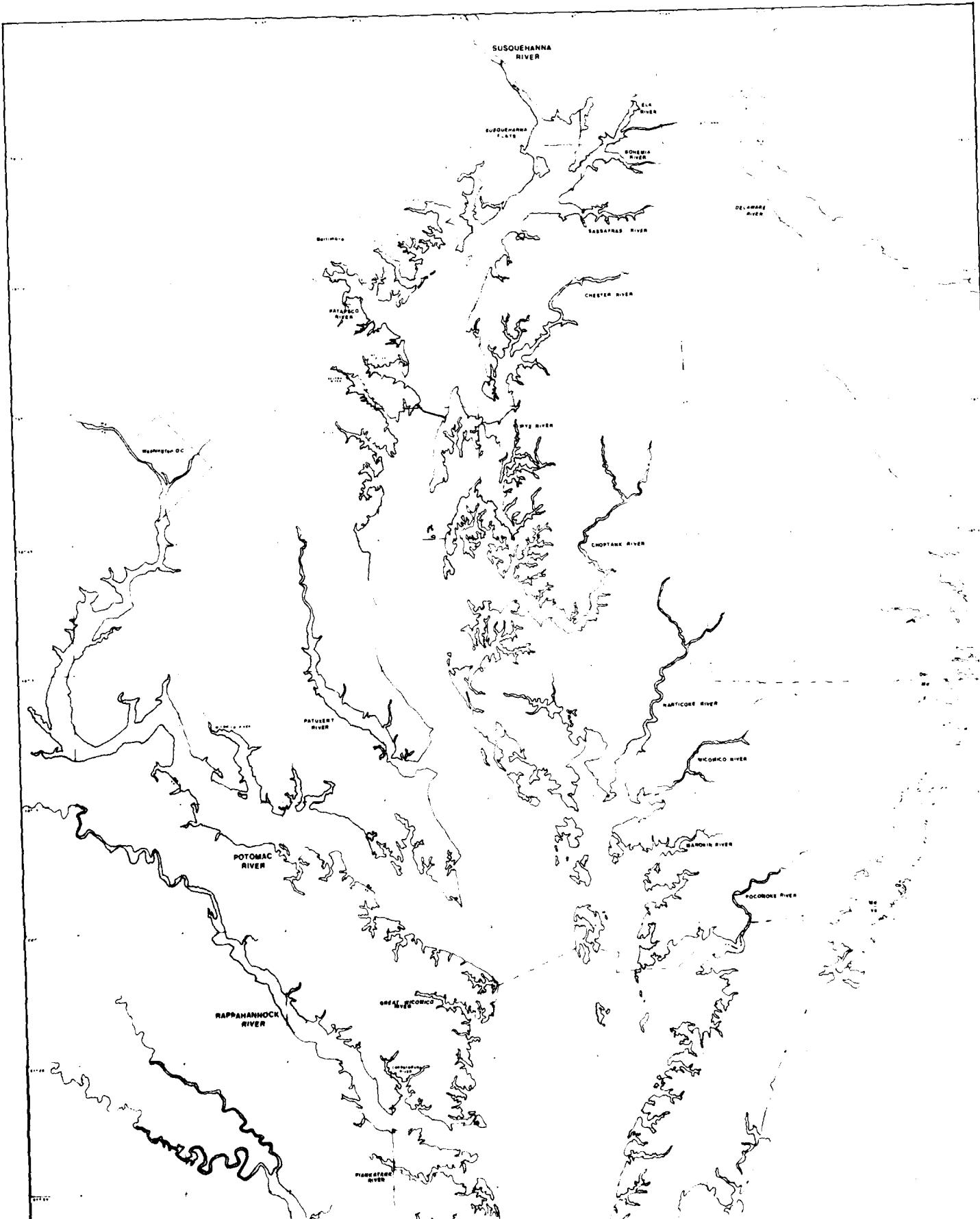


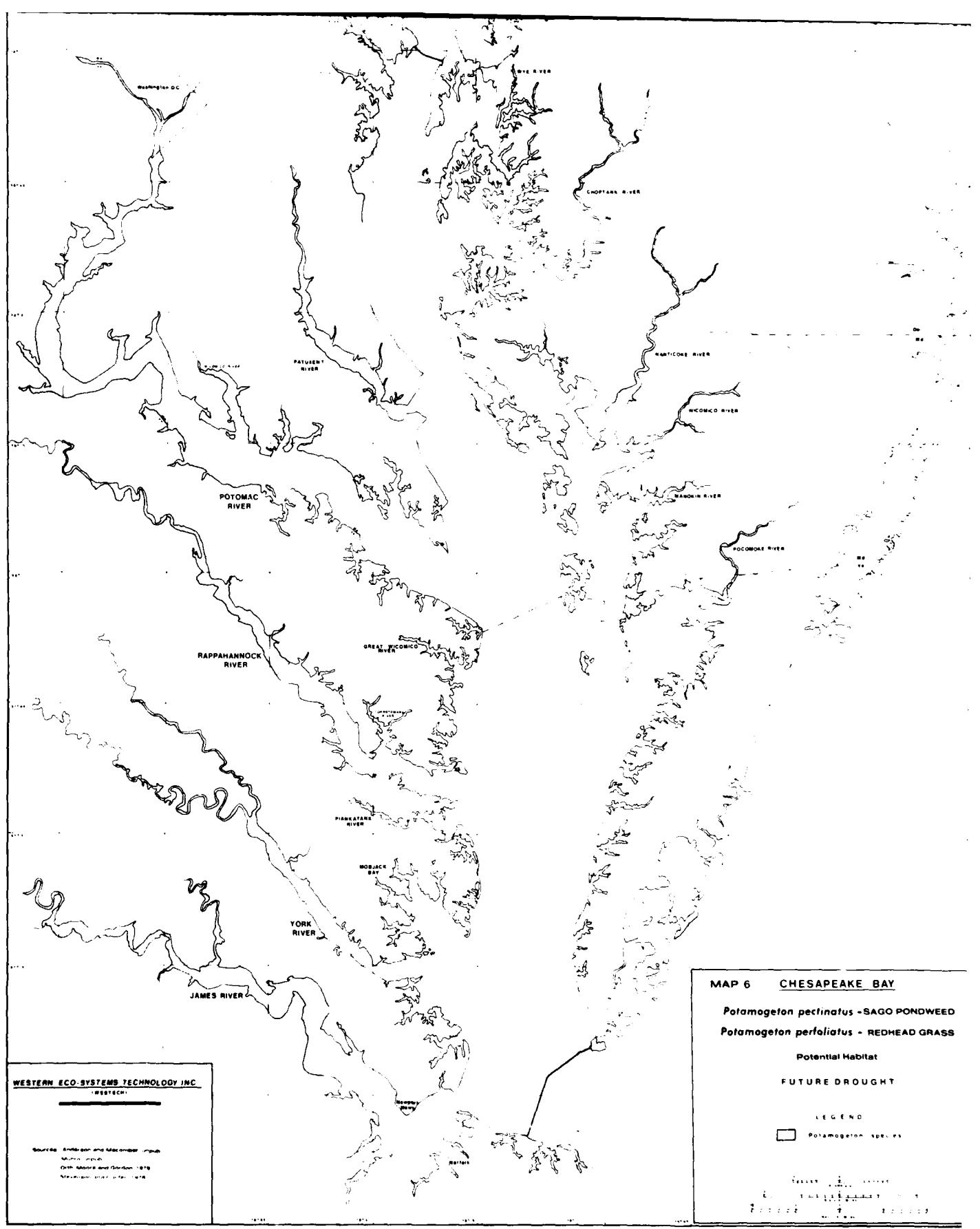




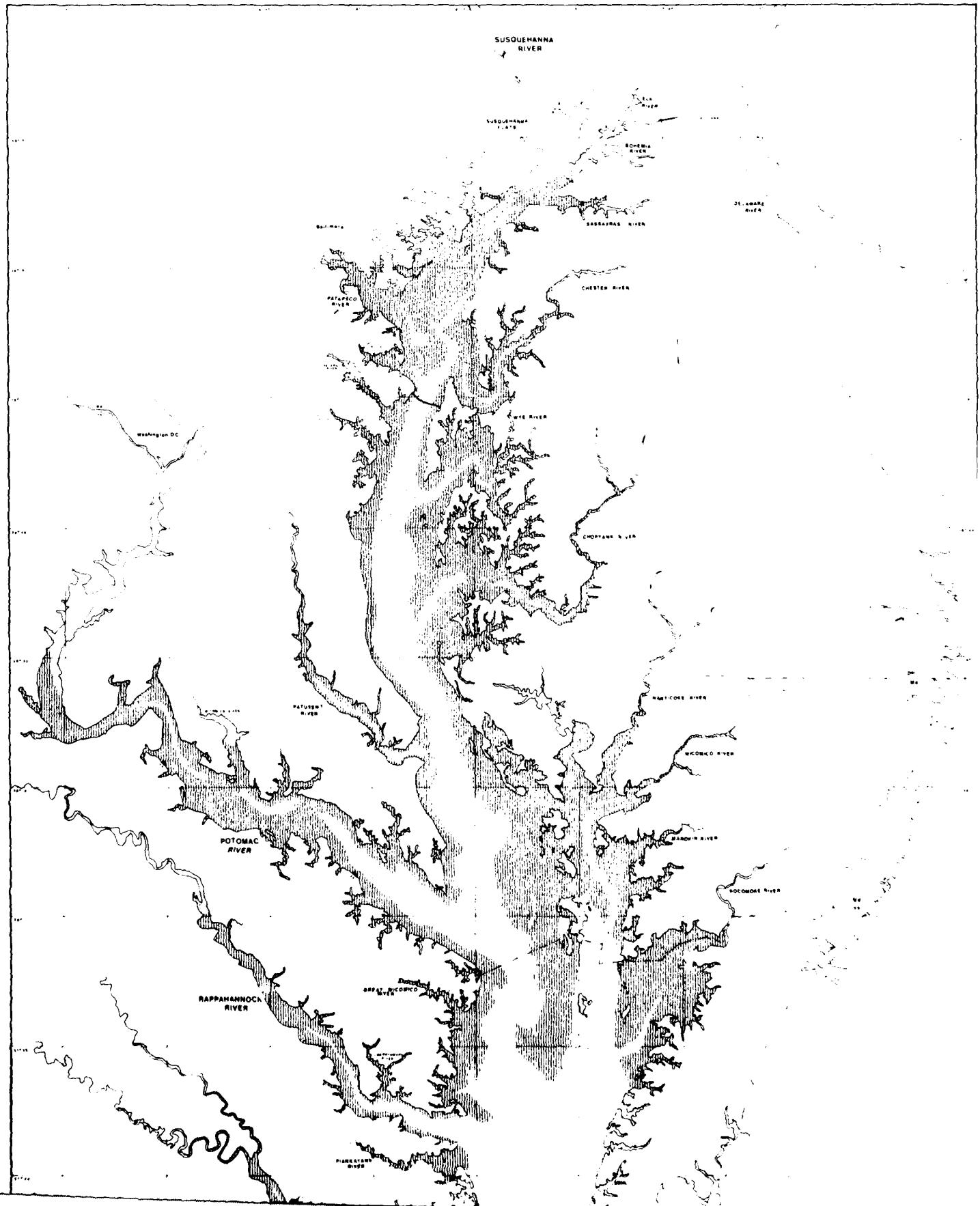








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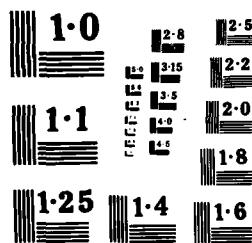
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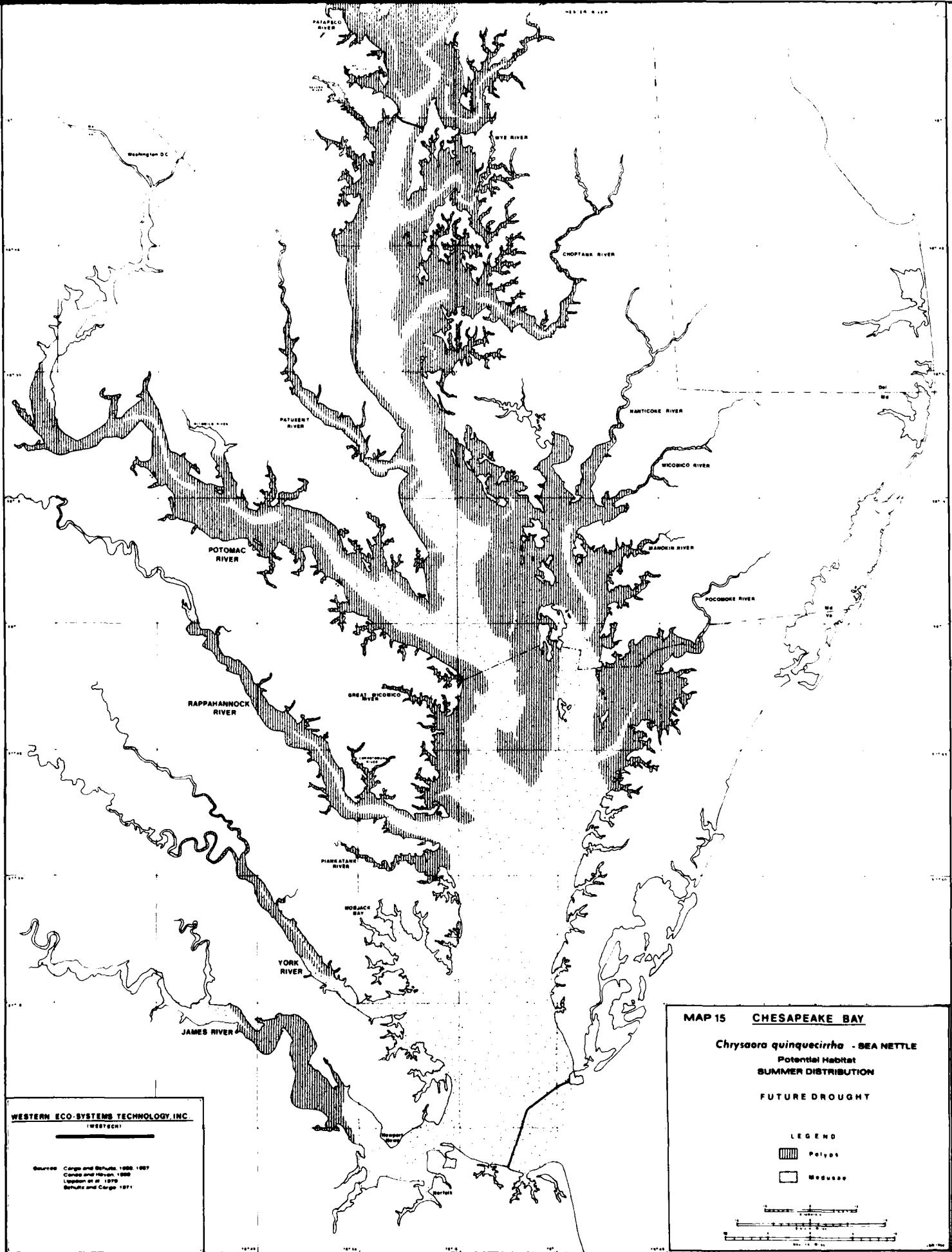
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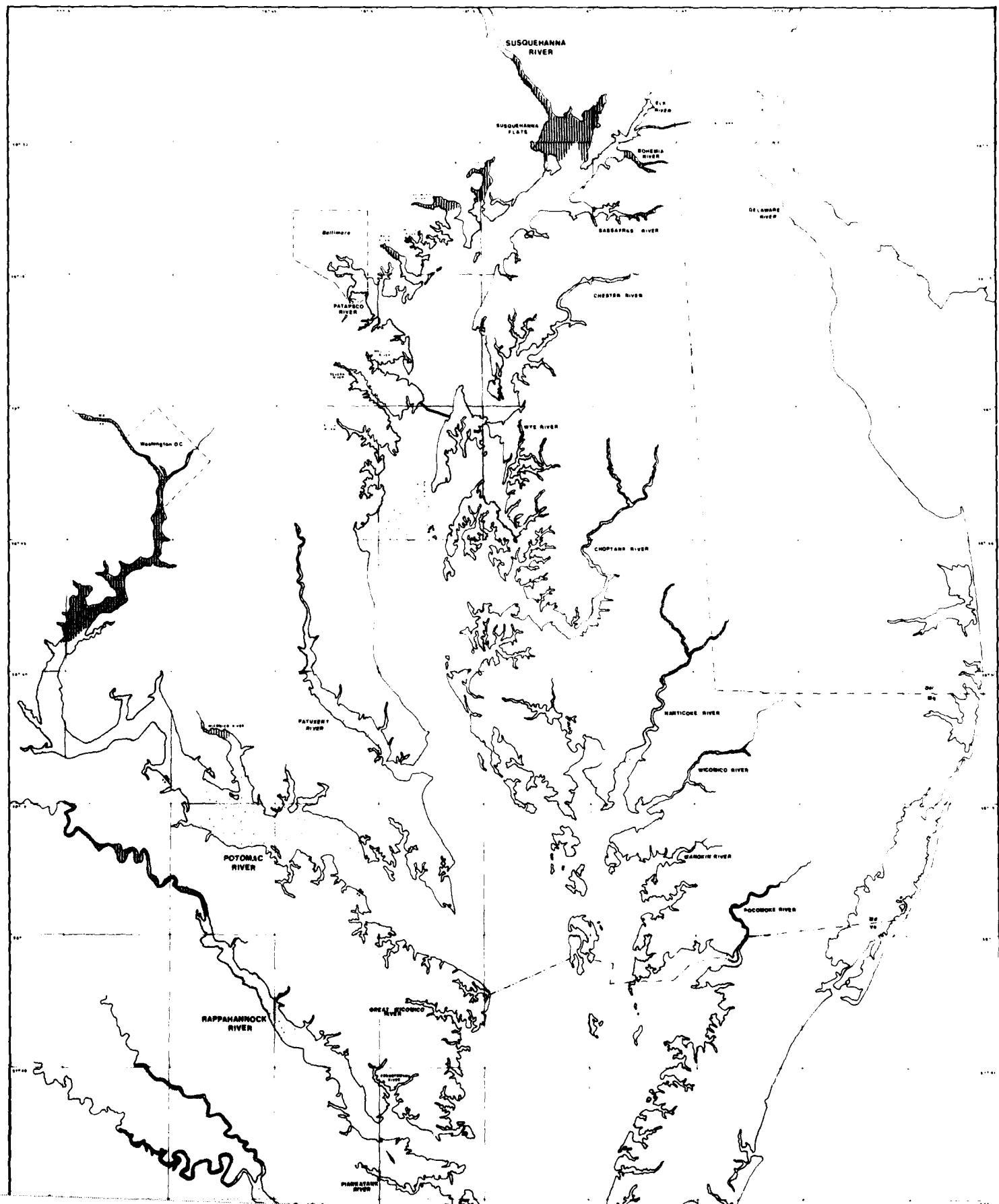
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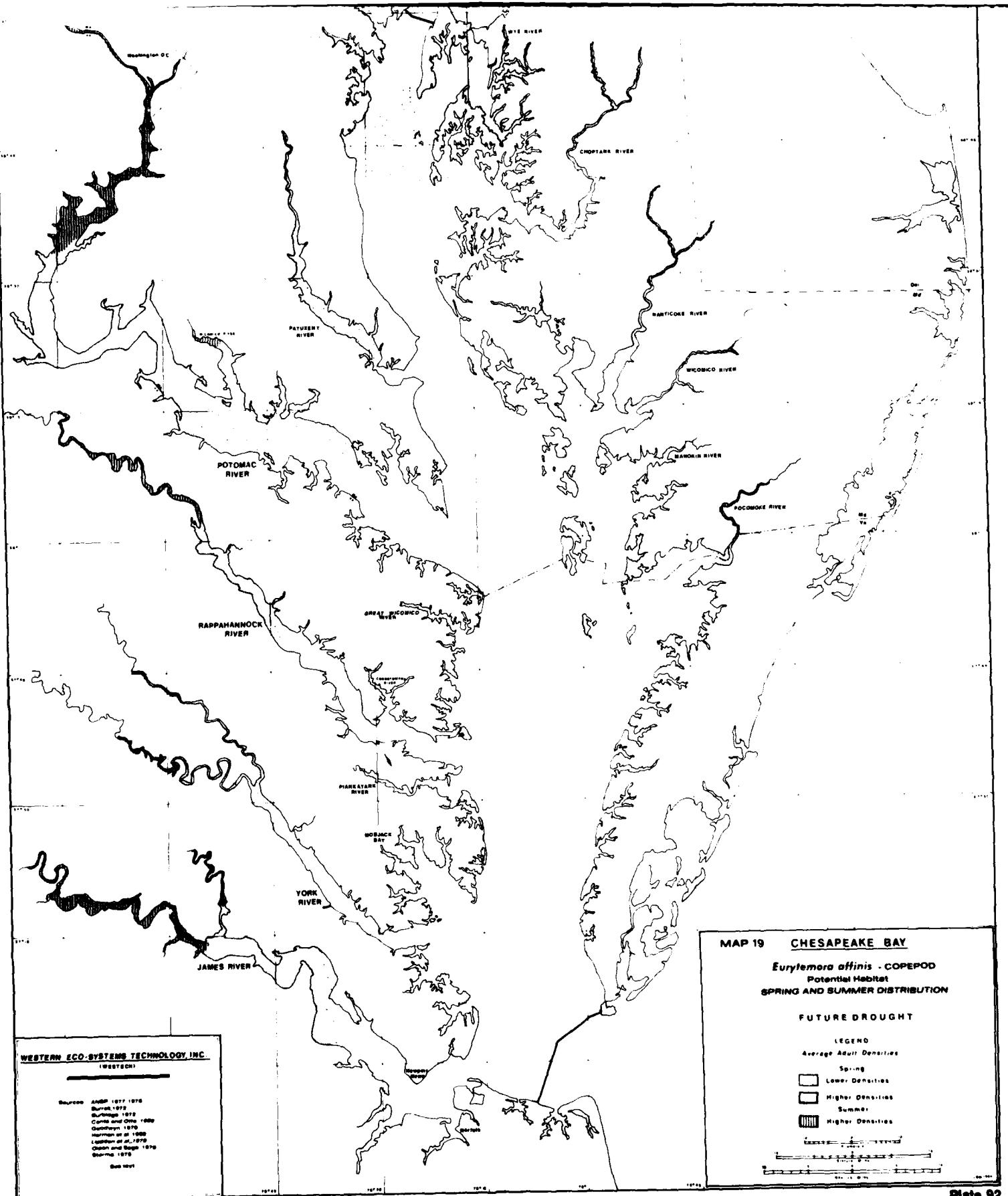
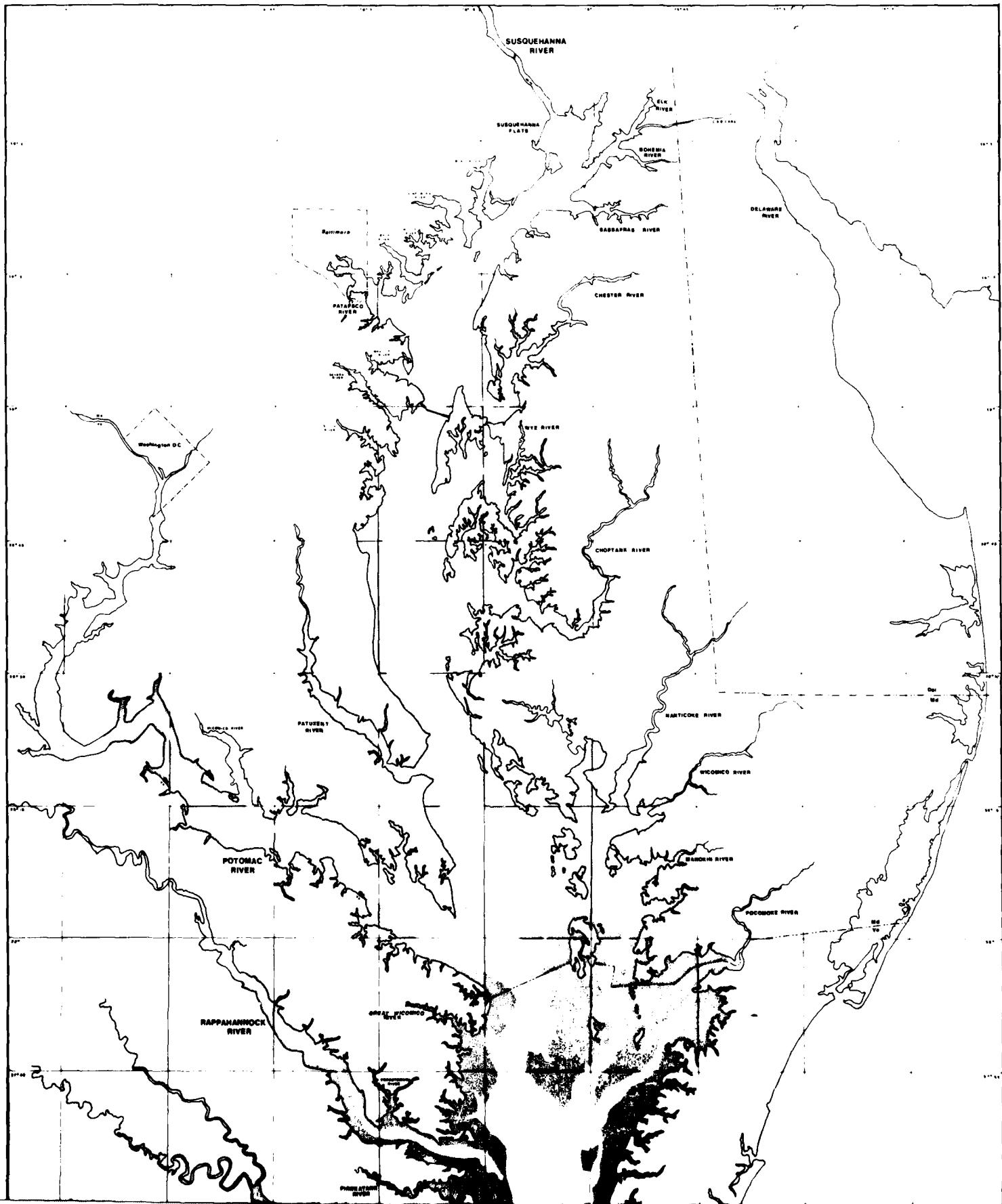


Plate 92



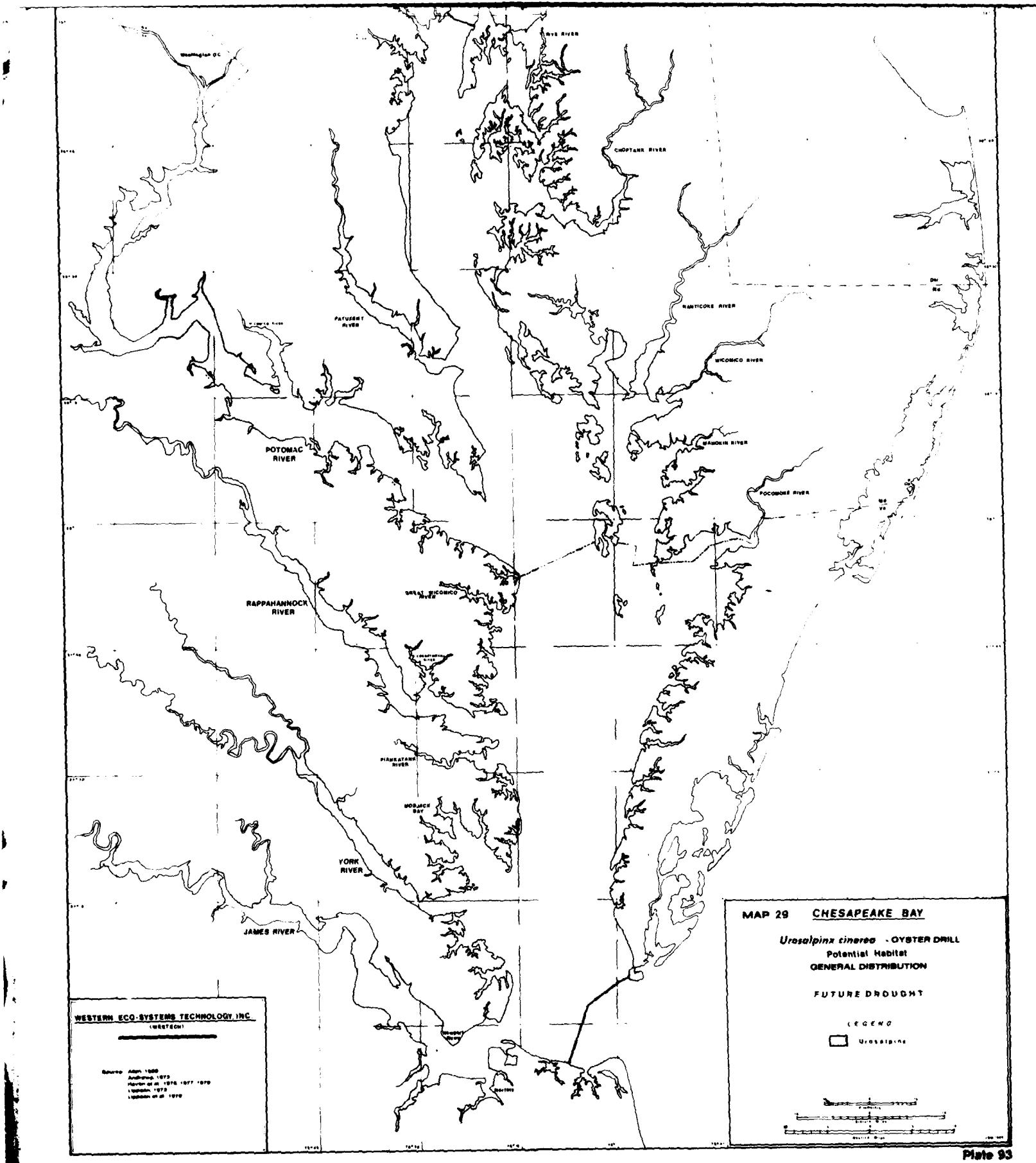
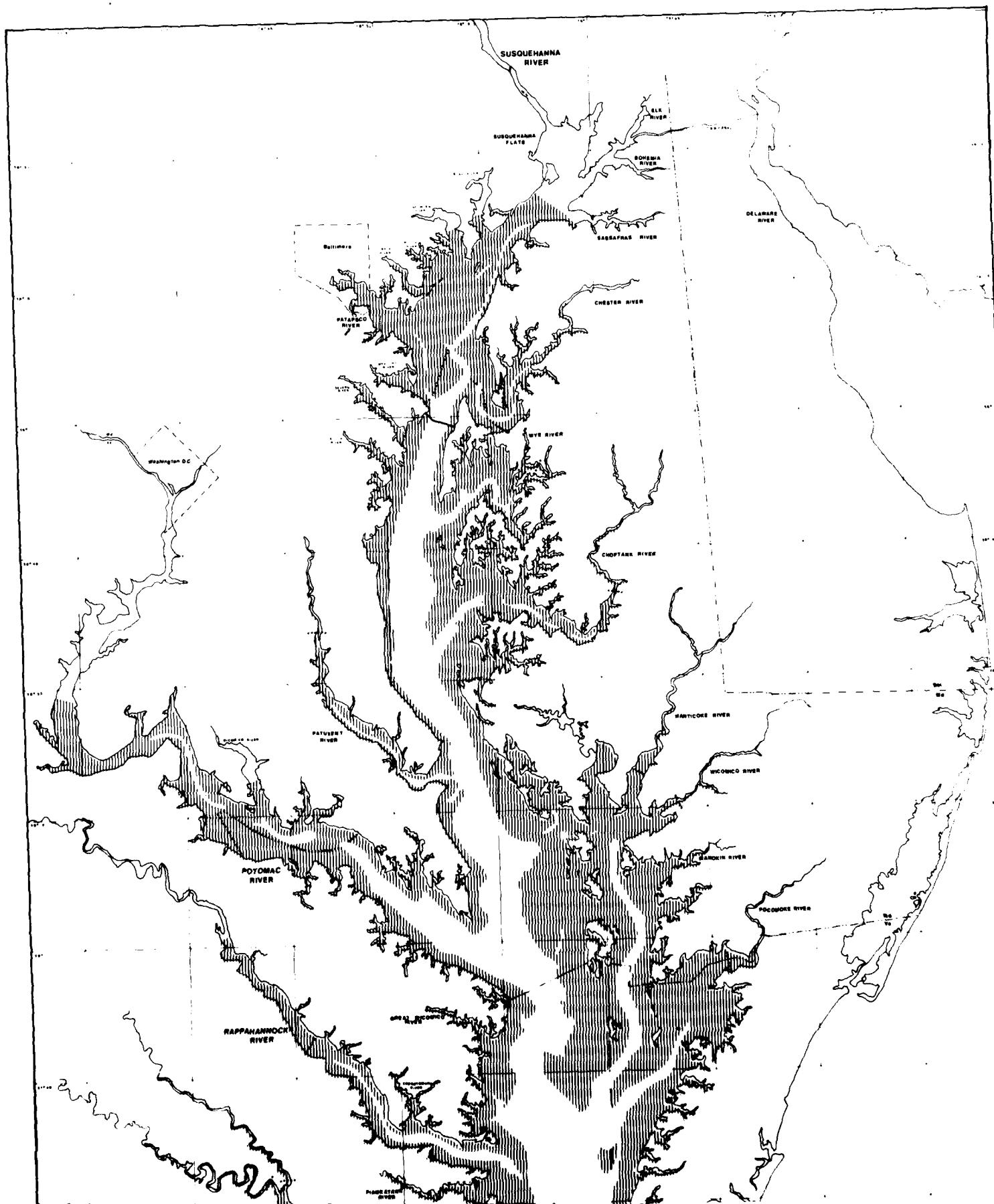
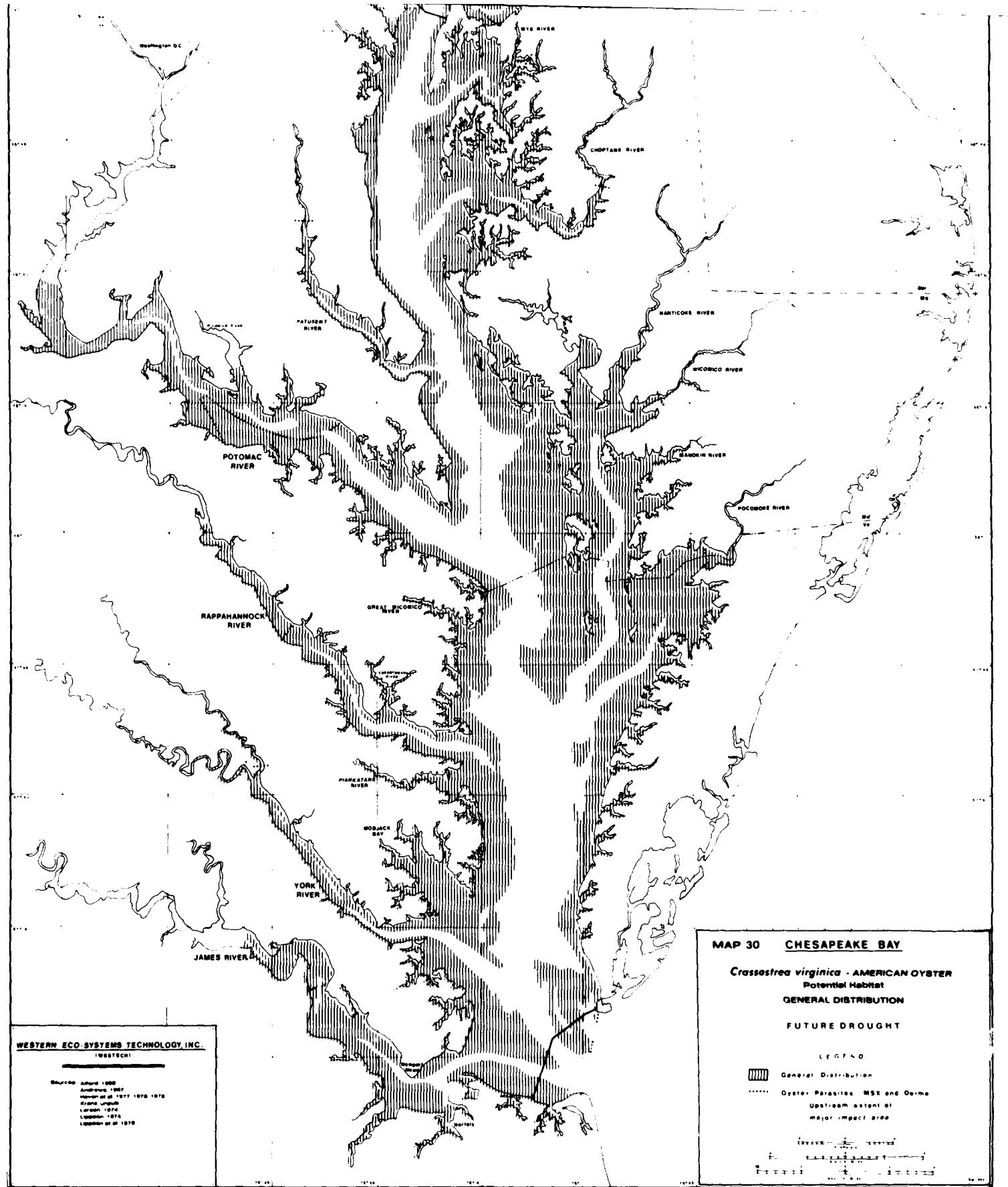
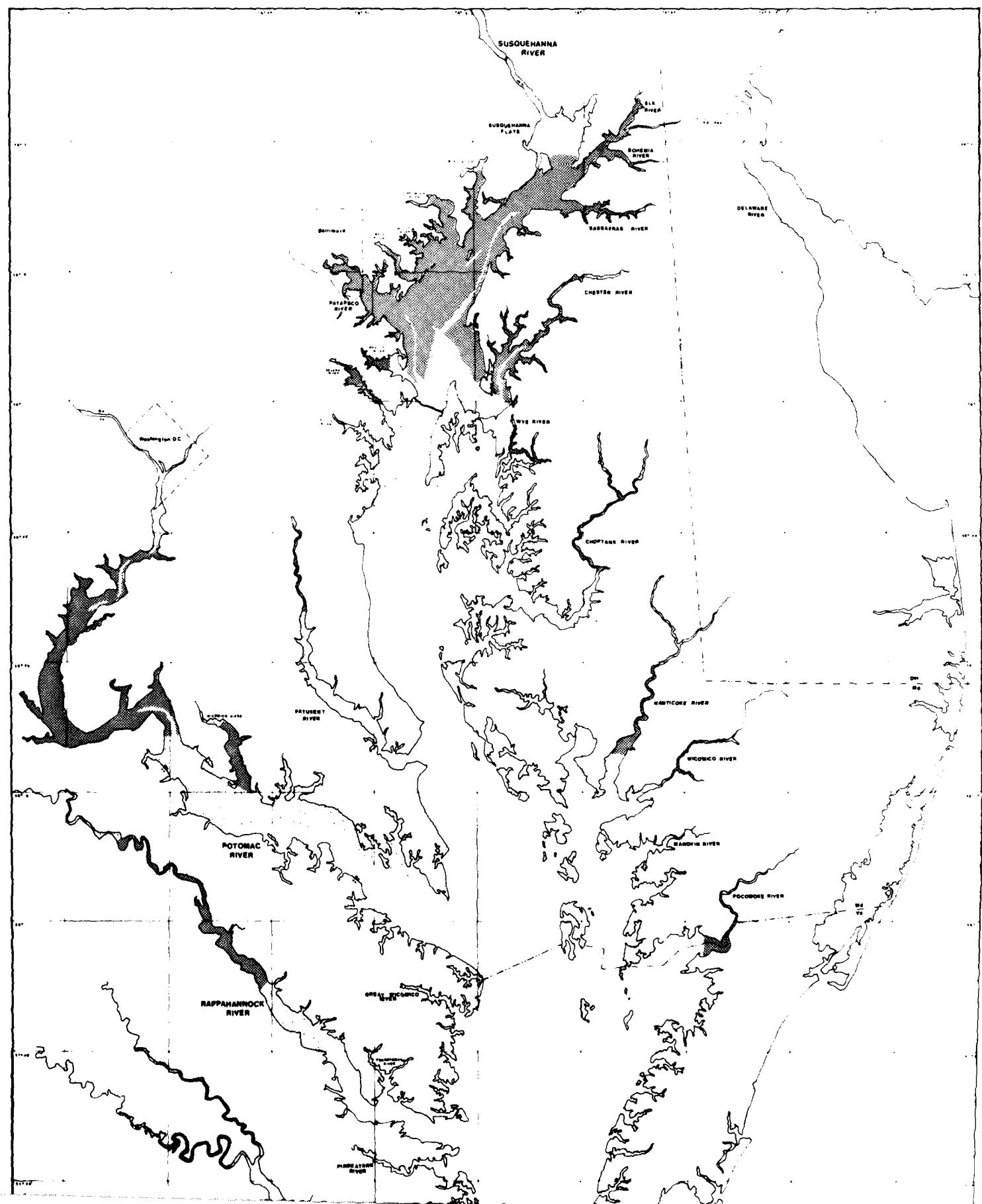
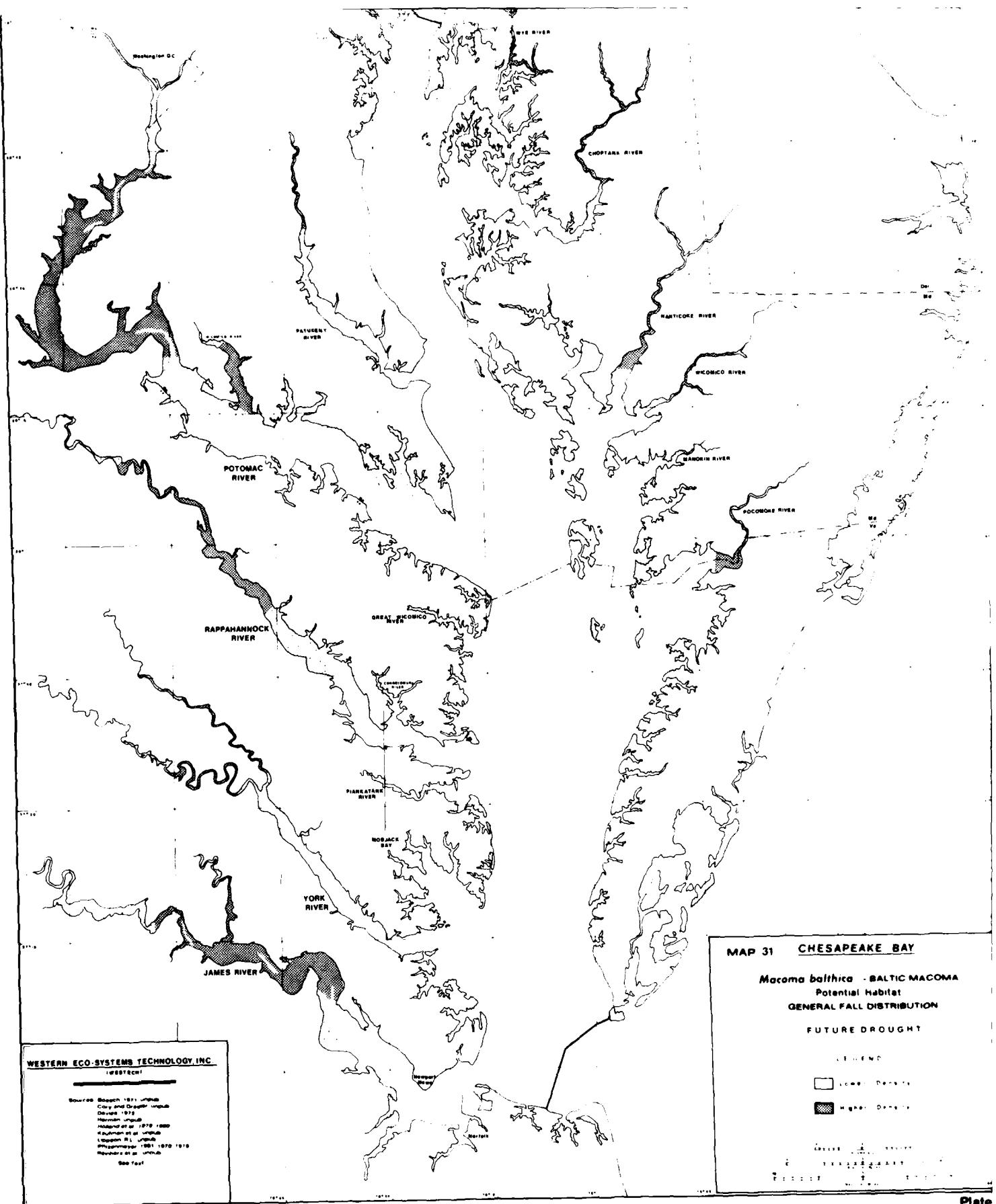


Plate 33

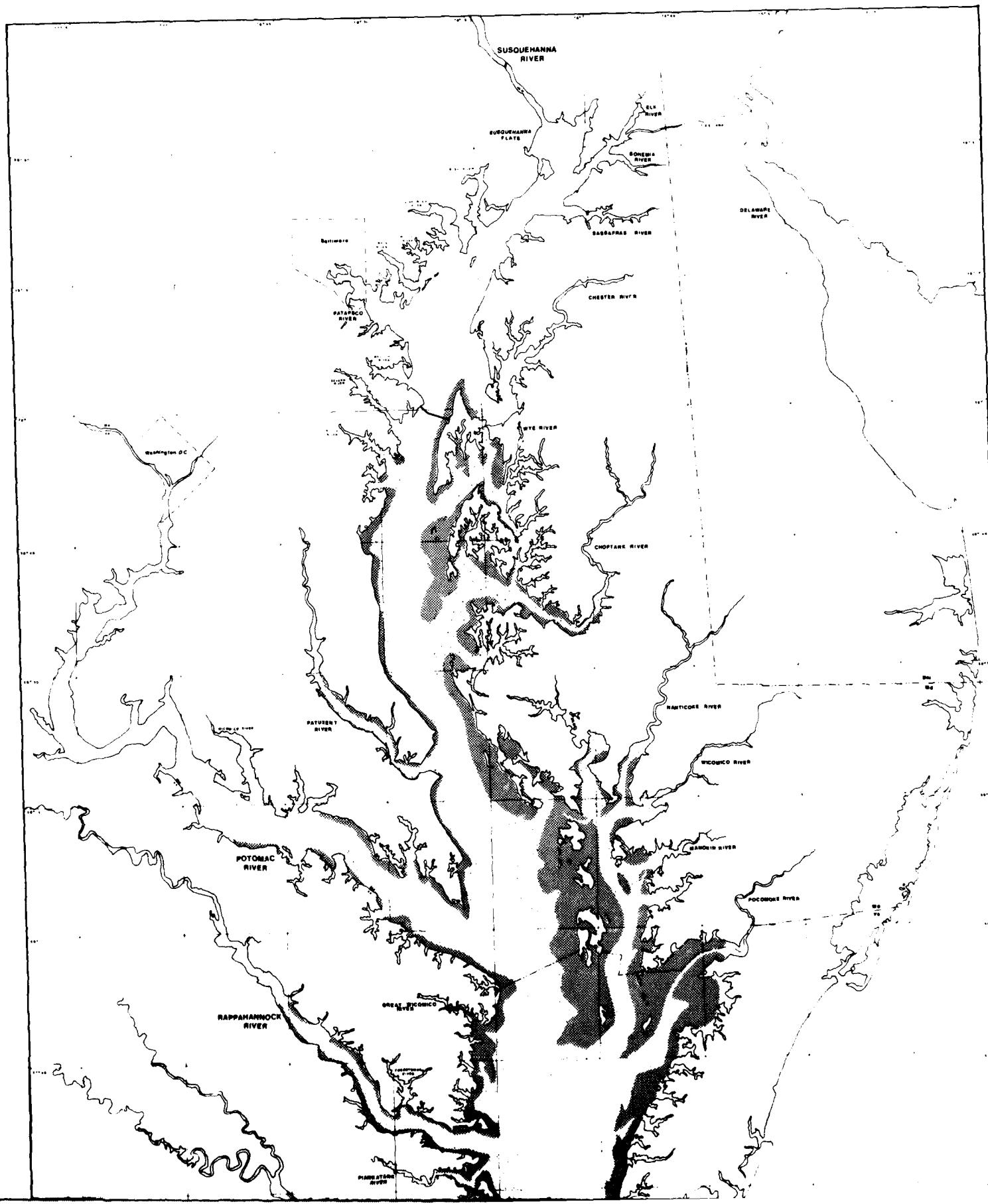


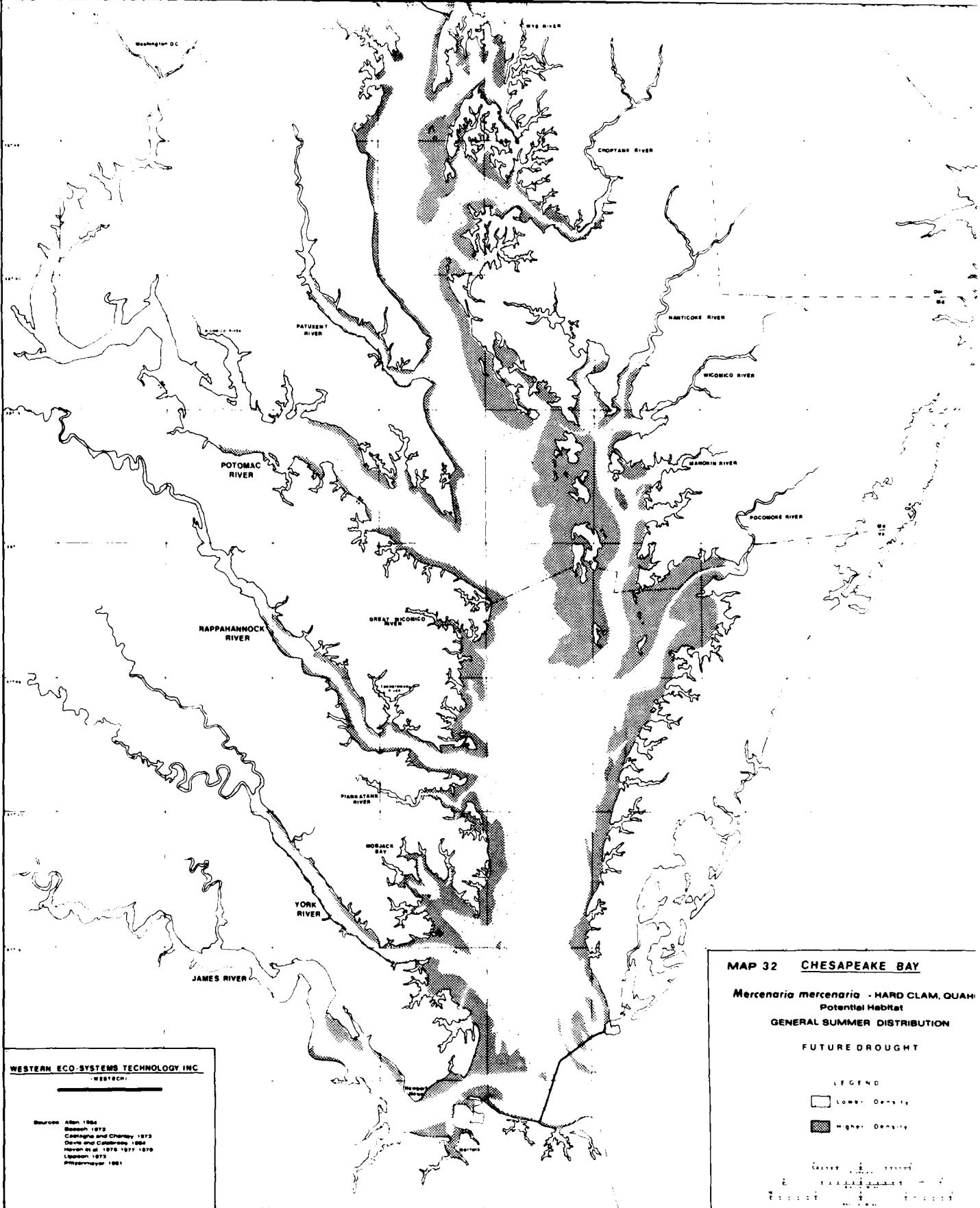


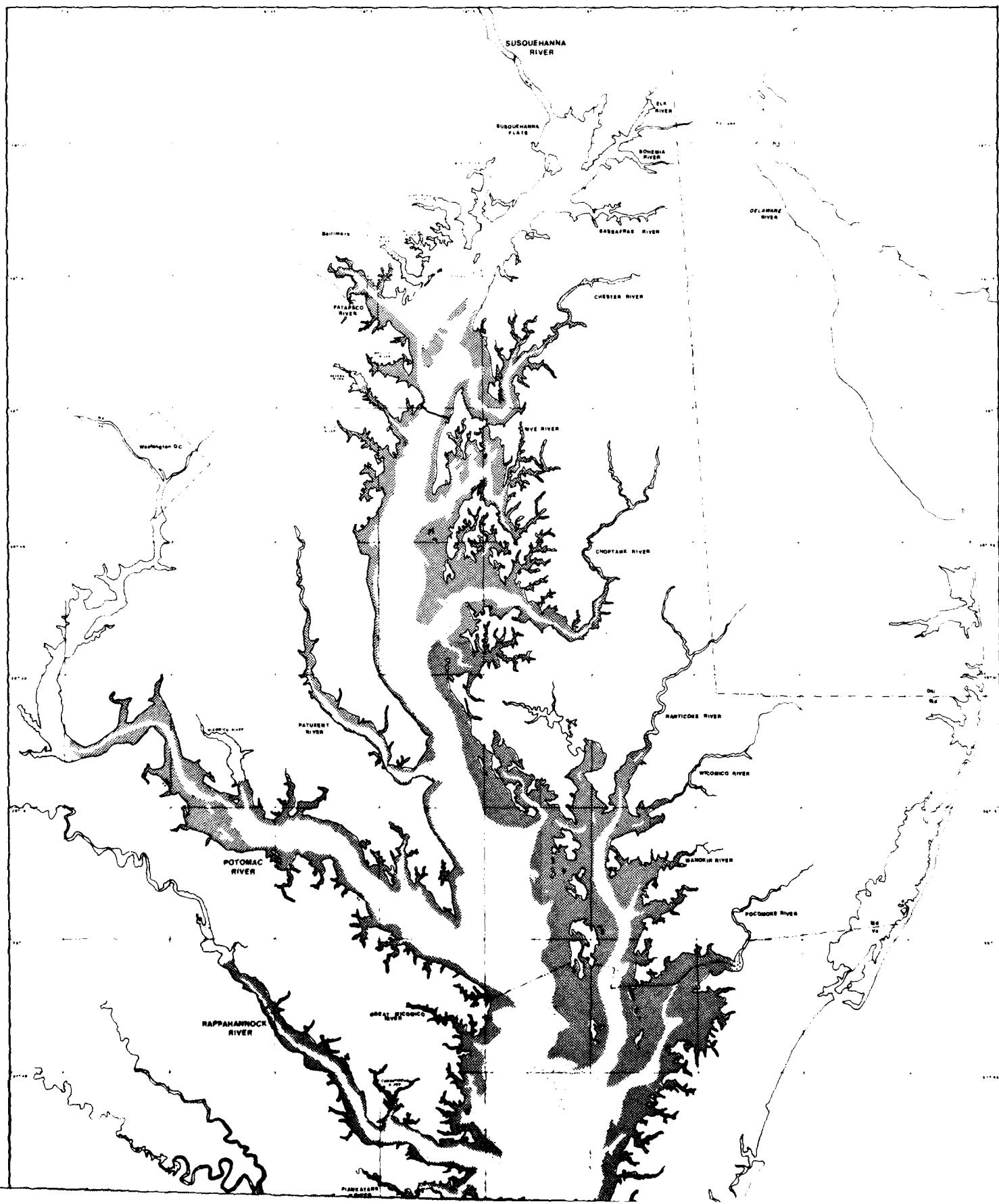


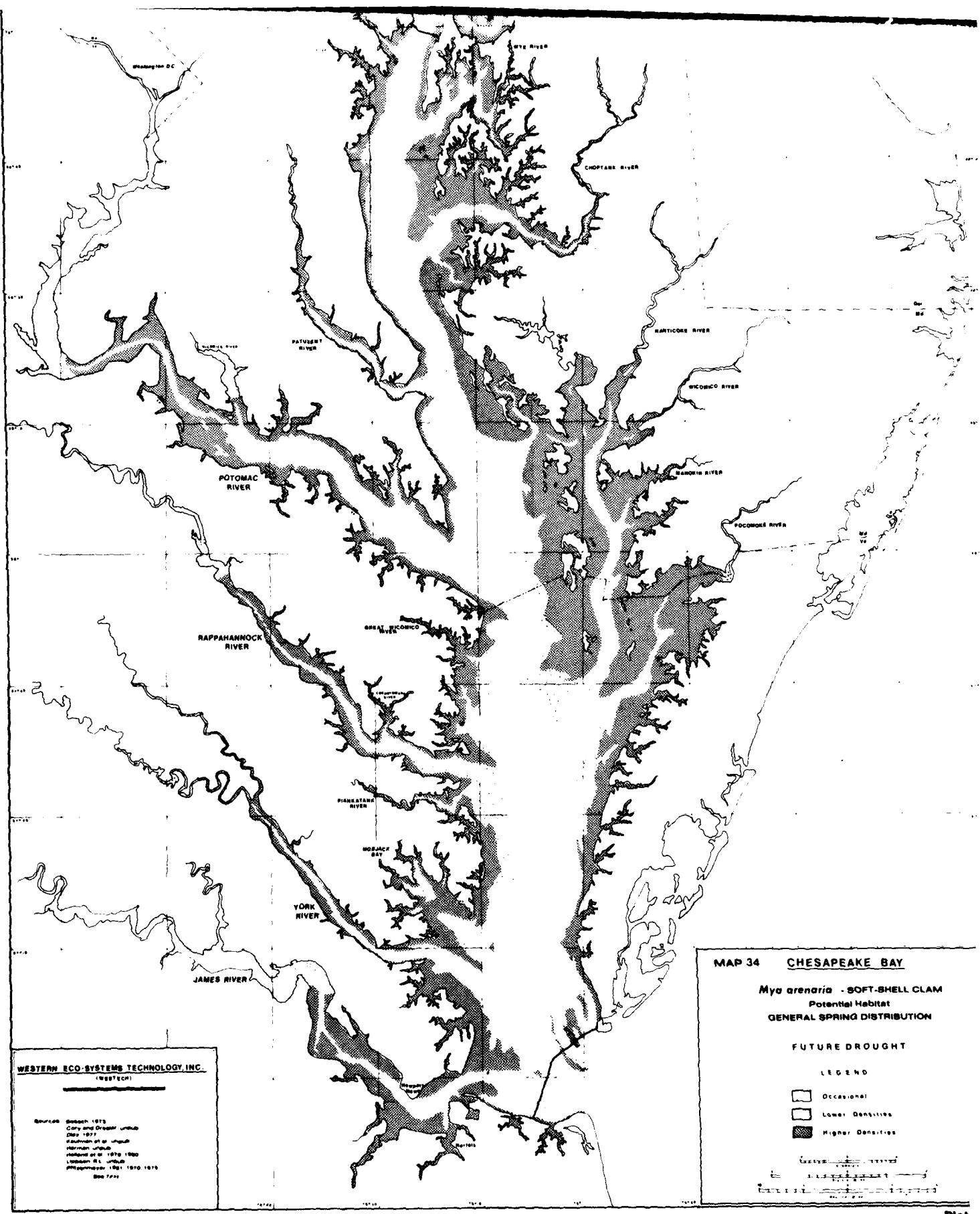


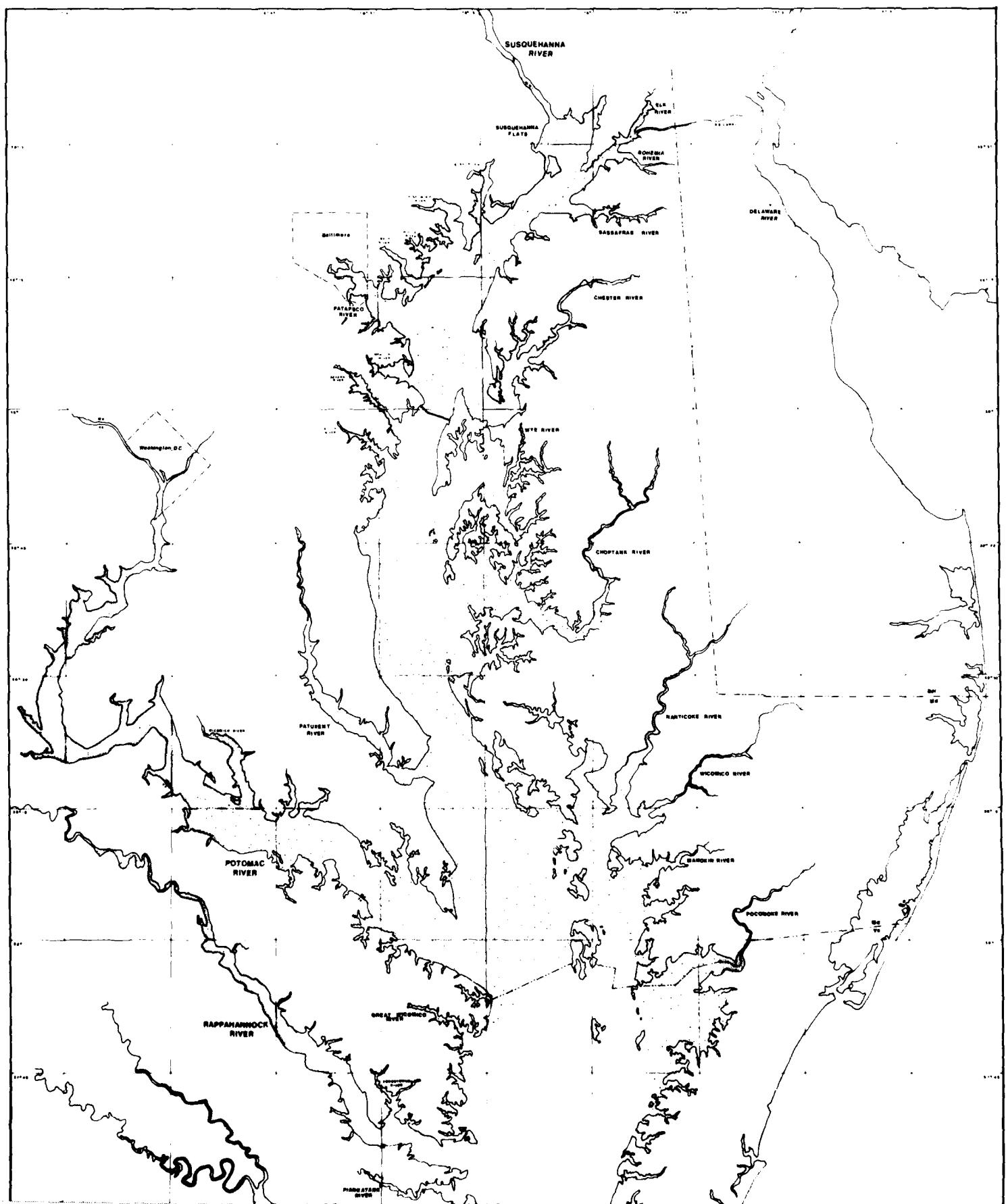
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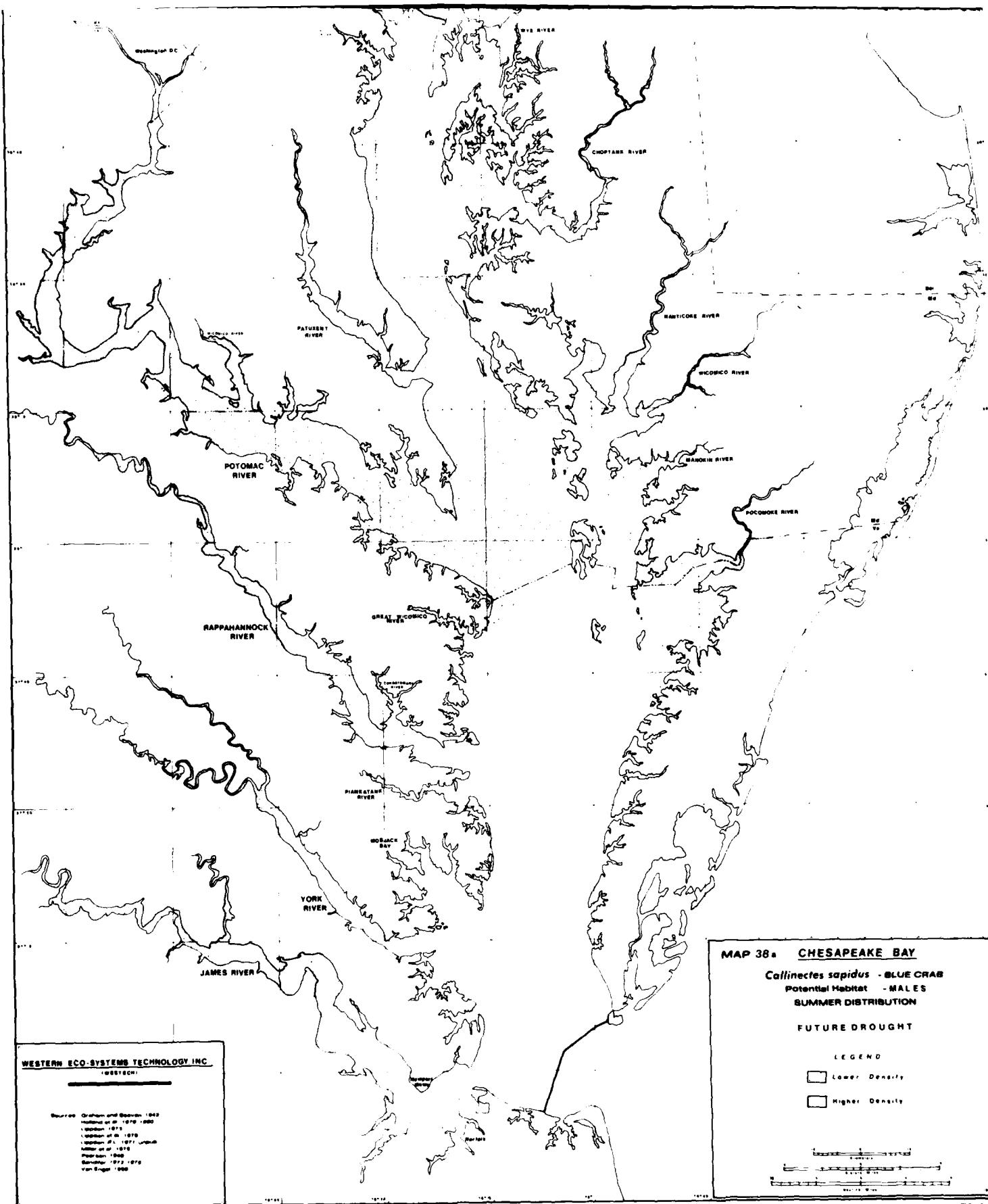




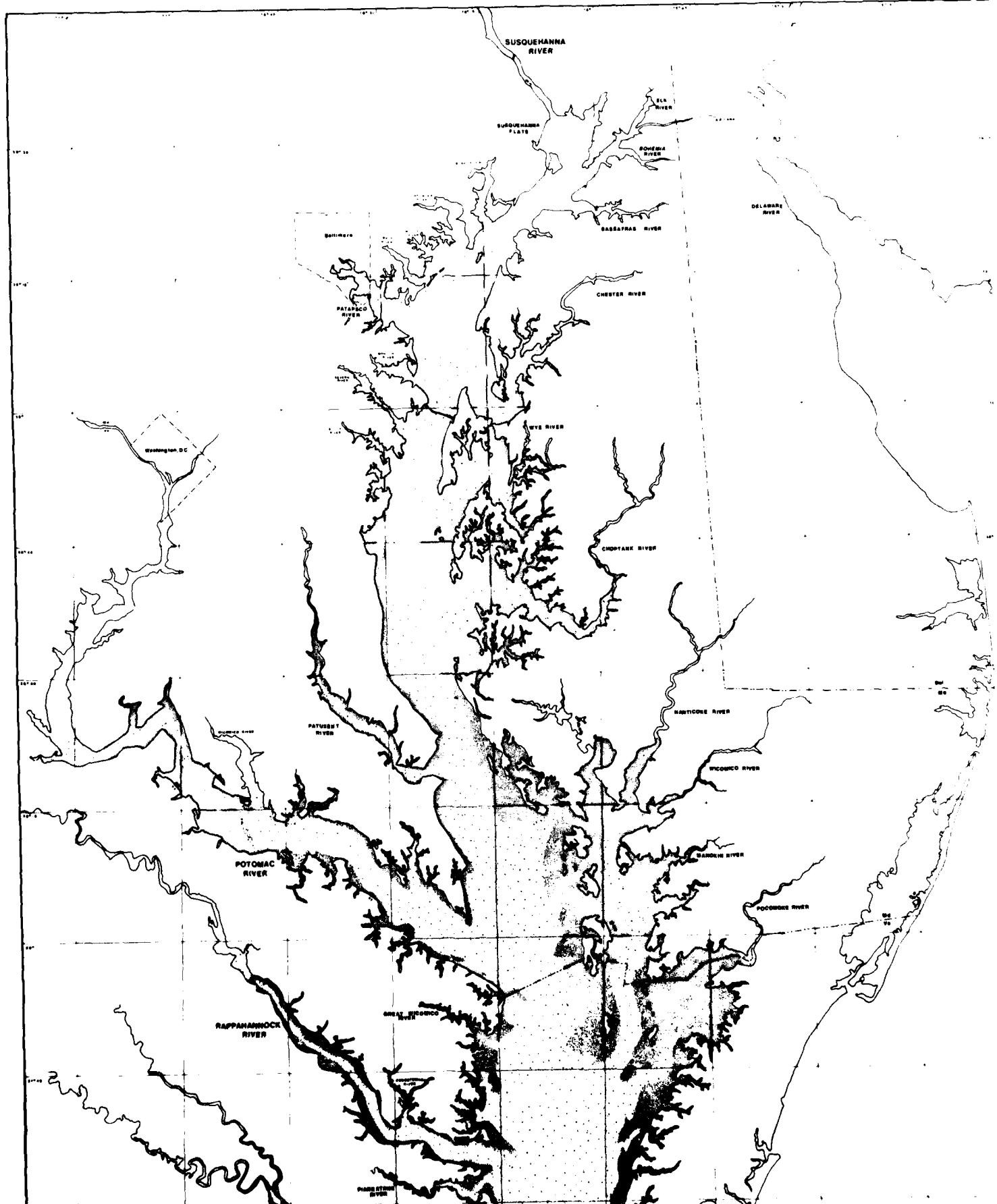


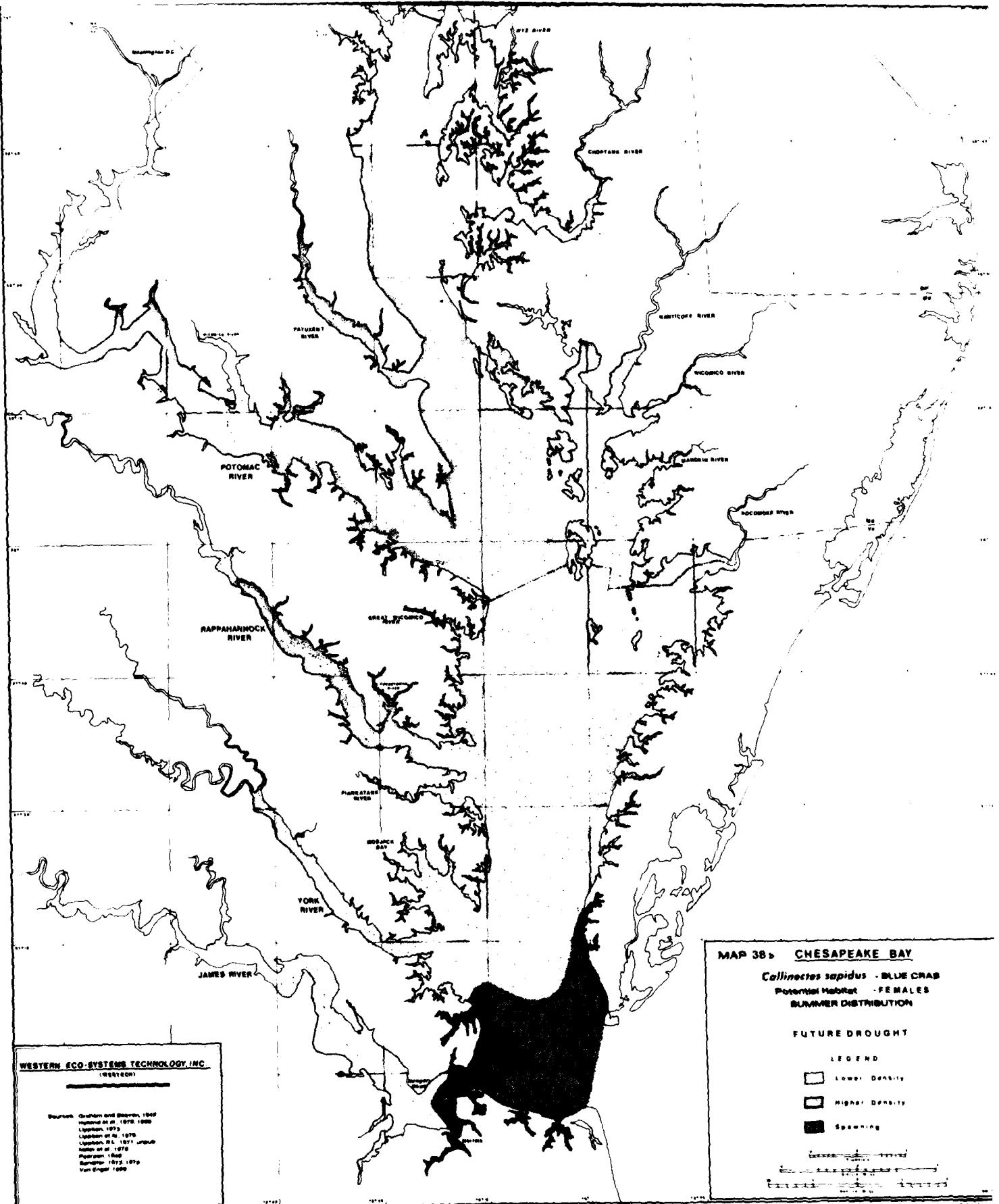


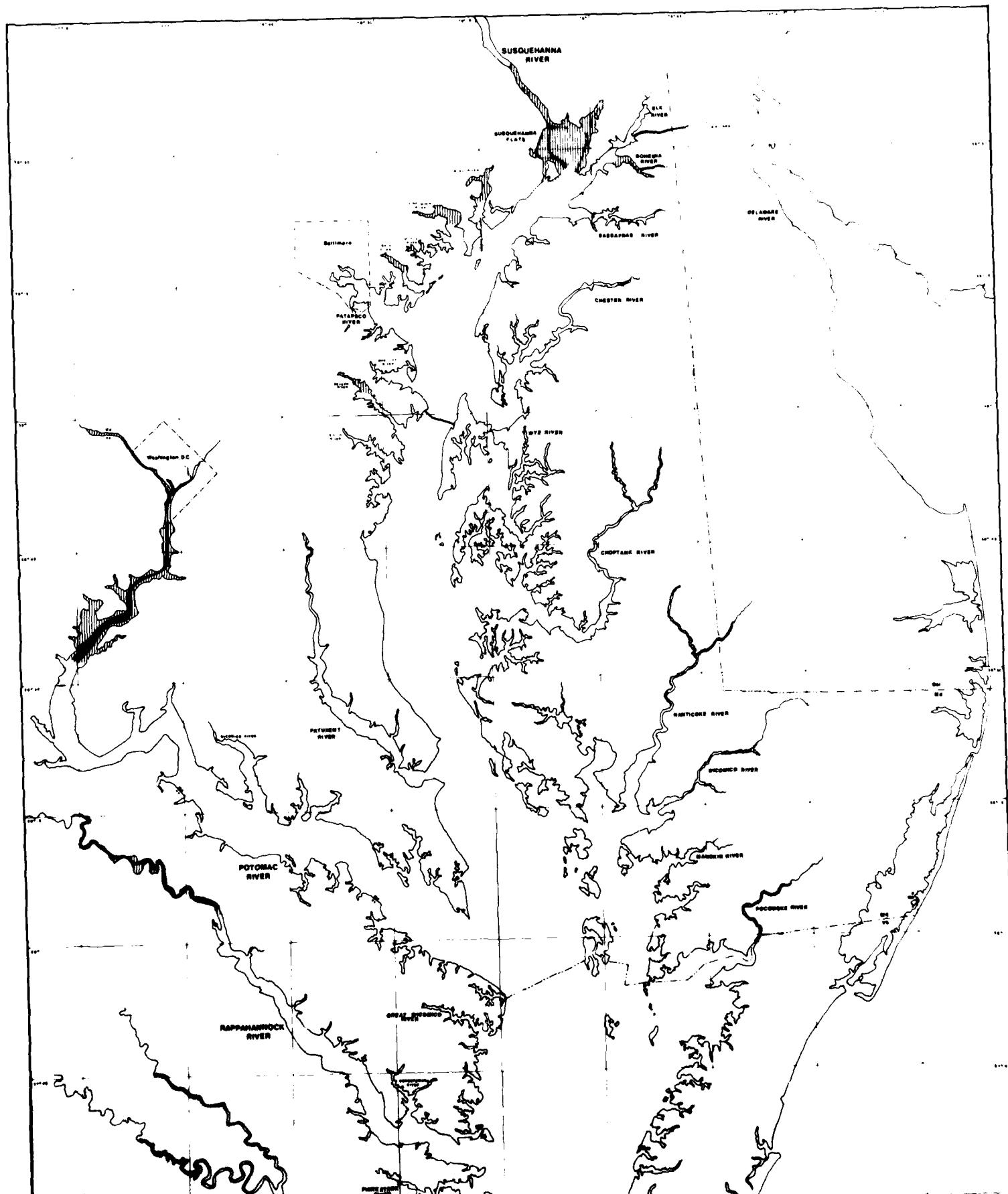


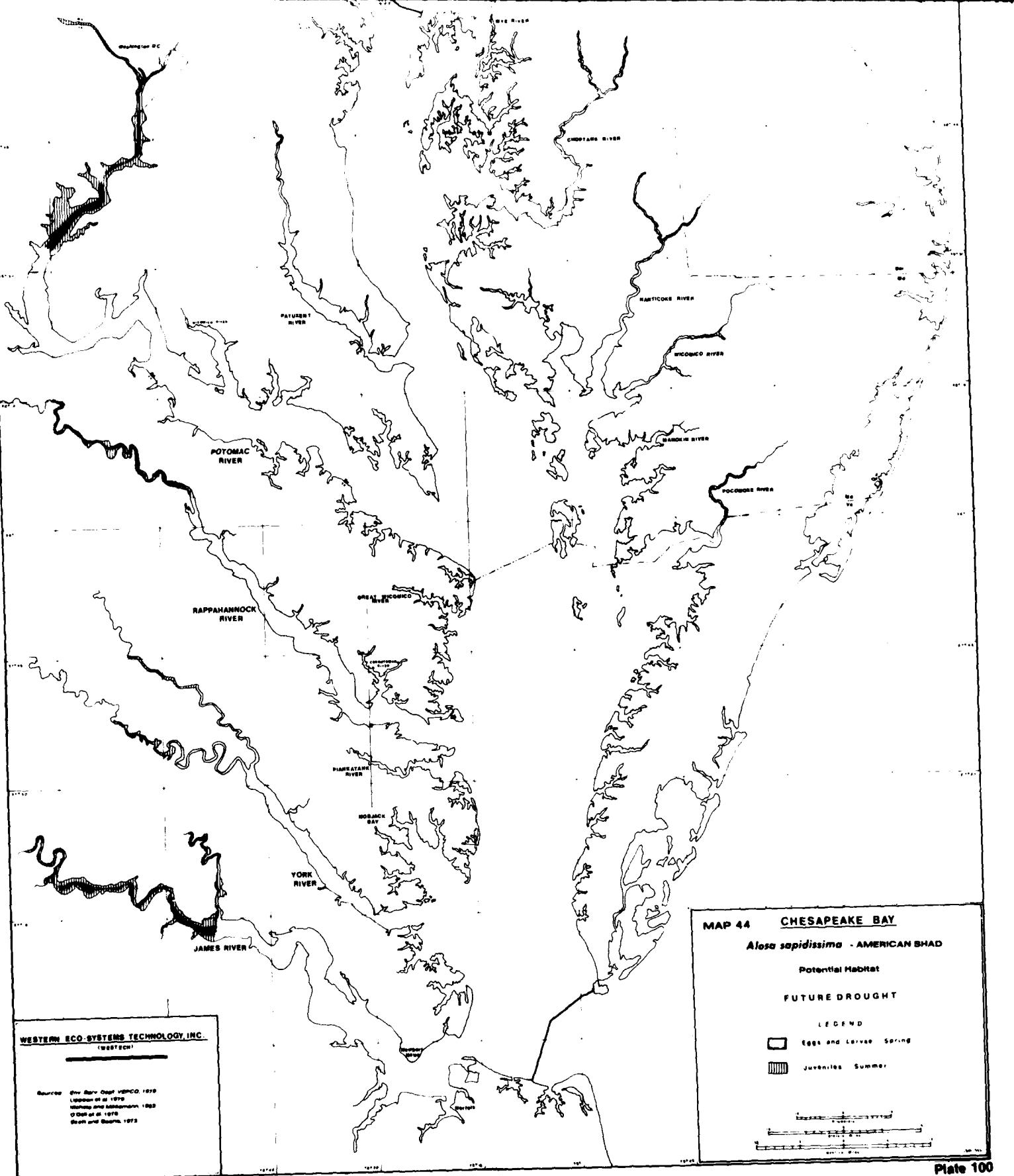


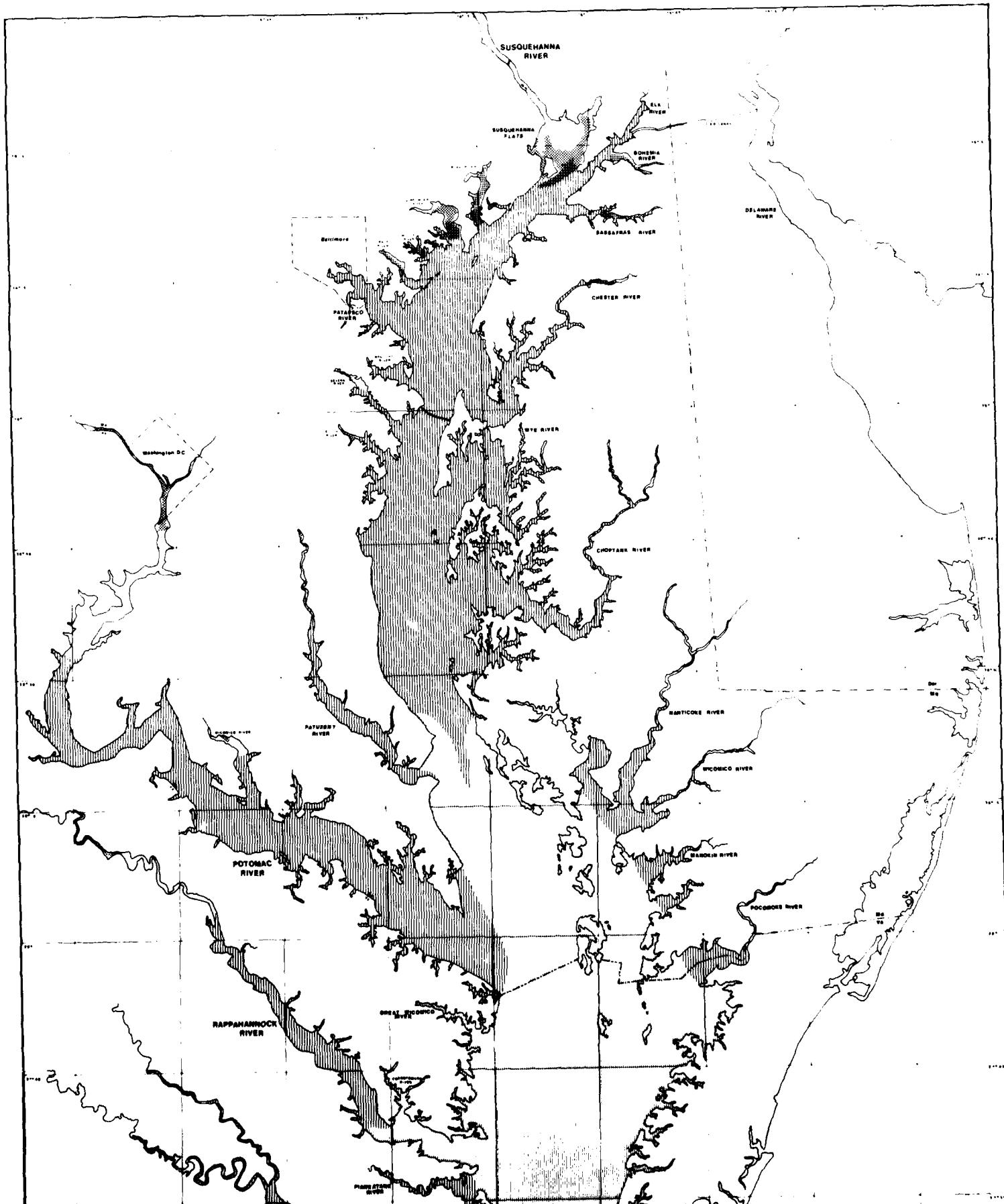
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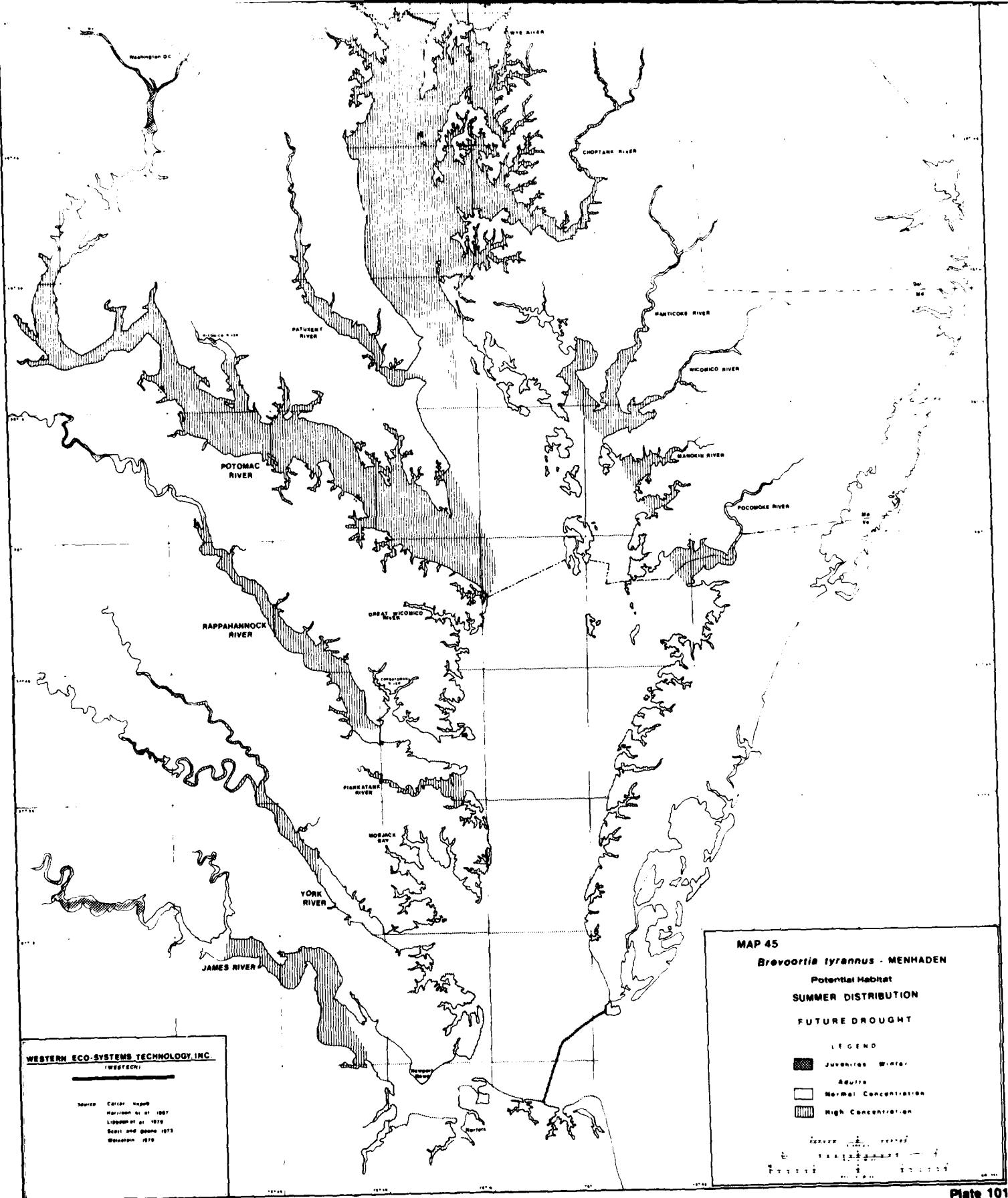


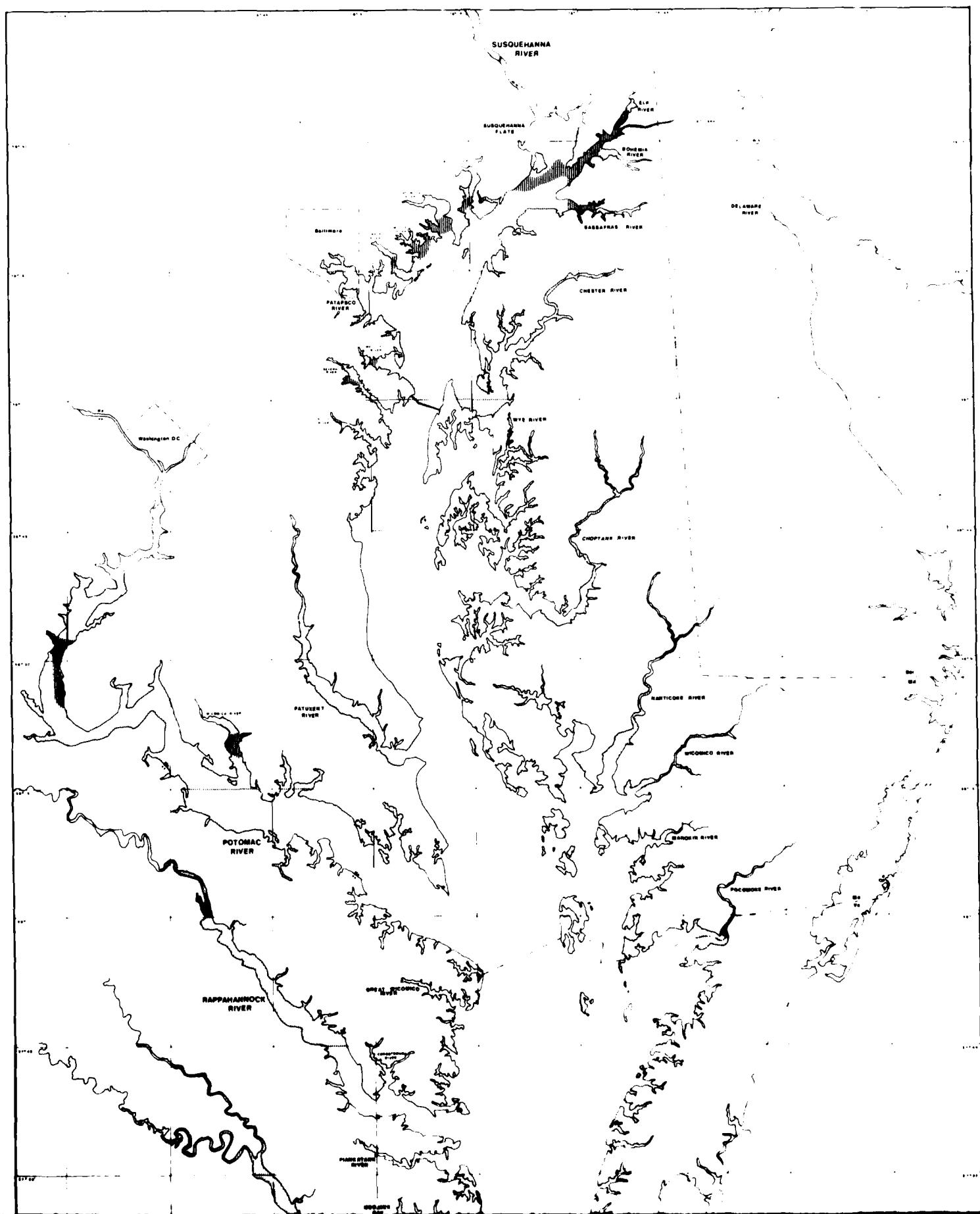


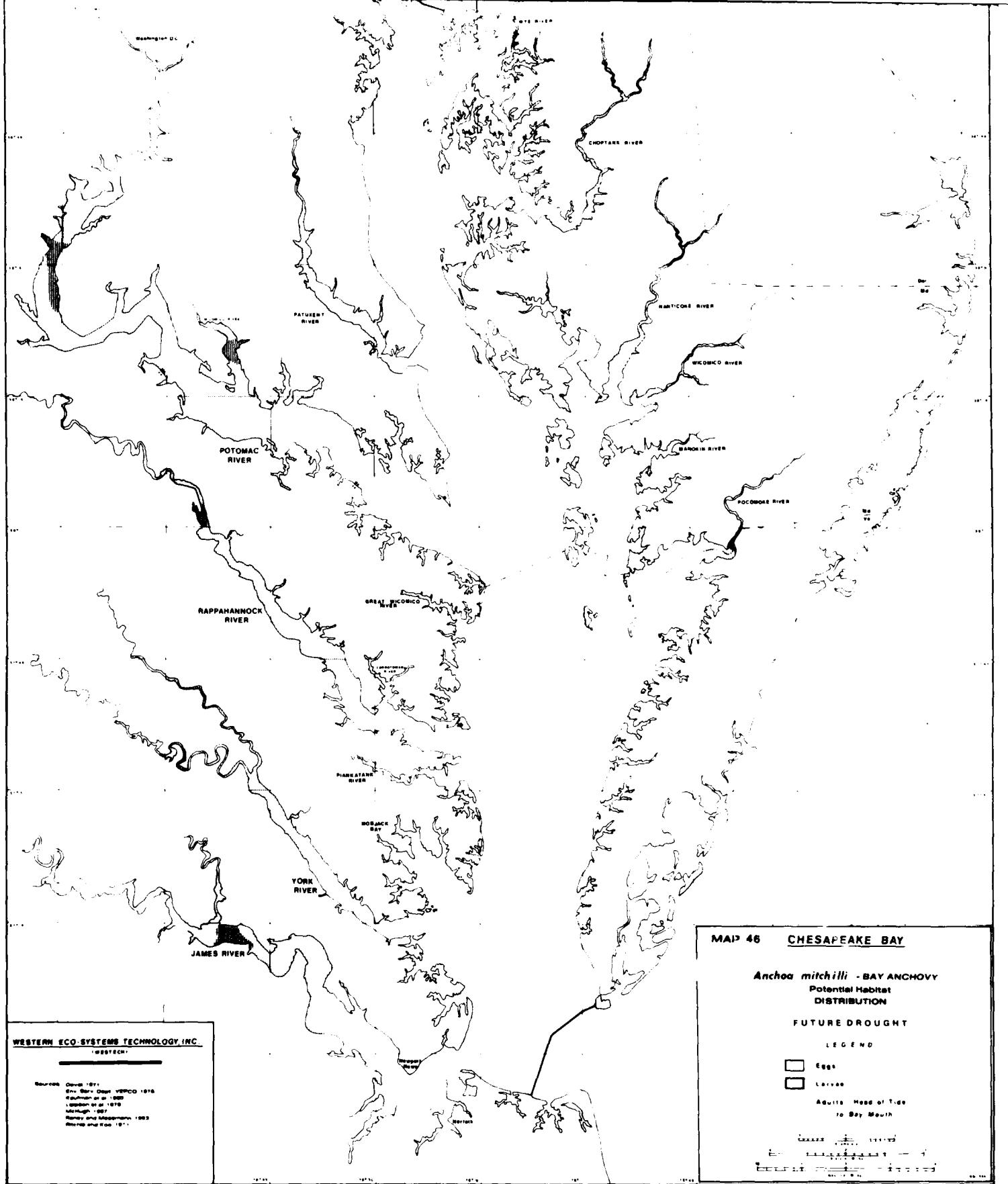


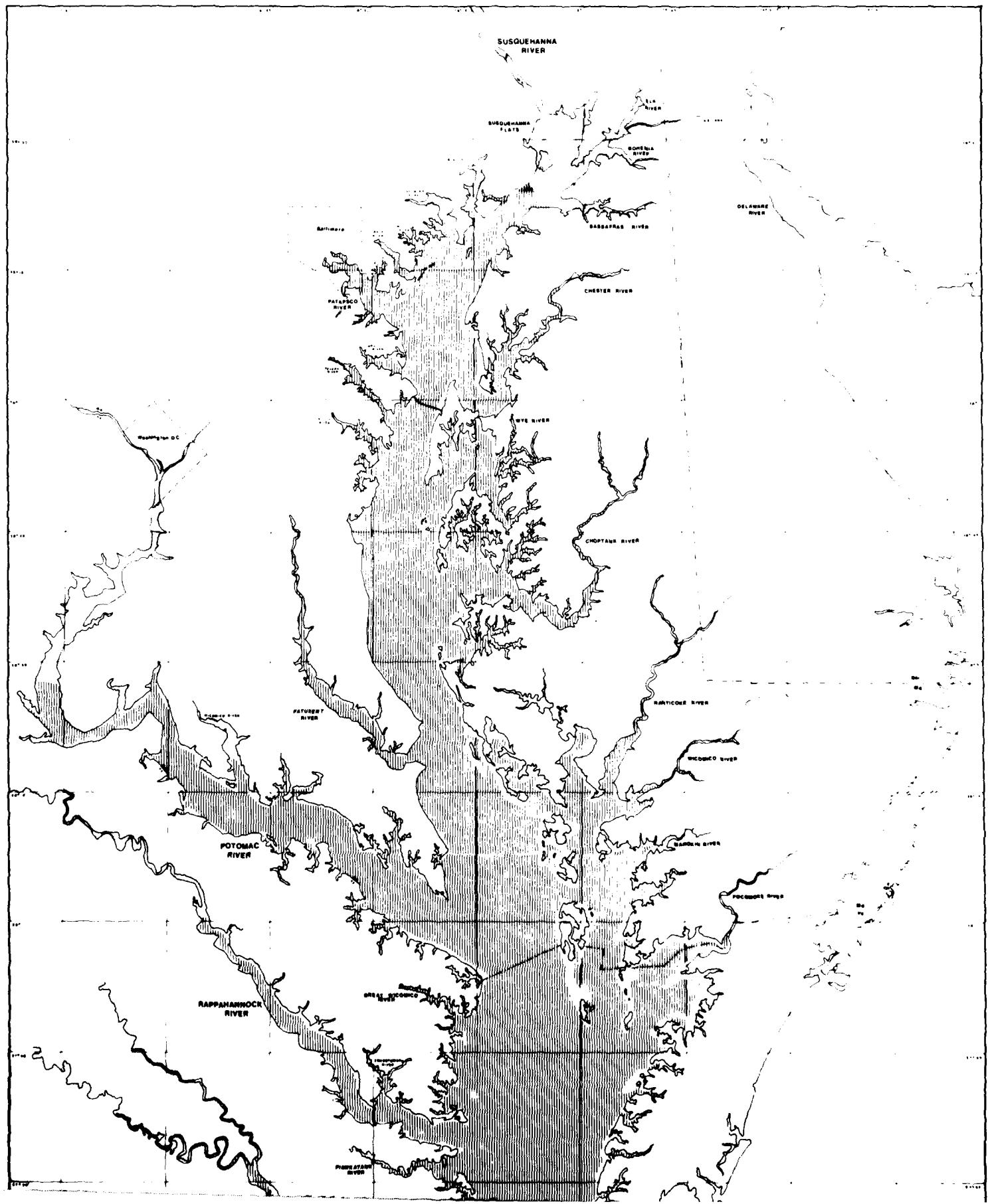


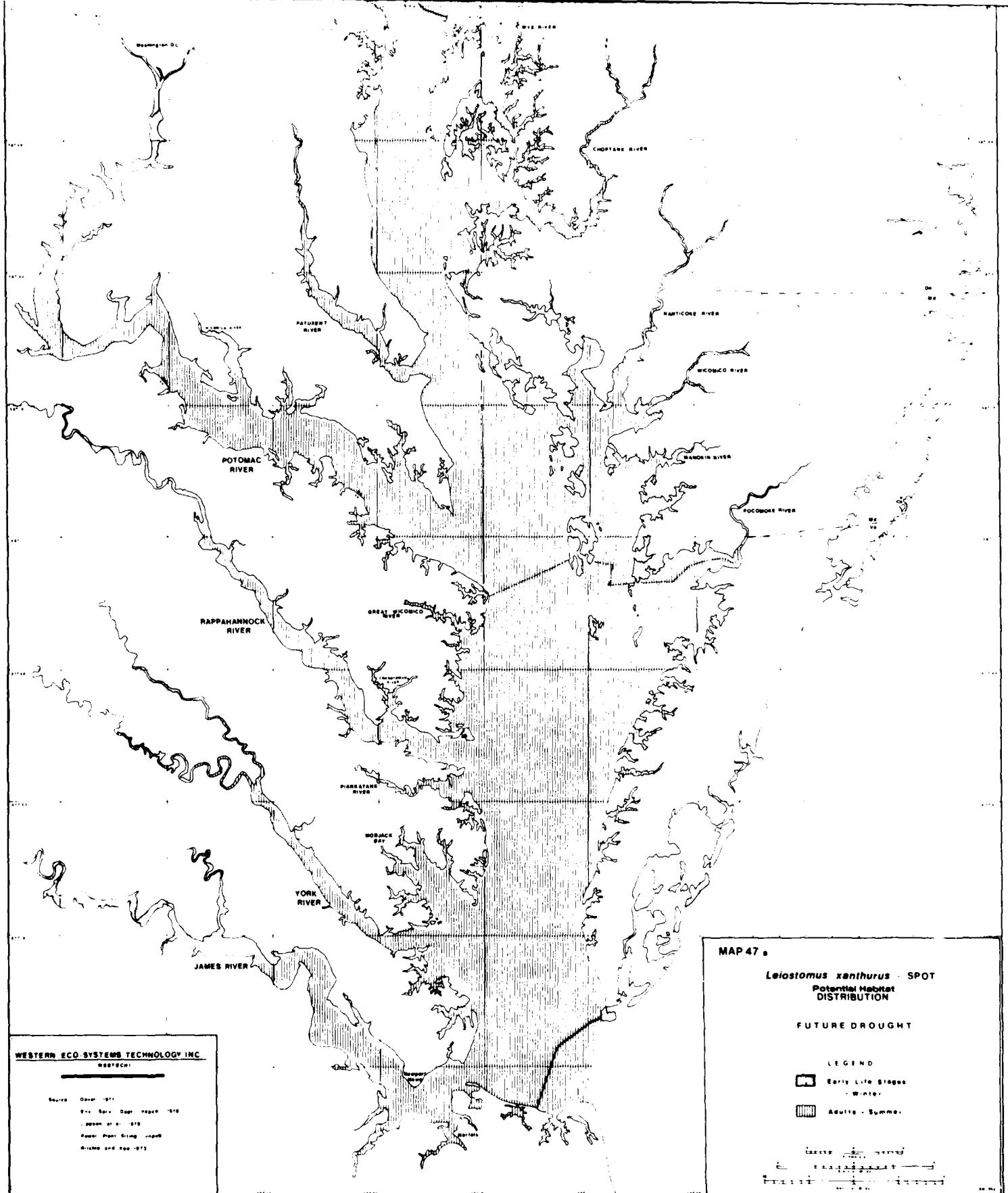


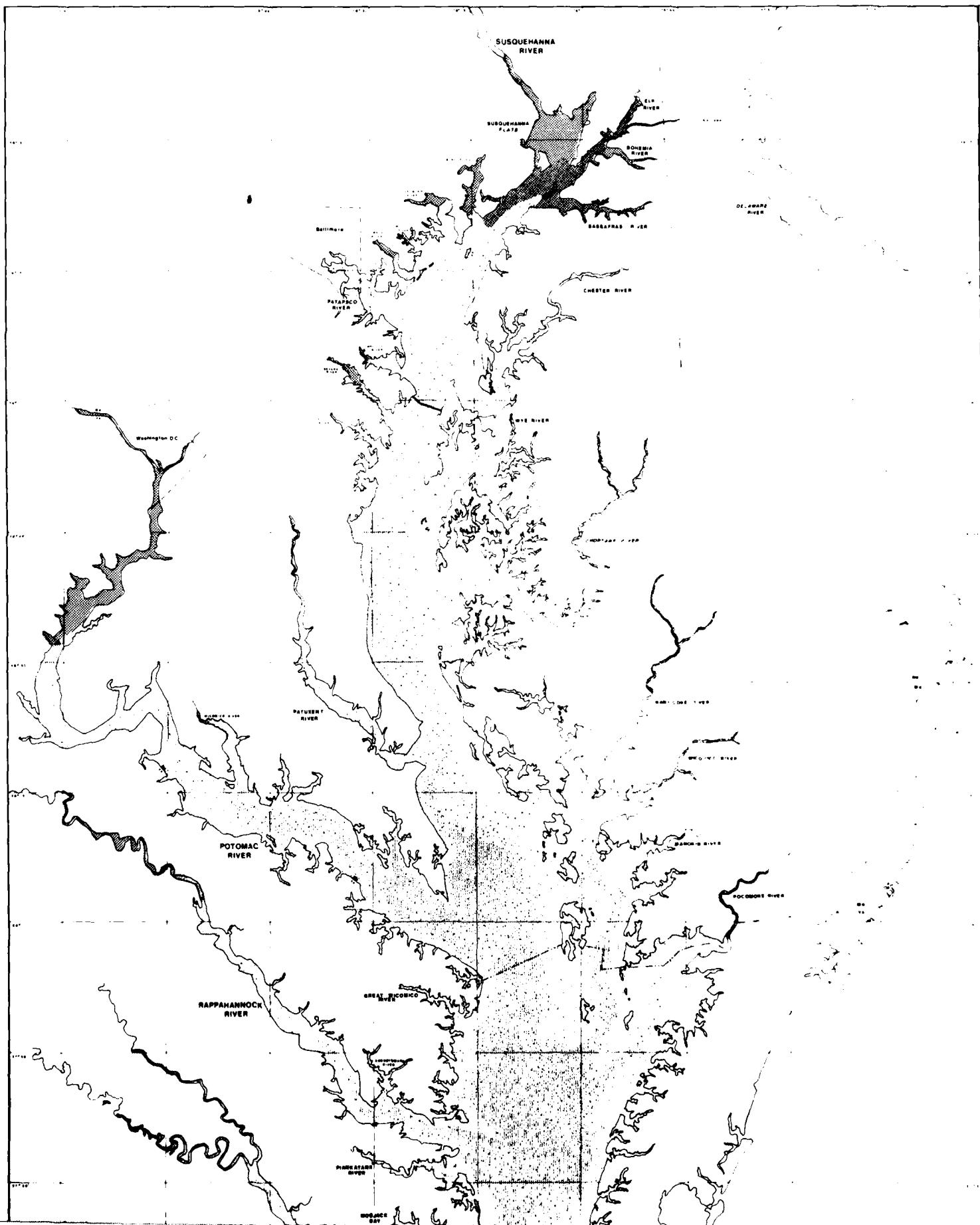












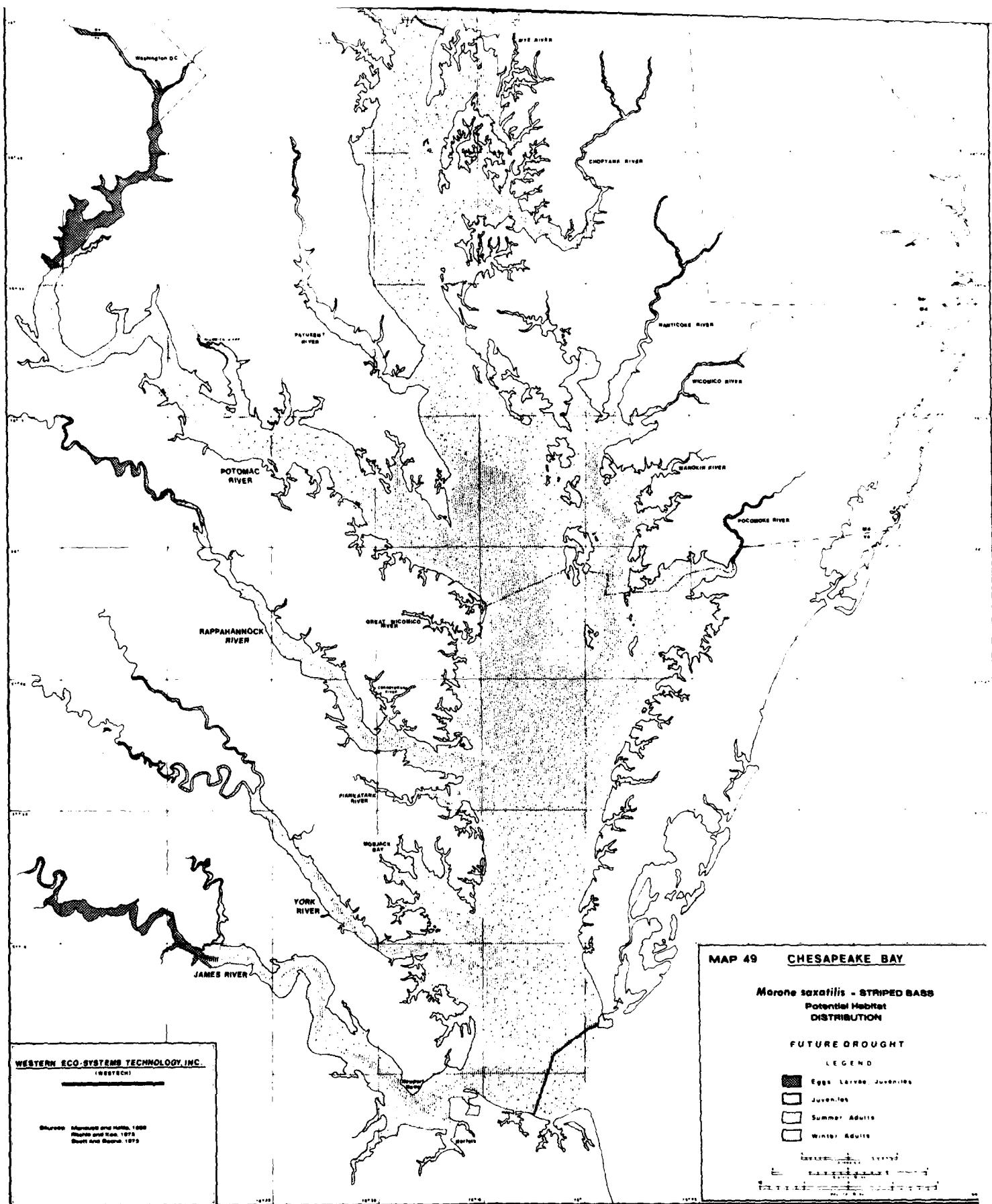
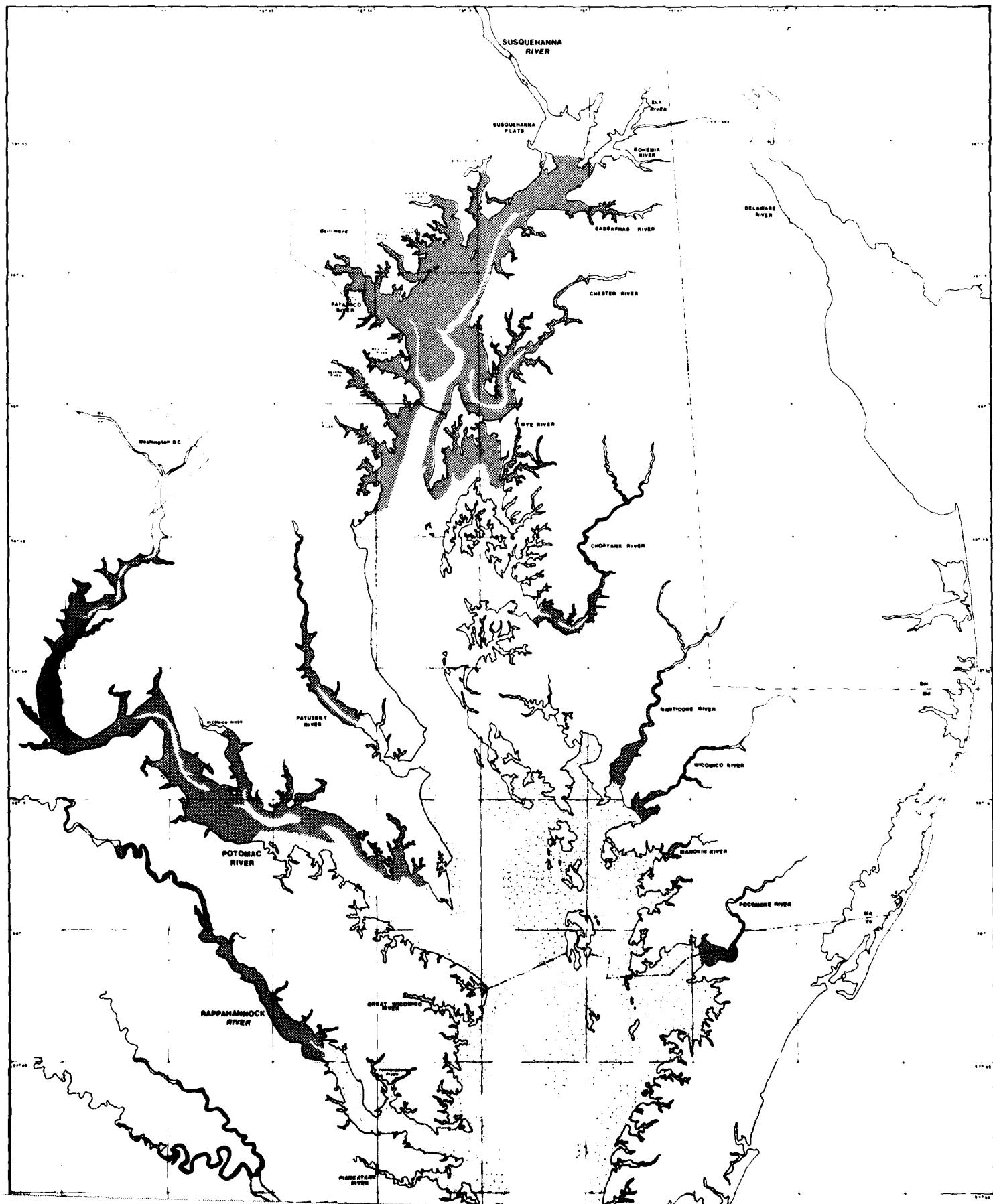
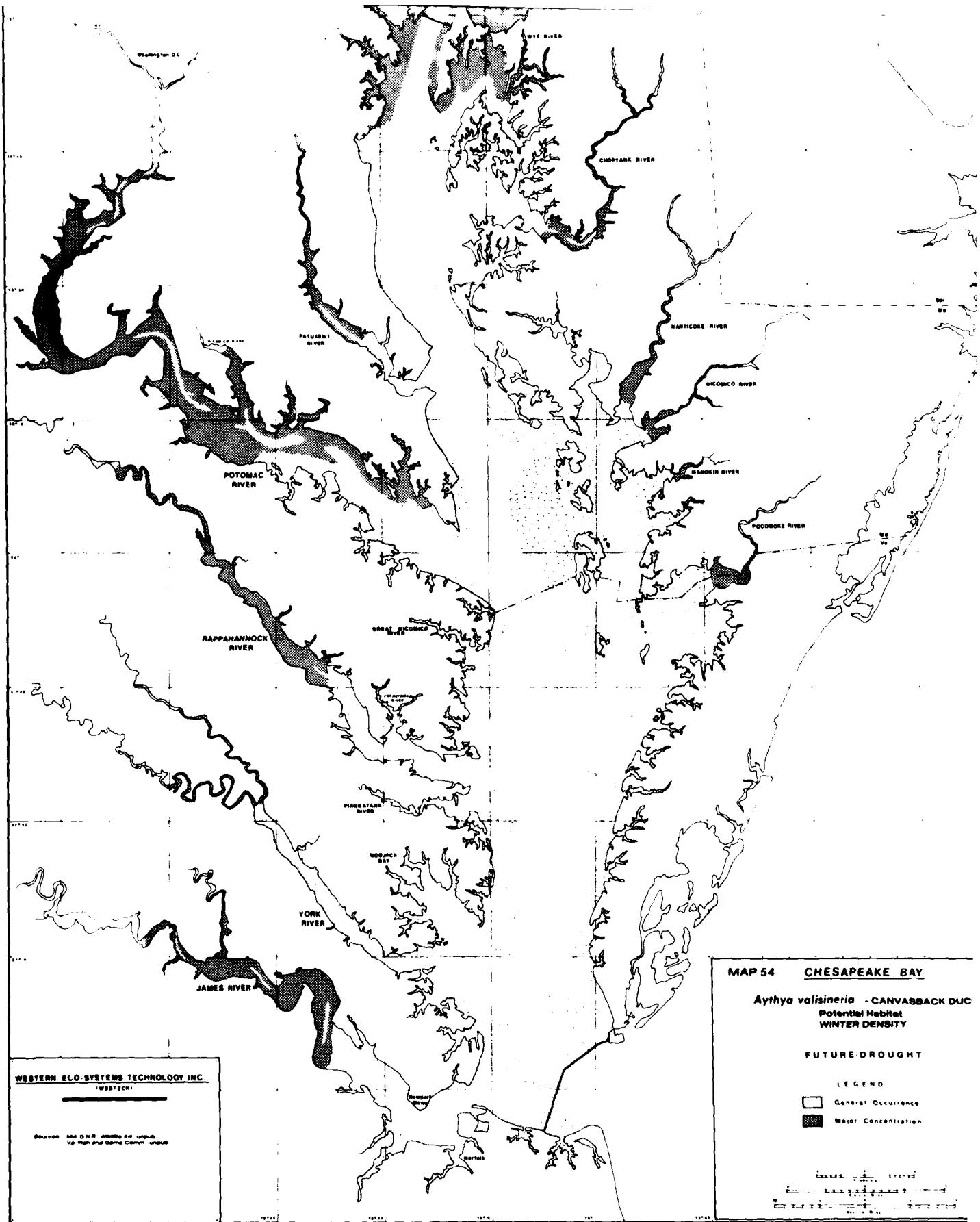


Plate 1





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